



LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE:

*A Centennial History*

*1866-1966*



# LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE:

## *A Centennial History*

*by Paul A. W. Wallace*

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DEDICATED

To all who have taken part  
in this  
“glorious venture in faith”

*A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.*

—*Proverbs, 1:5*

*Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.*

—*Proverbs, 3:13*

*She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her.*

*The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth; by understanding hath he established the heavens.*

*By his knowledge the depths are broken up, and the clouds drop down the dew.*

—*Proverbs, 3:18–20*

*Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding;*

*If thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures;*

*Then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God.*

—*Proverbs, 2:3–5*

*And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times.*

—*Isaiah, 33:6*

On such an occasion it is well to pause, as you do now, and review the story of the past; to linger with pardonable pride over difficulties manfully faced and overcome, to point out the steps of progress and take pains to show the measure of advance, to state the present problems (for problems there must always be in every human movement that has life), and take courage for a new and ever more inspiring future.

—*Judge J. B. McPherson, at the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Lebanon Valley College, June 15, 1892.*



The Lebanon Valley College Centennial Seal was one of 23 designs submitted by staff members, alumni, and students of the college. It is the creation of Mr. Peter Bugda, formerly an instructor at the Annville-Cleona High School and an instructor in art at L. V. C.

The Centennial Theme—one of 28 ideas submitted for consideration—is "The Discriminating Mind and the Understanding Heart." It was suggested by Dr. George G. Struble, Chairman of the Department of English and Secretary of the Faculty.

## Foreword

LIKE A WRITER for the Elizabethan stage, the author of a denominational college history must address an audience which, though small, embraces a wide variety of people. There are, to begin with, the alumni, who expect to be reminded in these pages of their undergraduate days, with the help of screened anecdotes and personalities. There are the professors and the administrative staff, who desire to know, in more general terms, how the College came into existence and why current traditions got such a hold. Members of the supporting conferences desire to know how well the original purpose of a Christian Liberal Arts College has been fulfilled. Parents wish to see (if they are not themselves graduates) what manner of institution it is to which they have sent their sons and daughters. It should be added that all of the prospective readers will expect to learn something of the struggle, of which they may have heard rumors, out of which the College has emerged into maturity.

The writer of a centennial history is confronted with still another problem. All the readers mentioned above want their history, in addition to everything else, to be a reference library: a compendium of all the information contained in a hundred college catalogs and a hundred thousand separate minutes kept by the Faculty, the Administration, and every campus organization since its inception.

The attempt to fulfill even a modicum of these demands in the present book would have failed if it had not been for the generous help given by friends of the College and especially by alumni and members of the present college staff. It is impossible to thank them all by name, but a few must be singled out for special acknowledgment.

The author owes much to President Frederic K. Miller for his advice and encouragement, and for his patience under interview; to Dr. Carl Y. Ehrhart, Dean of the College, who has not only thrown light on present student-faculty relations (as seen in quoted interviews), but has read the manuscript and offered valuable suggestions; to Dr. Samuel O. Grimm, who helped to set the writer on a true course at the outset of this study, and contributed a wealth

of information about events in which he had participated; to the Rev. Bruce Souders, Director of Public Relations and Historian of the Eastern Conference of the E. U. B. Church, for a variety of aids—providing information, setting up interviews, and seeing this book through the press; to Dr. Ralph S. Shay, Associate Professor of History and President of the Lebanon County Historical Society, for instant help in research whenever the need arose and for making available his history majors' senior papers dealing with various segments of the College's past. The writer's acknowledgments to Miss Gladys M. Fencil, who typed the manuscript and whose wide knowledge of the College, past and present, was frequently called upon, is more fully extended in Chapter 27. Without the assistance of Mrs. D. Clark Carmean, Executive Secretary of the Centennial Committee, it would have been impossible to complete the present work within the allotted time. She typed many transcripts from the Lebanon *Courier*, the Lebanon *Daily News*, and the conference minutes. She collected pictures, prepared Appendices B, C, and D, and made available a rich file of notes and correspondence dealing with the college history. To Dr. Donald E. Fields, Librarian, and Mrs. Fields, Cataloging Librarian, particular thanks are due for the collection of *L. V. C. Memorabilia* which they had organized and which provided indispensable tools for such an undertaking as this.

Special thanks are due to Dr. Harold Bennett who, having seen service on the L. V. C. Faculty during the crucial 1920's, now contributes an appraisal of President Gossard and Dr. Paul Wagner.

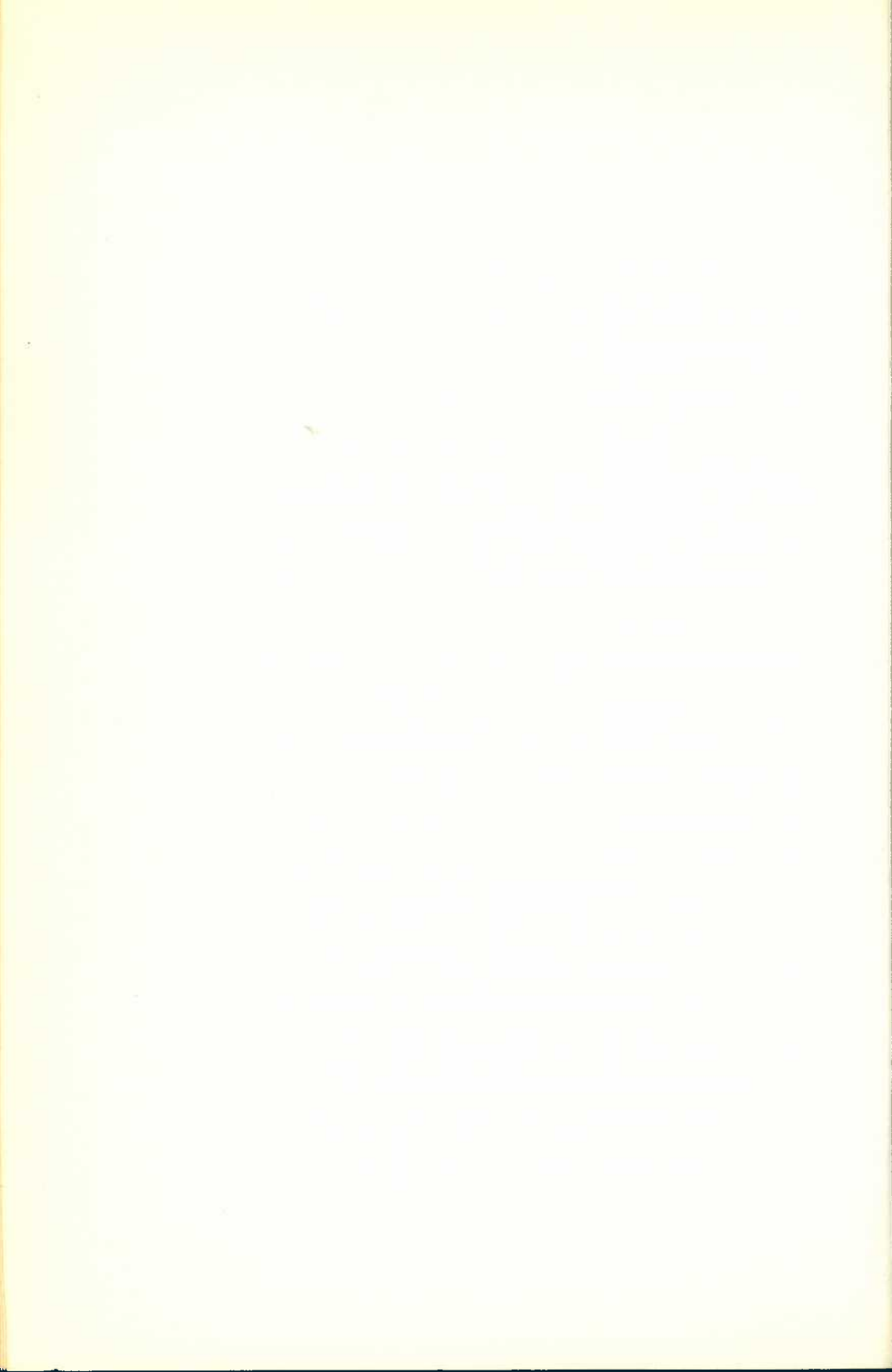
I am deeply indebted to Dr. John H. Ness, Jr., the Curator of the Evangelical and United Brethren Historical Society at Dayton, Ohio, and to his staff; to Mrs. J. Balmer Showers of Dayton, for her generous sharing of information about her father, President Lorenz, and for her permission to quote from his manuscript autobiography; to Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Kiefer of Scottdale, for family reminiscences about Mrs. Kiefer's grandfather, President Keister, and for copies of his letters, books, and other publications; to the Rev. Dr. J. Bruce Behney, Vice President of United Theological Seminary, and to the Rev. Dr. Calvin H. Reber, Professor of Missions at the same institution, for sharing with the writer reminiscences of an earlier time at L. V. C.; to Mrs. Laura Reider Muth of the class of 1892, and to former Professor Albert H. Gerberich of the class of 1888 for reminiscences of their student days.

With the help of these and others, the author has attempted to write what might be called a biography of Lebanon Valley College. The College is here presented, not from the faculty angle alone nor exclusively from that of the students and alumni. Both these and other elements that have contributed to the College's Life have been kept in view. It is hoped that there will emerge in the reader's mind the impression, not of a college with a split personality, but of one which, though complex, is well integrated in character and also distinctive.

## *Foreword*

To put the author's aim in simplest terms, he has tried to do three things: first, to make the story of the College's struggle for recognition sufficiently intimate to be recognized by the alumni; second, to show the significance of that struggle when viewed against the background of the Church that gave it birth and in the light of the democratic process of which it is a prime example; third, to explain the successful outcome of the struggle in today's sound and forward-looking College of Liberal Arts at Annville, Pennsylvania.

*Paul A. W. Wallace  
Annville, Pennsylvania  
January 1, 1966*





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# “Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth”

WHEN LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE first opened its doors on that Monday morning, May 7, 1866, the founders had a vision of what a Christian Liberal Arts College could be: a place where the minds of young people, under Christian influence, might be trained to the greatest efficiency, so that these young men and women, freed from the drag-chains of ignorance, superstition, and prejudice, might the more fully realize themselves in the service of God and man.

That vision, both in its aim and in the method of its attainment, is neatly summed up in the College's motto, *Libertas per Veritatem*: “The Truth shall make you Free.”\* Its fruits are expressed in the special motto chosen for this Centennial: “The discriminating mind and the understanding heart.”

The exultation of the founders on that opening day was tempered by awareness of a struggle around them and ahead of them. Already the College was at the vortex of a fierce debate over the wisdom of allowing the Church to provide higher education for its young people. It is true that in 1845 the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ had gone on record as favoring the establishment of a denominational institution of learning, and that as a consequence Otterbein University (now Otterbein College) had been founded at Westerville, Ohio, in 1847, and Mount Pleasant College in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1850. But opposition to higher education was nevertheless outspoken and well-entrenched among the United Brethren. It was based in part on the practical fear of incurring “irredeemable debts” (as the General Conference minutes noted), but chiefly on the more basic fear of spoiling candidates for an effective ministry among the pioneer settlements of America.

In order to understand the depth of this latter fear and the sincere, if mistaken, attacks it precipitated against the College, one must understand the strange elements that went into the making of the United Brethren Church. It is to the eternal glory of the Church that these discordant elements should

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\* L. V. C.'s first motto was, “Knowledge is Power.” It was not until 1906 that the present motto, together with a new seal, was adopted.



have been brought together at all; but no one should be surprised at the resulting paradox: that the church founded by the learned Philip William Otterbein (son of the "Very Reverend and Very Learned" John Daniel Otterbein, rector of a Latin school at Dillensburg in Germany), should have inherited, as it did, a tradition of indifference and even hostility to higher education.

A glance at the Church's origins will explain the paradox. It was born of an evangelistic movement in America, sometimes known as the Second Great Awakening. The name, United Brethren, came from an incident at a revival meeting held in Long's barn, near Lancaster, in or about 1767. A sermon delivered on that occasion by a Mennonite preacher, Martin Boehm, awakening men to the vision of Jesus, the Christ, so stirred the Reverend Philip William Otterbein of the German Reformed Church, who was present, that he embraced the speaker and exclaimed, *Wir sind Brüder*, "We are brethren."

Out of that meeting of opposites came informal gatherings of Mennonites—plainest of the "Plain Folk"—with members of the liturgical Reformed Church and of other communions in an effort to break down denominational barriers and come to the heart of Christianity. Interest in this embryonic ecumenical movement, with its heart-warming fellowship, grew. Under the leadership of Otterbein, with the powerful aid of Martin Boehm (who in the meantime had been expelled from the Mennonite Church), meetings were attended by High-Churchmen and low, German Reformed and Lutherans, Methodists, Mennonites, and Dunkards, and by some Moravians, who had long been preaching religious fraternity. Otterbein and Boehm worked closely with Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church, and Christian Newcomer led a strong movement for union with the Methodists. It was largely a matter of language that kept the two churches apart.

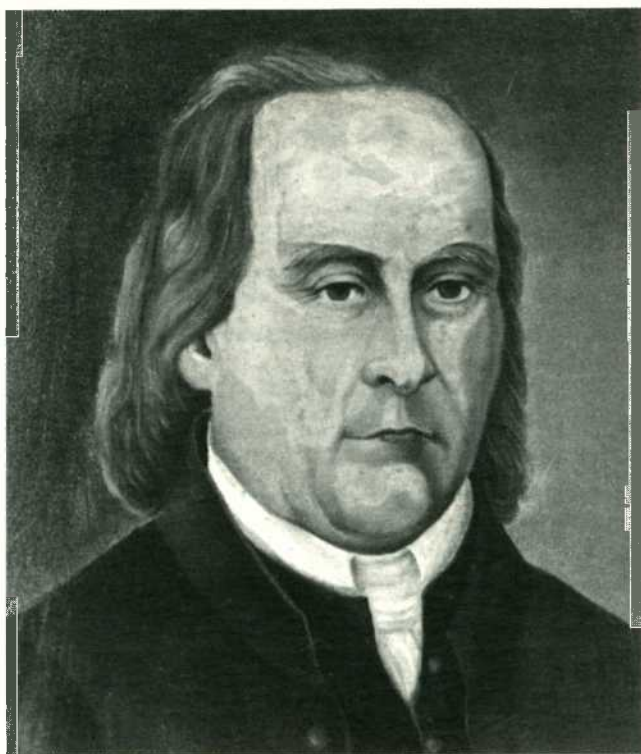
These United Brethren beginnings are beautifully summarized in the minutes of the Fifteenth General Conference of the U. B. Church, held in 1869:

"The United Brethren in Christ sprang from diverse, yet converging elements. A devout Reformed and a holy Mennonite cast aside all that was formal, all that was not purely of Christ, in their respective churches. They came together, and congenial souls clustered about them."

There was no thought at that time of creating a new church, only a desire to revitalize the old ones. But, to accomplish their aims, the leaders found a tighter organization was necessary. Accordingly, on September 25, 1800, at the home of Frederick and Peter Kemp near the city of Frederick, Maryland, a general meeting of "United Brethren" was held at which reports were received, plans were laid for regular annual conferences, and the name, United Brethren in Christ, was adopted.

This may be said, writes Dr. Edwin H. Sponseller in *Crusade for Education*, "to have been the first formal session of the original conference of the church," the Pennsylvania Conference. Fifteen years later, as the work of the





*Rev. Philip William Otterbein*

Courtesy of The Eastern Pennsylvania Historical Society

United Brethren expanded across the Allegheny Mountains, the first General Conference was held at Mount Pleasant in Westmoreland County.

At first it was exclusively a German language church, entirely rural, and small in numbers. But the influx of English-speaking people into the country created a demand for English-speaking ministers. These were provided. Many of them (like John Russel) moved with the immigrants into the West. The number of adherents rapidly grew. According to the estimate of the Reverend Abram P. Funkhouser (President of Lebanon Valley College, 1906–1907), from a low of about nine thousand in 1820, the church membership had risen by 1850 to forty thousand and by 1860 to ninety-four thousand.

In its earliest years, during the lifetime of Philip William Otterbein, ministers of the German Reformed Church played the leading role in the United Brethren movement. But after his death the flow of adherents from the Reformed Church dwindled, while that from the Mennonites continued. Small, semi-independent bodies of Mennonites (who have a tendency to fragmentation) drifted into the movement and became absorbed in the Church

of the United Brethren in Christ. So it was that, despite the influx of new members from other denominations and of many without previous church connections, the Reformed Church yielded in numbers and influence to the Mennonite.

In those days, the Mennonite tradition, in contrast with that of the Reformed, was against higher education. The simplicities of farm life, especially in a day when schooling was not at all general, predisposed most of the Plain People to be suspicious of learning. They feared that schooling beyond the three R's would draw their young people away from the two things they believed most essential to the good life: the plow and the Bible. The Mennonites were against high schools and colleges as tending to "worldliness."

Even Philip William Otterbein (as Dr. J. Bruce Behney, '28, writes in "Sanctified Education"), "as he labored among people of the frontier . . . believed their primary need was for the preaching of the gospel in very simple terms and with considerable evangelistic emphasis, and that any attempt . . . to develop an interest in advanced education was superfluous."

So it came about that the church founded by one of the most learned men in Pennsylvania was slow in providing college education for its young people, and, once it had established colleges, nurtured a strong minority devoted to their destruction.

This is not the place to discuss the pros and cons of the Church's doubts about higher education. It is enough at this point to observe that, while most young colleges are slow to take root, Lebanon Valley College suffered more than her share of hindrances to growth. When the complexion of the soil in which she was planted is considered, her success in the end seems all the more remarkable. It was reported in 1955 that, out of thirty-four colleges, seminaries, and academies founded by the United Brethren Church, only four survived. These were Otterbein University, Lebanon Valley College, Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, and Indiana Central College.

But there is more in the story of Lebanon Valley College than the issue of a church controversy. Her history is heartening to all who wish well to democracy. If the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and if (as is certainly the case) vigilance without the discriminating mind is ineffectual, it follows that the long struggle from which Lebanon Valley emerged triumphantly is a victory for the democratic process.

She was not founded by an industrial tycoon who took this humanitarian way of preserving his name. She was not founded by an historic church with a great educational tradition behind it. She was created by a body of devout but unlearned people (not one member of the Conference that established her was a college graduate) who shared a vision of the good life and took the best way they could think of to preserve it for their children and their children's children.

## “An Institution of Learning of High Grade”

A RESOLUTION APPROVING the establishment of a college was passed by the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ on May 22, 1845.

“*Resolved*,” it ran, “That proper measures be adopted to establish an Institution of learning.”

But who was to take the initiative, and where was the financial burden to lie? Those questions were immediately answered.

“*Resolved*, therefore,” continued the conference record, “that it be recommended to the attention of the annual Conferences, etc., avoiding *irredeemable debts*. (Approved 19-5).”

The initiative having been thus passed to the local conferences, several of them quickly responded. The first to do so was the Miami Conference of Ohio, which proposed to co-operate in such a project with the St. Joseph Conference and others; but nothing came of it. The Scioto Conference next entered the lists, and in 1847 succeeded—against strong opposition—in establishing Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. Allegheny Conference followed with the opening of Mount Pleasant College in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1850. Things did not go well with it, and in 1858 it disappeared, being united with and absorbed by Otterbein.

Nine other United Brethren Colleges were founded before Lebanon Valley opened its doors in 1866, but none of them lived long. These were Harts-ville University, Indiana, founded in 1850; Evergreen Seminary, Ohio, 1851; Blandinsville Seminary, Illinois, 1851; Western (Leander Clark) College, Iowa, 1856; Sublimity College, Oregon, 1858; Michigan Collegiate Institute, 1859; Westfield College, Illinois, 1861; Bourbon Seminary, Indiana, 1861; Lane University, Kansas, 1865. The death rate was appalling. Seventeen other United Brethren Colleges, founded before the century was over, failed to reach maturity.

It is not known precisely when the Pennsylvania and East Pennsylvania conferences, which at first had given support to Otterbein, began to think of

venturing to establish a college for themselves, but it is known that things were coming to a head as early as 1860.

The Rev. G. W. Miles Rigor was mistaken when, in a brief paper which constitutes the earliest known history of Lebanon Valley College, he said: "It was during the closing years of the Civil War that the cause of higher education and the founding of a college among the United Brethren of Eastern Pennsylvania began to be seriously agitated." Rigor's memory of East Pennsylvania Conference proceedings went back only to 1862, for that was the year in which he was transferred from the Allegheny Conference to East Pennsylvania.

He apparently knew nothing of the action which had been taken by the East Pennsylvania Conference on January 17, the 4th day of the proceedings in 1860. It is thus recorded:

In a reference to our cooperation with the Otterbein University, the following preamble and resolution were presented viz.

Whereas we do not find it to our advantage longer to remain in cooperation with Otterbein University, therefore, Resolved, that we withdraw our cooperation with said institution, with a view of establishing an institution of learning in Pennsylvania as soon as possible. Adopted.

It would appear that the movement to establish a college in Eastern Pennsylvania was pretty well advanced before the Civil War. Probably the lengthening shadow of war and then the conflict itself, delayed action; but, after Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the discussion was resumed at the point at which it had been broken off four years earlier.

Be that as it may, it is certain that, on March 1, 1864, a report was presented to the East Pennsylvania Conference by the Committee on Education (consisting of Lewis W. Craumer, Jacob Erb, Daniel M. Kauffman, Henry Hilbish, and Daniel S. Early) which, after recommending continued support of Otterbein, went off on another tack altogether and submitted the following resolution:

That we will not lose sight of our former resolution, that we erect an institution of learning in the bounds of this Conference, hoping that the Pennsylvania Annual Conference will co-operate with us in this glorious enterprise; yet not losing sight of Otterbein University, hoping from it to receive a benefit of professors and teachers for our own institution of learning.

That the opposition to higher education (led by the Rev. William Rhinehart, first editor of *The Religious Telescope*, and by the redoubtable Bishop John Russel, of whom more hereafter), was awake and determined, is made clear by the preamble to the above resolution. It finds it necessary to assure the Conference that higher education is not out of harmony with God's purposes for man:



*"An Institution of Learning of High Grade"*



JOHN H. KINPORTS, 1821-1893  
*(popularly known as Judge Kinports).  
Clerk of the Orphans and Quarter Sessions  
Court, Lebanon, and one of the founders of  
the Annville National Bank, of which  
he was the first president.*



RUDOLPH HERR, 1827-1914.  
*Farmer, lumber dealer, member  
of the first Board of Trustees  
of Lebanon Valley College.*



REV. LEWIS WENTZ CRAUMER, 1827-1889.  
*Presiding Elder of the East Pennsylvania  
Conference of the United  
Brethren Church.*



HON. GEORGE W. HOVERTER, 1824-1894.  
*Dealer in coal, lumber, and grain,  
member of the Pennsylvania House of  
Representatives, 1879-1880.*



REV. GEORGE A. MARK, 1826-1887.  
*Presiding Elder of the East Pennsylvania  
Conference, Trustee of Lebanon Valley  
College and of Trinity United  
Brethren Church of Lebanon.*

Believing that God gave to man, in His creation, a Capacity to acquire a knowledge of Himself—His will & works—and implanted in the human mind a desire for knowledge, & that He did not endow him with such Capacities to know, with a view to their never being improved . . . but, on the Contrary, desires & demands an improvement of the faculties given . . .; also, that a Sanctified education is necessary to fully qualify man for the proper discharge of the duties growing out of the varied relations of life, and will the more fully fit him for that life which is to come; therefore—*Resolved*. . . .

The disappearance of Mount Pleasant College put two strong arguments into the hands of those in favor of a United Brethren college for the East. The first of these touched the pocketbook, the second, denominational pride. It was expensive for families in Eastern Pennsylvania to send their young people to Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. On the other hand, if they sent them to the already-established colleges nearer at hand (such as Dickinson or Franklin and Marshall), United Brethren parents risked the loss of their sons and daughters to other denominations.

Opinion among the United Brethren in Eastern Pennsylvania swung into line with the movement to establish a local college.

Accordingly, on February 24, 1865, the Committee on Educational Interests of the East Pennsylvania Conference, after noting that "all history proves conclusively that the influence & power of scientific & literary culture, bear with greater weight upon the moral status of a people than any other natural means or agency"; and, after recommending continued aid to Otterbein, went on to propose that, in order "to subserve educational interests of a more local character," the East Pennsylvania Conference should "Co-operate with the Pennsylvania Conference in building up a Seminary of learning somewhere within the limits of the Conference in mention."

The East Pennsylvania Conference thereupon appointed a "Board of five Trustees" to confer with a similar Board of Trustees appointed by the Pennsylvania Conference "upon the place of the School's location." The East Pennsylvania "Trustees of the contemplated High School" were three ministers and two laymen: the Revs. Daniel S. Early, G. W. Miles Rigor, W. S. H. Keys, and Messrs. John B. Stehman and Abraham Sherk. The Pennsylvania Conference appointed four ministers and one layman: former Bishop Jacob Erb, the Revs. Daniel Eberly, A.M., John Dickson, William B. Raber, and Mr. Joseph B. Hursh.

The joint committee, which met at Mechanicsburg, July 11, 1865, elected former Bishop Jacob Erb chairman and Miles Rigor secretary.

Various sites were considered: York, Chambersburg, and Newville, west of the Susquehanna; and, east of the River, Lebanon, Mount Joy and Annville.

The two conferences drifted apart when Jacob Erb and Daniel Eberly purchased Cottage Hill College, and the Pennsylvania Conference prepared to

## *"An Institution of Learning of High Grade"*

send its daughters to this "female" institution. For a time, East Pennsylvania Conference found itself alone in its plans to establish a co-educational college. The Conference suffered some doubts and fears, but it managed to carry on.

In one respect at least, the temporary defection of the conference across the river cleared the way. It settled the question on which side of the Susquehanna the proposed institution should be established. By midsummer, 1865, the selection of a site was approaching a decision. The *Lebanon Courier* broadly hinted as much. In its issue of August 3, it reported: "We understand that the United Brethren organization have in contemplation the establishment of a college in Annville."

The report, however, was premature. The choice of site had been narrowed to two, Lebanon and Annville, but it was not certain which of the two would be chosen.

On Thursday afternoon, September 28, 1865 a public meeting was held in the Birch Woods, Lebanon, to arouse public interest and find a solution. Annville sent a delegation. Miles Rigor, vigorous and forward-looking (he was soon to be appointed to a new English-language mission, later Trinity Church in Lebanon) addressed the meeting, giving, according to the *Courier*, "reasons why the contemplated school should be located in Lebanon Valley and at Lebanon."

The Rev. Ezekial Light brought the meeting down to fiscal realities. Since the college would be located in whichever town made the best financial offer (as had happened with Susquehanna University in 1858 when it chose Selinsgrove), he wanted a committee appointed by Lebanon to look into the matter and see what that city could raise. The delegation from Annville claimed a similar privilege. Their committee was composed of Rudolph Herr, George A. Mark, Jr., the Rev. L. W. Craumer, John H. Kinports, and George W. Hoverter.

Those five men proceeded to carve niches for themselves in the local Hall of Fame among the Founding Fathers of Lebanon Valley College, by purchasing a well-built school in their town, the Annville Academy, for \$4,500, and donating it to the East Pennsylvania Conference "on condition," as the College Charter states, "that they would establish and maintain forever an institution of learning of high grade. . . ."

In February, 1866, at Columbia, the East Pennsylvania Conference, on the advice of its Committee on Educational Interests, adopted the report of the "Board of Trustees" which it had appointed to confer with its sister conference about a suitable college site. The report was to the effect that:

Inasmuch as the United Brethren of Annville, Pa. propose purchasing the Academy located at that place, and to donate it to the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, upon the condition that it be for ever

retained and conducted as a classical School of the U.B. Church; Therefore

We respectfully recommend to the Conference the propriety of cheerfully and thankfully accepting the said Academy at Annville on the terms proposed.

Respectfully submitted, D. S. Early

G. W. Miles Rigor

W. S. H. Keys

John H. Stehman

A. Sherk



*The first LVC seal reflects the origins of the United Brethren Church.*



## CHAPTER THREE

### Annville

WHEN LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE was founded, Annville was already known in its neighborhood as something of an educational center.

Before 1800, Squire David Stroh is said to have conducted a school there, though where the schoolhouse stood is not known. In 1804, there was organized a "Church School," to which Lutherans and Reformed alike contributed, at the corner of Queen and White Oak Streets. Its first teacher is said to have eked out his modest income by serving as a grave-digger and a soloist at funerals.

In time the Church School became so well patronized that it had to seek larger quarters. These were found in a wing of a blacksmith's shop. It may be said that Annville boys and girls for some years conned their lessons to the rhythm of an authentic Anvil Chorus.

In later years, the town came to take its greatest pride in the Annville Academy, which had been established in 1834 and incorporated in 1840. That excellent institution soon attracted teachers and students from other states. By 1866 it had risen high in both physical and academic stature. It now occupied a handsome three-story brick building on Main Street, erected in 1857 and 1858 by Professor Daniel Balsbaugh—the structure to be known in college days as Ladies Hall and later as South Hall.

On its purchase by Balsbaugh in 1855, he renamed it the Lebanon Valley Institute. In 1860 it changed hands again, being purchased by some local investors. Though the official name remained the Lebanon Valley Institute, the older name, Annville Academy, clung to it.

It was more than the fiscal enterprise of her citizens that drew the College to Annville. The church fathers approved of the community on other grounds as well. It was a quiet village, "far from the madding crowd," and suitable, in the thought of the time, for a student's life of undisturbed study and contemplation. There were few distractions and therefore, according to the psychology of that day, there was little occasion for young people to go wrong.

The Lebanon *News* elaborated on that theme in its issue of April 29, 1876:

Annville is truly a most promising town, as it is blest with a great number of churches and few hotels and its people are law-abiding citizens. The town, which is the second largest in the county, has but three taverns and they are doing a poor business, and of saloons, or what are commonly called restaurants, the town possesses none. We doubt whether it can be surpassed for orderliness and quietude.

An air of innocence pervaded its tree-shaded streets and the small, neat homes, many of them clapboarded log houses, whose porches (on some streets) ran flush with the sidewalk. The more ambitious residences had overhead water spouts projecting dizzily from the eaves and in rainy weather discharging cataracts of water directly on to the road—or the heads of unwary pedestrians.

The Annville housewife made it a point of pride to occupy a rocking chair on the porch by 7:30 a.m., *after completing her morning chores*. On Mondays, competition to be first to hang out the wash saw many clothes lines filled before sunrise. On Saturdays, sidewalks in front of the houses were swept and scrubbed in preparation for the Lord's Day.

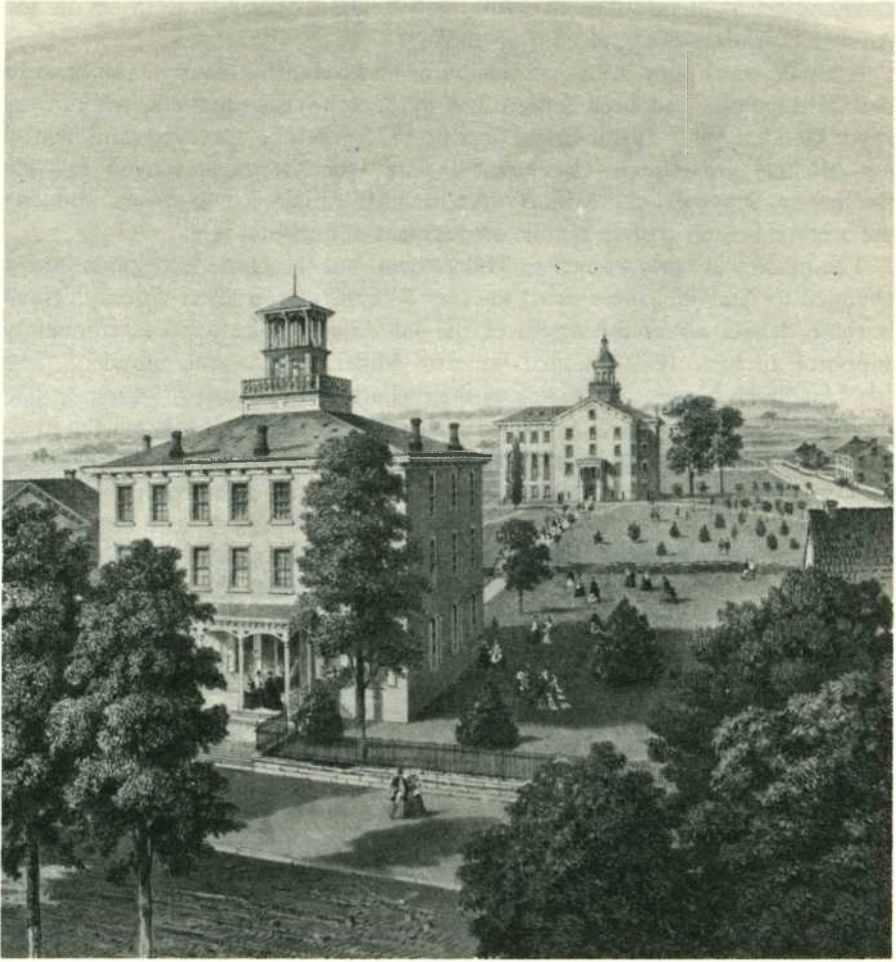
The people of Annville were sober, industrious, and friendly. Careful of their pennies but lavish in hospitality, reserved with strangers but hilarious among themselves, always active, emotionally responsive, proud of their racial inheritance yet interested in the world outside, they were a fair representation of the town-bred Pennsylvania German a hundred years ago.

Their leaders were men of substance, with cash in the bank and pride in the town. Annville had no race problem, no underworld, no radicalism. The Lebanon *Daily News* hailed it as "The Eden of Lebanon Valley."

Main Street (before the hurricane) was lined with tall magnificent trees. The town as a whole had an intimate air and was pleasant to look at. Its environs were entrancing. Beyond the woods and fields—green, yellow, and brown as the season advanced—lay the hills. Eight miles north of town were the Blue Mountains, stretched straight across the horizon like a seascape. What lay behind them? The question was always alluring.

Mud roads penetrated these mountain fastnesses (the Indians called them the Endless Mountains) at Indiantown Gap, Manada Gap, and Swatara Gap. But in the nineteenth century most Anvillians preferred to satisfy their curiosity with a trip on the Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad to Pine Grove and Tower City in the anthracite country.

Oiled wagon roads led out from Annville in all directions: to Lebanon, Schaefferstown, the Cornwall Mines, Campbelltown, Derry Church (now Hershey), Bellegrove, Mt. Ararat, Ebenezer. It used to be said that from Annville a spring wagon could take you *anywhere*. By 1866 this progressive town had acquired a railroad station. The recently completed Lebanon Valley Railroad (now part of the Reading) gave Annville rail connections with



*From an early painting*

Harrisburg and the developing West, as well as with Reading, New York, and Philadelphia.

South of Annville rose the South Mountains, an older range than the Blue Mountains, its more ancient heritage (part igneous) being seen in the rounded contours of its heights and the unexpectedness of its hidden valleys.

Immediately west of the town, Quittapahilla Creek, coming from Lebanon, made a right-hand turn to the north on its way to join Swatara Creek. The "Quittie," as it came to be known by collegians, served many uses. Among others, it provided water for grist mills, immersion for German Baptists,

canoeing for students of both sexes, and a good dousing for losers in the Annual Freshman-Sophomore Tug-of-War.

Annville was happy in the possession of an uneventful history. The bend in the Quittapahilla had been settled first by Scotch-Irish squatters, whom Surveyor General John Taylor found here in 1735 when he surveyed land nearby for Michael Baughman (Bachman). After the Germans moved in—the Bachmans, Raiguels, and Millers—Andrew Miller laid out the town, allowing the original Scotch-Irish to remain on payment of a ground rent.

The place was early known as Millerstown, but the name was subsequently changed to Annville, there being another Millerstown in Perry County. There is some debate about the origin of the later name. The town is commonly supposed to have been “named for Ann Miller, wife of the founder.” The late H. Lenich Meyer, a graduate of the College in the class of '94 and at one time “Professor of Natural Science and Political Economy,” assured the present writer that, in his opinion, it had been named in honor of Queen Anne, who in 1709 had given emigrants from the German Palatinate a haven in the British Isles and Pennsylvania.

War has never ravaged this countryside. There is no historical record here of atrocities committed during the French and Indian War. Legend is the source of some stories of Indian raids, but these have never been authenticated. George Washington passed this way during the Whisky Rebellion. That was about as close as the town ever came—until the Civil War took its sons away—to touching the mainstream of national history.

Its population growth has been steady but not spectacular. When John Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, passed through “Millerstown” in 1789, he reported thirty-five houses—fifteen more than Hummelstown. In another fifty years—by 1839—Annville’s count had risen to 114 houses. In 1866 the friends of Lebanon Valley College were able to boast that their town had “over one thousand inhabitants.”

The Rev. C. P. Croll, in *Ancient and Historic Landmarks in the Lebanon Valley*, had this to say of it: “Like a sparkling diamond upon the bosom of a king, so the neat little aggregation of houses, and schools and churches and workshops, and business houses, known as Annville, formerly as Millerstown, begems the bosom of this Quittapahilla Valley.”

It was a small town, but as Daniel Webster might have said, there were those who loved it.



### Organization

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the East Pennsylvania Conference which on February 23, 1866, accepted the offer of the Annville Academy, proceeded to organize the new institution, with a view to opening it the same spring.

If this action seems precipitate—at least to those today who know something of the time it normally takes to find a president, gather a faculty, devise a curriculum, collect a student body, and procure an endowment—it should be remembered that among these conference members there was little academic experience. Not a man of them had a college degree, let alone administrative experience in the academic field.

But the old evangelism of the United Brethren was not dead, and it now expressed itself among a majority of conference members in eagerness for an institution of higher learning where their children might have a “Sanctified Education” without traveling too far from home. Accordingly, these followers of Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm took a long step, with faith, into the unknown.

It was a faith that had a good underpinning in wordly wisdom. “He who hesitates is lost.” No doubt that thought was in the minds of those who understood the strength of the opposition to the college project. It would be well to have the new institution in operation before the forces of reaction had time to gather full head.

So it came about that the East Pennsylvania Conference in February, 1866, adopted the report submitted by its “Committee on Educational Interests”:

*Whereas*, This Conference has accepted the proffered donation by the people of Annville, Lebanon County, Pa., & vicinity, of the Academy buildings located at that place; therefore

*Resolved*, That we recommend to this Conference—

1st, That a Board of 12 Trustees, consisting of an equal number of Ministers and Laymen in this Conference be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consummate the contract entered into by this Conference with the people of Annville, Pa.  
2nd, That said Board of Trustees call a meeting not later than the third tuesday in March, 1866, for the purpose of starting the school according to the provisions of the contract made by this Conference with the donors of the property.

3rd, That said Board of Trustees lease the buildings to a responsible party, competent to conduct the school in the name of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and subject to visitation and supervision of the Board of Trustees, and upon the most favorable terms practicable, without incurring to the Conference, in its projection and operation till next annual Session of Conference a greater cost than one thousand (1000) dollars.

4th, That at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees they shall, before their final adjournment, appoint an Executive Committee to act in the interim of their meetings.

5th, That in establishing a Classical School in our midst, we do not contemplate interfering with the interests of "*Otterbein University*," but hope thereby rather to promote its interests by arousing our people to the importance of Education, and in preparing Students for graduation in the regular College Course in said Otterbein University.

Respectfully submitted, E. Light  
G. W. Miles Rigor  
L. Peters  
*Committee*

The following members were elected to the first Board of Trustees: Rev. D. S. Early, John B. Stehman, Rev. G. A. Mark, Jr., John H. Kinports, Rev. G. W. Miles Rigor, Abraham Sherk, Rev. J. B. Dougherty, Rudolph Herr, Rev. L. W. Craumer, H. H. Crider [Kreider], Rev. D. Hoffman, Samuel Walmer.

It is apparent from the minutes quoted above that conference members were not unaware of some at least of the difficulties ahead. Two points in particular are to be noted.

Section 5, with its attempt to relieve the Conference of the charge of disloyalty to Otterbein, noted that the new institution was in the nature of a preparatory school, such as had long been in operation in the Annville Academy. Lebanon Valley College, in fact, was not starting "from scratch." It was continuing the old Academy, adding—bit by bit—some college departments, putting in, this coming year, a few courses for freshmen. It was anticipated that the bulk of registrants would be pupils of school age. That this was actually the case will be seen from a glance at the curriculum of the first year with its courses in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, and from an examination of the list of students.

In the first college *Catalogue*, 1866-1867, President Vickroy's sons are listed as students: Willie R. Vickroy (born in 1859) and S. Percy Vickroy (born in 1861). Before Vickroy left Annville in 1871, his daughter Florence (born in 1864) was, according to her own statement, attending classes with her brothers at L. V. C.

As late as 1874, President Hammond announced: "The total number of students in attendance this year up to date [February] has been one hundred

and twenty-one. Of this number twenty-eight are in the College classes. Seven belong to the senior class and expect to graduate at the next commencement in June."

Section 3 of the Education Committee's report to conference in February, 1866, was the crucial one, instructing the Board of Trustees not to enter directly into the labyrinth of college finances, but to *lease* the whole operation (under conference supervision) to some competent person who would assume all the risks as well as "the rights and privileges" appertaining to the adjustment and collection of college fees. When the Lebanon Valley College Articles of Incorporation were recorded, January 7, 1868\*, Article 5, under the heading "Trustee's Powers and Duties," held this proviso: "that the said Board of Trustees shall do no act conflicting with a lease held by G. W. Miles Rigor and Prof. T. R. Vickroy."

There was nothing unusual, at that time, in the leasing of young fresh water colleges to competent individuals. Nevertheless, the difficulties that lay ahead of L. V. C. were all but insuperable. The more honor, therefore, to the men whose faith carried them forward, and in particular to the leader whom the hour drew forth: the young, tall, handsome, and unbeatable George Washington Miles Rigor.

Miles Rigor (1831-1906) was born on a farm near Mount Pleasant and Scottdale in Westmoreland County. The Rigor (Reager, Reuger) family has been traced back to Spain in the fifteenth century. During the Spanish Inquisition, they fled to Bohemia and later to Alsace, France. Under continued persecution, they moved into Switzerland; and there in 1713 Burckhart Reager, first of the family to come to America, was born. Burckhart settled in Berkley County, West Virginia, near Shepherdstown. His son, Henry, during the Revolutionary War, served in Light Horse Harry Lee's cavalry. Henry's son, David, who had a farm near Scottdale, changed his name to Rigor.

David's son, Miles (George Washington Miles) Rigor, grew up on the farm. As a result of a deeply emotional religious experience in 1850, he joined the church of the United Brethren in Christ. A man of great mental as well as physical vigor, he had a vision of what a college education might do for him, and in 1852 enrolled in nearby Mount Pleasant College, which the United Brethren had established two years before. He planned to enter the ministry. In his freshman year he received a license to preach, and in the middle of his junior year, he accepted a call from the Allegheny Conference to enter the active ministry. He left college—to his later regret—and began his labors in the Altoona and Tyrone circuit. Later he served at Johnstown, Springfield, Liverpool, and Perrysville, all then in the Allegheny Conference. He threw himself into this work with full abandon, and learned to respect

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\* Recorder of Deeds Office, Lebanon, Miscellaneous Index Book F-723.



*Rev. G. W. Miles Rigor*  
Courtesy the Rigor Family

his own power of concentration. On the Liverpool circuit he had a round of thirty appointments—a four-weeks tour of 250 miles. He was formally ordained at Greensburg on January 26, 1860.

In 1862 he was transferred to the Pennsylvania Conference. It was here that he became interested in the possibility of establishing a local U. B. college, and was more and more drawn into the negotiations toward that end. He was secretary of the joint committee in the preparatory stages, and he was a member of the Board of Trustees appointed by the East Pennsylvania Conference to bring the movement to a head.

The Board made immediate search for a qualified man in the East Pennsylvania Conference to serve as Principal of the new college. There being no one in the Conference who had a college degree, they looked abroad. Daniel Eberly, of the Pennsylvania Conference had a degree, but he was already engaged as head of the college for girls his own conference was in process of establishing at York, Pennsylvania. They went still farther afield, and invited men from other conferences who had college degrees, but all declined.

When the Board of Trustees met on the third Tuesday in March, 1866, they—with the optimistic spirit of the hour—agreed upon three things: (1) to name the institution Lebanon Valley College; (2) to lease it for five years to a responsible person who would organize it and take the financial risk off the shoulders of the Conference; and (3) to open it on May 7, that is, in seven weeks.



The rest of the episode is best told in the words of Miles Rigor in his history of Lebanon Valley College:

But when the reports of those who had been canvassing for a lessee came in, they revealed the sad fact that no one had been found who was willing to lease the School, as it involved considerable expense and responsibility. Correspondence with about all the available graduates of Otterbein University had failed to get a single favorable response. It was a trying hour. The opening of the School less than Seven weeks distant and no lessee and none in sight. What was the Board to do was the uppermost question just then.

While in this dilemma, one of the youngest members of the Board, who had been active in promoting the interests of the school, came to the rescue. He had spent over 3 years at Mount Pleasant College [he tells elsewhere that he still had a year and a half to go] . . . and for 12 years had been in the active work to which he had devoted his life. But, in this crisis, he declared that if there was no other way out he was willing to risk his all, take the lease, open the School at the appointed time and conduct it in the manner prescribed. It is needless to say that his offer was most gladly accepted.

This young man was G. W. Miles Rigor, who had just been assigned by the recent Conference to open a Mission and organize an English church in Lebanon.

He still resided in Columbia, the place of his former pastorate, but was preparing to remove to Lebanon. He now hastened home to Columbia to prepare to remove to Annville. God ordered it otherwise. His next door neighbor was Rev. Thomas Rees Vickroy, A.M.,\* a local preacher of the Methodist Church and holding a responsible position in the First National Bank of Columbia. Mr. Vickroy was a ripe Scholar and an experienced teacher in conducting boarding Schools. The lessee of the contemplated college called upon Mr. Vickroy to gather some information in regard to conducting a boarding School, etc.—After the situation had been talked over fully & the necessary information obtained, Mr. Vickroy said to R., “You should not quit preaching. Now teaching is my profession & you had better let me have that lease and you remain in the ministry.” “Yes,” said R., “but you are not a United Brethren which is a necessary requirement for a lessee, but I think I can take you in as a partner.” This was finally agreed upon by the Board and all concerned, and V. was made principal of the School & R. was made Gen’l Agent, to keep a general oversight over the School and solicit students. . . .

The following is the contract between Rigor and Vickroy by which Lebanon Valley College was brought into being:

This agreement made and concluded this twenty-third day of March Anno Domine One Thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between Rev. Geo. W. Miles Rigor, of Lebanon, in the County of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, and Thos. Rees Vickroy, of the Borough of Columbia, County of Lancaster and State of aforesaid, witnesseth as follows viz.

That for a valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said parties agreed to associate themselves for the purpose of leasing the Lebanon Valley College until July fifteenth, A.D. one thousand eight hundred

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\* He received this degree from Dickinson College a few weeks after L. V. C. opened.

This agreement made and. Concluded  
this twenty third day of March,  
Anno Domini One thousand eight  
hundred and sixty-six, between  
Rev. Geo. W. Miles Rigor, of Lebanon,  
in the County of Lebanon and State  
of Pennsylvania and ~~Thos~~ Thomas  
R. Vickroy, of the Borough of Colum-  
bia, County of Lancaster and State  
aforesaid, witnesseth as follows, viz:

That for a valuable consideration, the  
receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged  
the said parties agree to associate  
themselves for the purpose of leasing  
the Lebanon Valley College until July  
fifteenth, A.D. one thousand eight hun-  
dred and seventy-one, and conducting  
the same as a classical school of  
high grade.

It is further agreed between the said  
parties that each shall furnish one-  
half of the sum of money that may be  
necessary to carry on said school,

And it is further agreed between  
the said parties that said Rigor shall  
use his best <sup>to secure pupils</sup> efforts and influence  
the public in favor of the said school.

And that said (Vickroy) shall also use his  
best efforts to secure students and take

Agreement between G. W. Miles Rigor and Thomas R. Vickroy

charge of the classical department of said school, teaching the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural sciences, physics, &c. and in connection with his wife, to take charge of the boarding department, attend to the business, keep the books, and exercise a general government over the school; and, in consideration of these extra services on the part of himself and wife, he is to receive one thousand dollars <sup>per annum</sup>, with boarding and lodging for himself and family, without charge.

And it is further agreed between the said parties that they will employ whatever assistance in instructing &c. that may be necessary, and that whatever net profits remain over the one thousand dollars <sup>per annum</sup> mentioned above shall be equally divided between the said Rigor and Pickroy.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written. The words "to secure pupils, in the above school" <sup>signing</sup> ~~above the words "per annum"~~ <sup>near annex</sup> signed, sealed and delivered by G. W. Miles Rigor (Seal) in presence of { G. S. Sipple (Seal) Edmond & Davis (Seal) } (Seal)



and seventy-one, and conducting the same as a classical school of high grade.

It is further agreed between the said parties that each shall furnish one-half of the sum of money that may be necessary to carry on said school.

And it is further agreed between the said parties that said Rigor shall use his best efforts *to secure pupils* and influence the public in favor of the said school.

And that said Vickroy shall also use his best efforts to secure students, and take charge of the classical department of said school, teaching the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, natural science, higher English &c, and in connection with his wife, to take charge of the boarding department, attend to the business, Keep the Books, and exercise a general government over the school; and, in consideration of the extra services on the part of himself and his wife, he is to receive one thousand dollars *per annum* with boarding and lodging for himself and family *without charge*.

And it is further agreed between the said parties that they will employ whatever assistance in instructing, &c, that may be necessary, but that whatever net profits remain over one thousand dollars per annum mentioned above shall be equally divided between the said Rigor and Vickroy.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written, the words "to secure pupils" in 25th line underlined before signing; also the words "per annum."

Signed, sealed and delivered  
in the presence of  
Z. Supplee  
Edward E. Davis

G. W. Miles Rigor (Seal)  
Thos. Rees Vickroy (Seal)

These two young men had embarked on what must have seemed to most persons "in the know" a foolhardy adventure. They trusted their own strength, trusted each other, and possessed the faith that moves mountains—not by physical miracles but by the wonders of human energy. As a story of loyal and successful partnership, it is unsurpassed.

A printed sheet was issued, showing a picture of the Annville Academy and giving particulars regarding Instruction, Religious Services, the School Calendar, and Expenses. It announced:

"This Institution, under the patronage and visitation of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, will be opened for the reception of Students on Monday, May 7, 1866."

It was subscribed: Rev. G. W. Miles Rigor

General Agent, at Lebanon, Pa.

Rev. T. R. Vickroy, A.B.

Principal at Annville, Pa.

## Transition from Academy to College

MINERVA, Goddess of wisdom, sprang fully grown from the brain of Jupiter. Lebanon Valley College, though an institution of learning, came into being quite another way. She underwent a slow metamorphosis from the Annville Academy to a College of Liberal Arts.

The Board of Trustees appointed by the East Pennsylvania Conference allowed the lessees of the projected college, Rigor and Vickroy, seven weeks in which to get the institution under way. They had to prepare the building for its new purposes, appoint a teaching staff, enroll students and start classes. What the friends of the college were about to witness was as competent a piece of practical statesmanship as could be imagined.

Rigor and Vickroy had a building to start with, the Annville Academy. What they wisely proposed to do was to take advantage also of the Academy's goodwill. They would continue the old school classes from primary to "prep school," merely adding such courses of college grade as advanced students might call for.

That the Annville Academy (as the Lebanon Valley Institute was still popularly called) was a going concern as late as December, 1863, is evidenced by a copy of the *Student's Monthly*, of that date, "Edited and Printed in the Lebanon Valley Institute" and now preserved in the L. V. C. archives. That issue of the *Monthly*, moreover, advertises a continuance of the current session into 1864, with no hint of a coming suspension.

Whether the old school building had been lying idle and the old course of studies interrupted for a few months, is not known. Professor H. H. Shenk, historian of the Annville Academy, could not say, although he had been in touch with those best able to inform him. Dr. S. O. Grimm who often talked about this matter with Dr. Shenk before his death, has this to say: "My guess would be that the Academy was turned over to the College as a going venture. If it was dead, it had not been dead long enough to be completely washed up."

The two founders of Lebanon Valley College set out to make the transition from school to college so smooth that the public would scarcely notice the change, and would continue to send up their children as they had been ac-

customed to do. In that way the financial undergirding of the college would be insured.

Evidence that this was the deliberate policy, is found in the *First Annual Catalogue*, 1866–1867. The frontispiece (see page 26) shows the familiar Annville Academy in its three-storied glory with cupola, overlooking the street where a coach, a carriage, a horseman, and pedestrians are passing, ladies in crinolines on the sidewalk or mounting the steps. Underneath is the caption, MODEL SCHOOL of LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE, as though the old school had merely changed its name.

It was to be well over half a century before the College's metamorphosis was complete and the primary and secondary school program had been completely discontinued.

The College opened officially on Monday morning, May 7, 1866. It is not known what students were enrolled on that day, nor whether ceremonies of any kind marked the occasion. It is questionable if any students were registered so early for courses in what was called the "Collegiate Department."

A few months after the opening, a *Confidential Circular* was distributed among the members of the East Pennsylvania Conference. It provides the most intimate account to be found of the College's first days. It is a very human document, showing as it does the natural self-congratulation of promoters who had brought their infant charge so far along the way without serious mishap. It shows also their anxious search for students, and their shrewd appraisal of the best means to win the support of the clergy in the matter of student solicitation.

We, the Trustees appointed by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, which met in February last, to receive and control the School property donated to the Conference by the citizens of Annville and vicinity, beg to inform you that the property has been thoroughly refitted and elegantly furnished, and that the school is now fully organized and in successful operation, with nearly fifty students. We would further state that we have leased the property to responsible parties who are sparing no pains to make the School one of the best in the land.

The School is now under the Principalship of Prof. T. R. Vickroy, a graduate of Dickinson College,\* a fine scholar and a christian gentleman, who is now assisted by Miss E. A. Stetson, a graduate of the State Normal School at Millersville, a very excellent and successful teacher, and a superior Elocutionist. Additional teachers of superior qualifications will be employed as the school increases.

We have witnessed the manner in which the school is conducted, and take

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\* Thomas Rhys Vickroy (who preferred to spell his middle name the Welsh way) attended Dickinson College, but he left without finishing his work for a degree. Subsequently, however, he received the degree of A.B., having completed the required work at home. On June 28, 1866, a few weeks after he was appointed to the principalship of Lebanon Valley College, Dickinson awarded him, at his request, the further degree of Master of Arts *in cursu*. He was a highly educated man, as the list of his forty-eight copyrighted books (some of them second editions) in the Library of Congress bears witness.



## Transition from Academy to College

pleasure in declaring to you the deep satisfaction the recitations and exercises afforded us. For the brief period the College has been in operation, the progress is marked—unsurpassed—, and we beg to express to you our implicit confidence in the Principal, Prof. Vickroy, and Miss Stetson, as teachers possessed of superior qualifications and unusual tact. One peculiarity of this school and one that should commend it to all, is that, besides all the ordinary studies pursued, all the students of this institution are daily exercised in vocal music, elocution, penmanship and drawing, and this, too, without extra charge.

The building has been re-painted, the rooms are entirely furnished and neatly carpeted, and everything wears the appearance of a pleasant home. The students are well pleased both with the instruction given and the boarding furnished, and we assure you that you are perfectly safe in recommending Lebanon Valley College to all your friends and neighbors as possessed of every desirable feature.

As the College belongs to the Conference, and as we have leased it in such a way that each additional boarding pupil will bring a revenue to the Conference of from \$9 to \$17 per annum, we trust you will put forth every effort, and diligently use your personal influence to secure students for the school. This we esteem to be your bounden duty, be you preacher or layman, for thus you may help on the advancement of the Church, and promote the Glory of God. Will you not be an earnest co-laborer with us in the building up of this as a first class institution of learning?

The Fall Session of 18 weeks will commence on the third Monday (20th day) of August, and it is desirable that the school be filled with students. Can you not influence at least five?

The charges for session of 18 weeks, comprising boarding, furnished room, light, fuel, washing and tuition in all branches except instrumental music and painting, is \$88.50, one-half payable in advance; the balance at the middle of the session.

Please report the students whom you secure to the Principal, who will give any desired information. Trusting that you may duly appreciate the importance of this matter, and that you may aid us all you can, we beg to subscribe ourselves. . . .

A few months later, as the academic year of three sessions was closing, there appeared the *General Circular and First Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE for the Academic Year 1866-67* (Columbia, Spy Steam Power Press Printing Office, 1867).

This encouraged the general public to see what a successful year the College had had. It listed the names of 153 "Students," alphabetized and segregated according to sex. There was, however, no indication which among these hordes were college students and which elementary school pupils. Here is the general "Summary" of attendance:

Females, . . . . .	49
Males, . . . . .	104
Total, . . . . .	153
Instrumental Music, . . . . .	42
Drawing—Penciling, . . . . .	66
Drawing—Crayoning, . . . . .	8
Preparatory, or Model School, . . . . .	100

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.



MODEL SCHOOL

OF

**LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE,**

LOCATED AT

**ANNVILLE,**

**Lebanon County, Penn'a.**

*From the first Catalogue*

## Transition from Academy to College

Commercial Department, . . . . .	17
Normal Department, . . . . .	18
Collegiate Department, . . . . .	53

It is not known how many of the 53 listed in the Collegiate Department were *bona fide* college students headed for a degree. It is known, however, that at the end of four years the first list of "Graduates" contained the names of only three students, and that not one of these was the recipient of a degree!

In *The College Forum* for April, 1888, it was stated that: "During the 22 years of its [the College's] existence 1500 ladies and gentlemen have been in attendance. 121 have graduated in the Collegiate department. . . ." Those figures would mean a yearly average of six graduates during the College's first twenty-two years.

That such figures were not abnormal for fledgling colleges is apparent from a glance at the history of a sister college, Otterbein. The Rev. Lewis Davis had this to say about the opening of Otterbein in 1847:

"We had one full teacher and others who helped. I taught some. Professor Griffith was our chief teacher. We struggled ten years before we could graduate anyone."

By the end of Lebanon Valley College's first academic year, the original number of faculty members had been quadrupled, being now eight. That only a portion of faculty time went into the more advanced courses may be seen from the positions they held:

Rev. T. R. Vickroy, A.M., President of the College; Professor of Philosophy and the Greek Language and Literature;

John S. Krumbine, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy;

E. Benj. Bierman, Professor of the Normal Branches, and Principal of the Model School;

Henry Houck, County Sup't, Theory and Practice of Teaching;

John Wesley Etter, Teacher of Penmanship and Book-Keeping;

Mrs. E. S. Vickroy, Preceptress;

Miss Ella L. Walker, M.A., Music and Drawing;

Miss Lizzie M. Rigler, Music, Painting and Ornamental Branches.

Blanks in the list (for names "To be Supplied") drew attention to four other positions in search of incumbents:

Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature;

Professor of Natural Science;

Professor of the English Language and Literature;

Elocution, Primary English and Object Lessons.

The art of Public Relations was not so well developed in those days as it has since become, but by August, 1866, the newspapers were aware of Lebanon Valley College. In its issue of August 9, the *Lebanon Courier* ran a report





*Sketch of the New College, as it appeared in the 1867-1868 Catalogue*

on "The closing exercise of the first session," which had taken place the preceding Thursday, August 2.

Principal Vickroy on that occasion had conducted the oral examinations, which were open to the public and were to be a feature of college life for many years. Miss Stetson performed "as an elocutionist and vocalist."

Prof. and Mde. Castro were also there [continued the report],—in all their glory—and 'softly touched the guitar' to the gratification and praise of all present. We are glad to chronicle the fact that the Lebanon Valley College, under its present judicious, energetic, and well-skilled management, bids fair to become a permanent institution, and a blessing, an honor, an ornament to our beautiful valley.

Miss Stetson, though her name does not appear in the first Catalogue, seems to have been for a time the College's chief asset in publicity.

## Transition from Academy to College

Miss E. A. Stetson, teacher of elocution in the Lebanon Valley College at Annville [reported the *Courier* of August 18, 1866] gave an elocutionary entertainment in that place on Saturday evening last. The reading consisted of extracts of prose and poetry from various authors. The reading was entertaining—some parts highly amusing—and elicited the admiration of every one present, proving her to be a perfect master of the art she teaches. We understand that efforts will be made to induce her to give an entertainment of the kind in Lebanon.

A few weeks later, the *Courier* announced her forthcoming appearance at the Court House in Lebanon, at which time she would read "Enoch Arden, selections from the Bedott Papers, Sheridan's Ride, Mrs. Caudle's Lectures, and The Stripes and Stars."

The formal lease of the college property to Vickroy and Rigor was executed on July 15, 1866. The original document has not been found, but some of its most interesting terms are contained in the report of the Board of Trustees to the Conference in February, 1867. How little the members of conference understood college finance may be judged from their evident hope that the institution would be a money-maker for them.

According to your instructions we leased the property to Rev. Thomas Rees Vickroy, A.M., and G. W. Miles Rigor, for the term of five years from the 15th day of July 1866, on the following conditions, viz:—that they pay into the Treasury of the board

For each day pupil .....	5 cents per week.
For 20 or less boarding Students, .....	each 20 cents per week.
For over 20 or less than 45 Students, .....	each 25 cents per week.
For over 45 or less than 70 Students, .....	each 30 cents per week.
For over 70 or less than 100 Students, .....	each 35 cents per week.
and for all over 100 Students, .....	each 40 cents per week.
So that 50 day pupils at 5 cts. per week, would amount to .....	\$107.50
20 boarding Students each at 20 cents per week .....	172.00
25 additional boarders at 25 cents per week .....	268.75
25 additional boarders at 30 cents per week .....	322.50
30 additional boarders at 35 cents per week .....	420.00
50 additional boarders at 40 cents per week .....	860.00
Making a total income of .....	\$2,150.75
per year for 50 day and 150 boarding Students.	

Next year the Board reported to the Conference: "The amount of rent received from the lessees was \$497.85. The building was too small to accommodate the school, so much so, that we were compelled to rent accommodations outside."

The Conference, accordingly, authorized purchase of more land and the erection of a new building to meet this emergency.

Article IV. The said Corporation and their successors shall forever be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and the name, style and title of Lebanon Valley College, and shall be competent and capable in law and in equity, to take to themselves and their successors for the benefit of said College any estate, in any mesuages, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys or effects, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, and the same property or effects sell, rent, or dispose of as occasion may require for the use of said College, in such manner as to the said trustees or a majority of them, at a legal

An article from The College Charter as recorded by the  
Lebanon County court in 1867.



# The College Charter

ON RECOMMENDATION of the Board of Trustees of the College, the East Pennsylvania Conference, in February, 1867, adopted terms for a charter to be applied for from the State Legislature. On April 5, the Charter was granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The document (as reprinted by the College in 1959 from the *Laws of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania Passed at the Session of 1867*) contained five introductory *Whereases* which summarized the steps taken to establish Lebanon Valley College.

1. The purchase of the Annville Academy by citizens of Annville, who "presented the same to the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, on condition that they would establish and maintain forever, an institution of learning of high grade. . . ."

In later years, when the removal of the College to some other community was seriously considered, this item in the Charter was widely quoted. Those opposed to the removal reminded their opponents that the Academy building had been donated on condition that the East Pennsylvania Conference maintain there "forever, an institution of learning of high grade." The original deed of property (the Academy and its grounds) dated February 18, 1868, stated explicitly that, "as soon as such classical school is abandoned then this present conveyance shall become of non effect and the property hereby conveyed shall revert to the grantors and their heirs. . . ." The College could not move away without losing this valuable property.

2. That "Said conference accepted said gift, and appointed a board of trustees to receive and control the same."

3. That the Board of Trustees "leased said property, with all additional buildings to be erected, to George W. Miles Rigor and Thomas Rees Vickroy, until the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, said parties having obligated themselves to provide instruction in the elements, the sciences, ancient and modern languages and literature, the ornamental branches, and biblical literature and exegesis, with the privilege of teaching such other branches, as are usually taught in universities."

4. That "Said parties have successfully organized said institution, having invested their own means, and gathered a number of students from different sections of the country, the said school being under the principalship of Professor Thomas Rees Vickroy."

5. That "The said conference have appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing additional grounds, and erecting thereon suitable buildings: therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there be and is hereby erected and established, at the village of Annville, in Lebanon county, in this commonwealth, a college for the education of persons of both sexes, the name, style and title of which shall be Lebanon Valley College.

The clauses that followed dealt with the Board of Trustees, their election, terms of office, powers and privileges; the duties of the "head or chief master, . . . [who] shall be called and styled the president of the college"; and the duties of the "masters of the college [who] shall be styled professors, and their assistants, tutors."

The "first trustees of said college," as listed in Section 4 of the Charter, were the following:

J. J. Glossbrenner, of Augusta county, Virginia; John B. Stehman, of Lancaster county; George A. Mark, Jr., John H. Kinports, Ezekiel Light and L. W. Craumer, of Lebanon county; Joseph Hill, of Philadelphia; D. S. Early and Benjamin Riegel,



*Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner*

Courtesy of The Eastern Conference Historical Society

of Dauphin county; John Young, Rudolph Herr and Samuel Groh, of Lebanon county; I. L. Kephart, P. J. Riland, Joseph Young, Samuel Walmer and W. S. H. Keys, of Dauphin county, and Levi Hoover, of Lancaster county; David Hoffman, of Lehigh county; Michael Sherk, of Dauphin county; J. B. Daugherty and John Shultz, of Schuylkill county; D. M. Kauffman of Philadelphia; Lewis Peters, of Berks county; Benneville Kremer, of Snyder county, and Abraham Sherk and N. Steigerwald, of Lebanon county. . . ."

Several other particulars in the Charter are of special interest today. The first is that Lebanon Valley College was to be co-educational: "a college for the education of persons of both sexes." In this it was decidedly advanced. While not the first college in Pennsylvania to be co-educational, it was first among its degree conferring competitors in Eastern Pennsylvania. Swarthmore though it received its Charter in 1864 did not open until 1869. The University of Pennsylvania did not become co-educational until 1877.

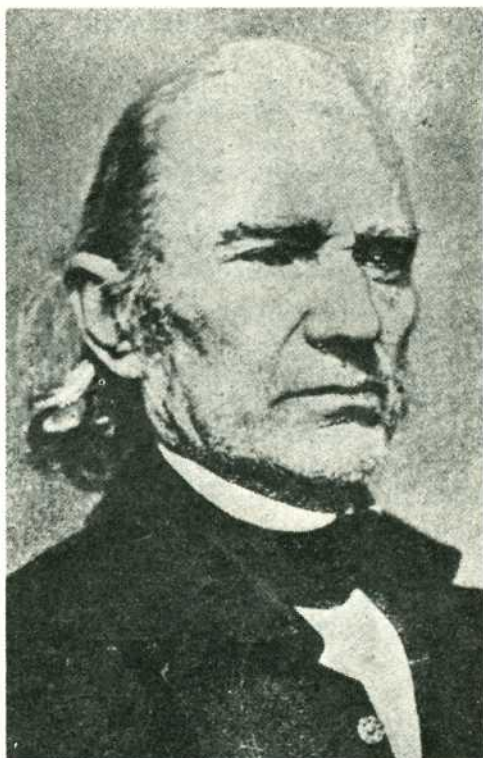
A second interesting item was the granting to the faculty of the unusual privilege of being "ex-officio members of the board of trustees. . . ." During the first year of the College's existence, when the faculty was in process of growth from a start of two members, the complications that might ensue seem to have been missed by the Conference. Later, as faculty numbers increased, adjustments had to be made to save the Board from becoming unwieldy and its conference members from being swamped. It was then decided that the privilege of faculty membership be accorded only to full professors.

A further item of interest is that the Charter gave the College broad degree-conferring powers: the privilege "of granting and conferring, by and with the consent and approbation of the board of trustees, signified by their mandamus, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences . . . as are usually conferred and granted in other colleges of the United States. . . ." The College has shown restraint in not abusing that privilege.

Before leaving the subject of the Charter, it is well to note that the Board of Trustees, in proposing the terms of the Charter to the East Pennsylvania Conference in February, 1867, had a concluding recommendation. It was this:

"That if the Trustees of Lebanon Valley College, shall at any time involve the Institution in a debt exceeding \$10,000, the Board be personally responsible for the indebtedness exceeding the amount in mention."

Adopted as it was by the Conference, this hobble rope explains in part the reluctance of the Board in early days to undertake needed expansion programs.



*Bishop John Russel*

Taken from *History of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ*,  
by Paul E. Holdcraft

## The Debate over Higher Education

OPPOSITION TO HIGHER education among many members of the United Brethren in Christ was for a long time emotional and occasionally savage. It cannot be denied that there was some foundation for that opposition, although unfortunately those who voiced it were not, in general, the most articulate members of the Church.

The defenders of higher education, being on the whole better educated and with more dispassionate minds, were able to present their arguments more lucidly and forcibly. Nevertheless, they did not always go to the root of the matter, and they sometimes confused the issue. Seeing in their opponents only ignorance and prejudice, they tended to over-simplify the whole problem.

It was easy to show that higher education did not necessarily, as some claimed, make men "proud" or "rogues," or "backsliders"; that it did not "spoil" girls and make them "lazy"; that studies did not commonly ruin a student physically; that "playful recreation" did not have to be of "an immoral tendency"; and that what in 1847 Bishop John Russel called "preacher factories" did not inevitably turn out "poor, puny, debilitated creatures," as a man who signed himself Pharos described college graduates in the *Religious Telescope* for May 12, 1847.

The opponents of higher education were by no means all ignorant or unintelligent. They did, it is true, look backward rather than forward, being unable to think of the church as operating successfully in any but the pioneer communities they themselves had known. But some of these conservatives were more clear-sighted than their opponents. They saw sharply the dilemma hidden in the very idea of a "Christian Liberal Education."

If the purpose of a Liberal Education is, as the term suggests, to *free* the mind, to render it inquiring, discriminating, and susceptible to beauty as well as truth; and if, on the other hand, the Christian be one who seeks to reject all thought and experience that does not immediately "instigate to prayer"—then, assuredly, there would appear to be no such thing as a Christian Liberal Education.

Cardinal John Henry Newman, in his classic work, *The Idea of a Univers-*



ity, met the dilemma head on, and came to the conclusion that "Liberal Education makes not the Christian . . . but the gentleman," the latter being one with "a candid, equitable, dispassionate mind." Newman saw too far into the problem to be deceived by the apparent paradox. What he saw was that the habit of mind developed by a Liberal Education made better human beings and therefore better Christians: men and women more alive to God's world—its grandeur, its beauty, its dangers, its needs—and so better prepared to play a responsible part in bringing (as they prayed) God's Kingdom to earth.

Such a habit of mind is surely what the *Book of Proverbs* extols as Wisdom: "for whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain the favor of the Lord."

If the definition of "Christian" be broad enough to include those whose fullness of life, irradiated by the spirit of Jesus who found a blessedness in the unselfconsciousness of children, enables them the better to understand and help their fellowmen, then there need be no contradiction in the term Christian Liberal Education. That is surely what the General Conference had in mind in 1845 when it passed its memorable resolution on behalf of "sanctified education."

To look back for a moment, it has been seen that some members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ were, for a time, hesitant about allowing the Church to provide higher education for its young people. When Otterbein University and Mount Pleasant College were founded, the opposition to them was vehement and cruel. Otterbein barely survived. Mount Pleasant disappeared.

The founding of Lebanon Valley College seemed at first to mark a change. A writer in the *Religious Telescope* for July 18, 1866—only a few weeks after the Annville institution had opened its doors—congratulated the Church on its progressiveness and looked back with some amusement on what had been the prevailing attitude less than a score of years before:

The friends of those early schools were compelled to fight their way at every step. The general sentiment was seemingly irreconcilably opposed to any advance in this direction. A large majority of the ministers shared this opposition. It was not an unusual thing for some of them, in the pulpit, to thank God that "*they had never rubbed their backs against college walls.*" We distinctly recollect with what admiration we used to contemplate these exhibitions of pluck . . ."

But how is it now? Where is the man who would now give expression to such foolish utterance?

Where was the man? Not as far to seek as the writer supposed. The man was the Rev. John Russel, former Bishop, who now in his retirement was still an evangelical knight errant wielding as good a spear as he had used in 1845, when he tried to prevent the Rev. Lewis Davis from speaking on behalf of Otterbein University-to-be.



## *The Debate over Higher Education*

"Father" Russel, as he came to be known, was revered by all, loved by most, and feared by those who disagreed with him. He was earnest, resourceful, brave, and uncompromising in attack on anything he took to be evil. "Whatever he thought and believed he told the world, and when he got through saying it he left no doubt in anybody's mind what he meant." So Dr. Paul E. Holdcraft, historian of the Pennsylvania Conference, has described him.

Bishop Russel in his prime seemed to possess all good qualities except two: the discriminating mind and the understanding heart.

He was a product of pioneer life, and gloried in that fact. Born in 1799 on Pipe Creek in Maryland, he began his adult life as a blacksmith apprentice. His father helped him to set up his own shop, buying him a negro slave "to blow and strike."

John Russel early impressed himself on his neighbors. Tall, with good carriage, a powerful mind, and the muscular strength of a giant, he rejoiced also in possession of a voice deep-toned and resonant, commensurate with his magnificent physique.

In 1818 he received "license to exhort." Freeing his slave and moving west, he was received into the Scioto Conference. Thereafter his adventures with men and animals, as he pushed on west through Ohio and Indiana into Iowa, tested and confirmed his courage, faith, and wit.

"He was the open enemy of everything he believed to be wrong," said the Rev. C. T. Stearns, at one time his pastor, "and upon wrong he was ready to make war."

Quick on the trigger when he encountered what he called "the old serpent, who goes about like Roreing lion," he involved himself in many an uncertain contest. Witches he abhorred, wherever he found them, in the city of Baltimore or out in the country. One of the many adventures that liven his "Recollections" was his contest with a male witch or "conjurer" in a German Reformed congregation to which he had been invited as temporary pastor:

. . . here I allmost found my match, there was an old fortune teller among them who gave out that [he] could Cure any purson or beast that was bewiched, find anything that was lost this man stood high in estimation of the people, I felt my duty to teach them otherwise, undertook it in a mild way, in my sermon after meetin, he made it his Bost by precenting a little ½ oz wheight bag. if that is hung around the neck of man or Beast no wich nor Bullet can harm I asked "will it protect a Chicken? o yes any thing living." by permission I ask the Boys to get Ruster all the Congregation stood in the yard, the Ruster was tied fast, the gun loaded the Bag put on, How far must I stand off? go as Close as you please said the cungerer, now I said to the Peopel if I dont kill that Ruster Il believe his doctrin, if I kill, I shall oppose it with all my might, stood off about 10 steps shott him dead; this on the Sabouth, done more good than any Sermon, in a few months wichera was done for. . . ."

In the same spirit, Father Russel opposed any venturing by his church

into the abyss of higher education. Harking back to what, as an itinerant preacher, he had learned of the church's redeeming power in frontier communities, he thought that ministers should be trained solely for such service, and he loaded his gun against those who thought otherwise.

He lost one fight in 1845 when Otterbein was founded. He lost a battle in 1866 when Lebanon Valley appeared. But Father Russel was not a quitter. He resorted to guerrilla warfare in what he believed to be the Lord's service. In 1867 he made a raid on the new College that nearly wiped it out. E. Benjamin Bierman, who was then a professor at the College, thus described the incident in reminiscences published twenty-five years later.

At about this time opposition to the school by an element in the church became very manifest. Members of the local church, who had been active in religious work, absented themselves from the stated meetings and the pastor in charge, under mistaken views of collegiate training, sympathized with the dissatisfied ones and invited an ex-bishop into his pulpit who, taking for his text Paul's saying: "Knowledge puffeth up" and without the edifying charity, spent an hour on Sunday morning, June 30\*, in hurling his fallacious arguments at the heads of astonished friends and complacently regaling the deluded enemies of the progressive movement. President Vickroy says in his report to the conference, "The attendance of students was reduced from one hundred to seventy-five and the cause of this diminution was persistent opposition to the school on the part of certain brethren."

Vickroy, on February 20, 1868, ended his report to conference on the same incident with these words:

However, the fury of the storm seems to be past, and the hope is entertained that the brethren who were instrumental in inflicting so much injury without any compensating good, will see wherein they have erred, and make suitable efforts to repair the damage they have done. The highest considerations of duty require this at their hands.

Russel had fired his shot, but this time the "Ruster" did not die. The College, instead, received a certain benefit from the incident, since it had made the issue clear-cut, narrowed to one particular. It was no longer an ideological question, whether institutions of learning were good or bad. It was an immediate question of life or death for a living organism, Lebanon Valley College.

It was also a question of conference honor. In founding the College, the East Pennsylvania Conference had committed to its support a number of people, members of the college staff, students, and their parents. Should they now be sacrificed and driven out, it would be a betrayal, weakening public confidence in the Church's integrity.

The issue was joined. The Conference stood firm. Enrolment at the College increased. Pastor Hoffman was dropped from the Conference. He left the

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\* There has been some question about the year in which this occurred. It is to be noted that in 1867 June 30 did fall on a Sunday.

United Brethren and founded the United Christian Church (also known as the Hoffmanites).

There is a tradition, strongly adhered to in some quarters, that John Russel underwent a change of heart and endowed the College to the amount of \$10,000. It is worth examining.

To begin with, it must be understood that he was not opposed to education as such. But he had an aversion to the kind of tenderfoot minister he supposed an academic institution would foist upon the pioneer world he knew best.

He made a bequest of ten thousand dollars to the East Pennsylvania Conference, another ten thousand to the Pennsylvania Conference, and five thousand to the Virginia Conference, the interest on which was to be applied to assisting "young men of limited means to prepare for the ministry . . . by gaining sufficient knowledge of the Holy Scriptures."

Rules to govern what he called his "Biblical Chair" were announced in the *Religious Telescope* for July 7, 1868, page 346. It was there stipulated that the teacher was to have but one student, that the teacher was to be paid not less than \$100 nor more than \$120 a year, and that the rest of the interest on the money was to go to the student, if poor. In selecting the recipients of these scholarships, no distinction was to be made "on account of COLOR, or of the GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES." No student, however, was to be admitted "who belongs to a SECRET SOCIETY, and is not of INDUSTRIOUS HABITS, OR WHO USES TOBACCO."

The crux of the matter was that the student was to live on a farm while studying (Bishop Russel conducted classes of this sort on his own farm) and avoid the contamination of college surroundings:

The student shall labor with his hands (Eph. 4:28) not less than two hours per day, nor more than three. He shall be allowed, in addition to the above, three weeks to labor during hay-making and harvest; but he is not to overexert himself at any time in any way. All the proceeds of his labor shall go to the benefit of the teacher, except what he may earn in hay-making and harvest, which shall be his own . . . .

The biblical chair shall, for the following named reasons, be kept separate and apart from any institution of learning.

A—It requires an experienced itinerant minister to occupy the chair.

B—Important things need to be impressed upon the student, in relation to an itinerant life.

C—Manual labor is all-important to be connected with the chair, for health and vigor of mind which is not in the schools. . . .

But that was not Father Russel's last word on the subject. The tradition in some quarters that he changed his mind about college education has its roots in a strange, self-contradictory document which he signed a few months before his death:

March the 21, 1870

The regulations of the Biblical Chair as they are now printed in the *Religious*

Tel. July 7, 1869 whole Number 1520 shall be carried out to the letter by East Pa. Annual Conference, also the Pa. annual Conference, and the Va. Annual Conference, with this addition that each Annual Conference above named shall have power for the improvement and convenience sak to change aney part of the above Rules provided the Spirit intend and meaning of the same is not changed

John Russel

Attest

J. Erb

Ephraim Geeting

This amendment, despite its preliminary statement that the original regulations "shall be carried out to the letter," was understood at the time by some persons close to Russel to give large discretion to the conference beneficiaries. The Rev. C. T. Stearn, Father Russel's pastor, informed the Virginia Conference (as recorded in the *Religious Telescope*, March 9, 1870) that Russel had authorized the conference "to change the conditions of instruction if the conference so desire in the future."

There is, however, no record at the College nor in conference minutes of a direct bequest by Father Russel to Lebanon Valley. No documentary evidence has been found that any part of his bequest to the conferences ever reached this institution.

Whether or not Russel himself mellowed towards the end, it is certain that warriors of a kind he had at one time encouraged continued after his death to harass the College. When the ideological motivation of the conflict had subsided—the need of higher education having become almost universally accepted—a *tradition* of hostility to the College remained to imperil its life. It exhausted the energies of many presidents and took the lives of several of them.



# President Thomas Rhys Vickroy

THOMAS RHYS VICKROY, first President of Lebanon Valley College, was a remarkable man from whatever angle he be approached: whether as an administrator who obtained a charter for the College, set up its rules and regulations, established its curriculum, helped it to survive an attack by the formidable John Russel, and gave diplomas to its first two graduating classes; as a scholar who published, while at Annville, three separate treatises on English Grammar; or as the descendant of an interesting set of ancestors who made a splash on the Seven Seas and lands adjacent thereto.

His grandson, Thomas Vickroy Balch of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1963 compiled a "Genealogy: Thomas Rhys Vickroy," containing family traditions which, while not all authenticated, may help to account for the taste for adventure which President Vickroy managed to blend so happily with his devotion to teaching.

On his father's side, he believed himself to be descended from a crusader, whose name (Avé Croix or L'Croix, as the Vickroys liked to think) marked him a follower of the Holy Cross. One of the crusader's French descendants came to Scotland in the train of Mary, Queen of Scots. In a later generation, the family is said to have had some connection with the devout but liberty-loving freebooter, Rob Roy. Mr. Balch surmises that the Vickroy name may possibly derive from the Highland *Vich Roy* or Black Roy.

Hugh Vickroy, from whom the President's line is more clearly traced, was a Scottish sea captain who brought his family to America and settled it in Cecil County, Maryland, he himself returning to his ship, to be later lost at sea.

Hugh's son, Thomas (grandfather of T. R. V.) moved to Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1772. During the Revolutionary War, we are told, he became Commissary under George Rogers Clark, and in 1780 held the two block-houses at Cincinnati while General Clark made his successful raid on the British at Vincennes. Returning to Pennsylvania, he is said to have built Shade Furnace—the first iron furnace in what is now Somerset County and now one of the County's most romantic ruins. It stands in the woods on the bank





*Rev. Thomas Rhys Vickroy, M.A.  
President, 1866-1871*

of Shade Creek, which was named for the forest through which it flowed, so dense that it was at one time known as "the Shades of Death." In 1793, Thomas Vickroy is said to have laid out the city of Pittsburgh—unfortunately with a "Surveyor's Pole" an inch too long—with some interesting consequences.

Thomas's son, Charles Vickroy, was born in Bedford, January 20, 1814. He married Nancy Rees in 1833, but died a few months later of yellow fever in Illinois.

Thomas Rees (Rhys) Vickroy, Charles Vickroy's posthumous child, was born at Stoystown in Shade Township, Somerset County, on December 27, 1833. His mother remarrying, he was brought up by his grandmother, Mary Trent Rees.

From his mother he drew several interesting strains. One was from William Trent (friend of George Washington) who in 1754, while building for Virginia the first fort at the Forks of the Ohio (Pittsburgh), was interrupted by a French expedition that destroyed his work and erected Fort Duquesne. William Trent's descendants, nevertheless, like to think of him as the founder of Pittsburgh.

Another interesting strain in President Vickroy's blood was from the Welsh family of Rees (originally Rhys, a spelling that our Vickroy took legal steps to adopt). The Rhys line has been traced back to Meredyd ap Rhys (1440);

to Madoc, who is traditionally said to have discovered America in 1170 or 1172; and to King Edward I of England who conquered Wales and Scotland. Certain branches of the Rhys family are thought to reach back to the earls of Hereford and Northumberland (the Percy family, which included, as students of Shakespeare will remember, Harry Hotspur).

Thomas Rhys Vickroy, who as a boy worked in a print shop, never lost his love of the printed page. Mr. Balch records a family tradition that "he walked twenty-five miles to buy his first volume of Shakespeare."

From the Cassville Seminary in 1855 he went up to Dickinson College at Carlisle. At the beginning of his Junior year, he married Ettie Stahl and left college, planning to take up a career in the Methodist ministry. In 1860, after completing his college work at home (as he wrote in a letter of June 12, 1866 to President H. M. Johnson of Dickinson), he received from that institution the degree of A.B. On June 28, 1866, in response to a request made in that same letter, he received from Dickinson the further degree of "*M.A. in cursu.*"

Meanwhile he had taken a position with the First National Bank at Columbia, Pennsylvania. While there, he was approached by his friend, Miles Rigor, with a story about a U. B. college struggling for birth in the small town of Annville; and being of an adventurous heritage and disposition, our Methodist preacher-banker volunteered his services.

When this tall, slender young man, with piercing grey eyes and black hair that set off the unusual whiteness of his skin, arrived in Annville, he made friends at once in the town, and the college students (when they came) adored him. He was a good talker, with a youthful warmth, clear-headed, informative, and courteous. It was seen at once that he was a hard worker: organizing the college, soliciting students, preaching, teaching, looking well after his wife and family, and, during his five years at the College, publishing three separate treatises on English Grammar.

Best of all, considering the wolf pack at his heels, he had courage and stamina no less than John Russel's. He had no hesitation in telling "Father" Russel where his duty lay.

In his Valedictory Address, delivered at the College Commencement, June 22, 1871 (the Board having failed to re-elect him on termination of his five-year trusteeship), he spoke frankly and prophetically.

To-day I live not in hope but in memory. My thoughts wander over the past. For more than five years I have devoted my life and my energies to the interests of this institution. From a few primary pupils, I have seen it grow to collegiate proportions, I have seen it when it existed only in thought, when it was the latest bud hid beneath the bark of the trunk, when it was a child sick unto death and needed the fostering care of a father, when its friends were few and disheartened, and its enemies were bold and boisterous, when some who now are prominent were too fearful to sustain it by open advocacy, and who, Joseph and Nicodemus-like, would have embalmed it and laid it in the tomb. But the sentiment is changing, the opposition has expended its force, and, like a spent arrow, it lies harmless



*Mrs. Vickroy, the first preceptress*

Courtesy Mrs. Florence Vickroy Brewer

in the dust. A new spirit has been aroused, and though I shall not see it, nor reap its benefits, the College will long enjoy the things for which I have toiled and suffered.

In considering Vickroy's contribution to Lebanon Valley College, it is useless to compare what he produced during its first five years with what his successors have accomplished in the twentieth century. Vickroy began, as the saying is "from scratch." To put it, as he did, in more Biblical language, "It was like making brick without straw."

Had there been [he continued] a nucleus of college classes with which to begin, the work would have been accomplished with comparative ease. There was then no taste for liberal learning. The great work was to create a thirst for knowledge...

To train all the powers of body and mind has been my earnest aim. In music and art, as in science and literature, much has been accomplished.

A good businessman, he saw that the College could not indefinitely support itself. From the start he called for an endowment; and, to his great joy, in 1867 and 1868 he superintended the first expansion of the College's physical plant.

The Annual East Pennsylvania Conference in March, 1867, apprised of the shortage of rooms for boarding students, authorized the Board of Trustees to purchase additional grounds and to erect thereon a new building to contain a dining room, chapel, offices, and student residences. Eleven acres were purchased from John D. Beaver, C. Carmany, and Peter Graybill.

Benjamin B. Lehman, an architect of Lebanon, was engaged to draw up plans. A Building Committee consisting of President Vickroy, George A. Mark, and Rudolph Herr let the contract to Rudolph Herr for a three-story building: dining room and kitchen on the ground floor; chapel, president's

office and reception room, and four classrooms on the first floor; and with dormitories on the second and third floors

Ground was broken, May 28, in the presence of the Building Committee, the Rev. E. Light, and Professor E. Benjamin Bierman. An onlooker was a lad of fifteen named John Evans Lehman, who will be much heard of in this history.

While there had been no special celebration marking the opening of the College on May 7, 1866, a year later the laying of the cornerstone for the new building provided occasion for what Professor Bierman, who was present, described as:

impressive ceremonies, in the presence of the Faculty and students of the college and many other interested spectators. The Rev. William S. H. Keys, pastor of the United Brethren church at Harrisburg, officiated, placed the contents into a tin lined box in the stone, and offered the prayer. After these exercises the large concourse of students, teachers, ministers and friends formed into line and marched to the United Brethren church in town where interesting and eloquent addresses on the educational work of the State and in the United Brethren church were delivered by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL.D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Rev. Ezekiel Light, P. E., of Lebanon. This occasion was graced with the presence of a distinguished visitor to this country at the time in the interest of general education in the person of Senor Sarmiento, minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, South America, to our government at Washington . . . .

It was over a year before Rudolph Herr, contractor, was ready to hand over the building. Meanwhile Herr had himself supplied the lumber and John N. Smith, the brick. Abraham Kauffman took charge of the carpentry work, while Israel Gruber attended to the brick work. Joel Boltz was the "boss plasterer." Students and professors lent a hand on occasion, helping to carry the large timbers and place them in position. A young Annville citizen, John Lehman, helped carry mortar.

No building program since then has more greatly stirred the imagination of the community than did the erection of this structure at a total cost of \$31,000.

The progress of construction was eagerly watched. Occupation of the building followed closely on the heels of carpenters and plasterers. As parts of the building became habitable, they were immediately made use of. The chapel was early in demand. December 19, 1867, it was the scene of what was called "a public oratorical exhibition." In June, 1868, the College's closing exercises were held in it. On Sunday, June 14, the Rev. William S. H. Keys preached the first sermon in it, and on the 16th John H. Weiss, Esq. (later President Judge of the Dauphin County Courts) addressed the Philokosmian Literary Society there.

In August, President Vickroy, with his lovely wife and their growing family of children, left their rooms in the old Academy and moved into quarters





*Mrs. Florence Vickroy Brewer*

Courtesy Mrs. Brewer

in the "New College." Before the opening of the fall term, the building was completed, accepted by the Building Committee, and at once taken over by professors and students. Affectionately, the latter named it "Penitentiary Hall."

It is fitting to close this chapter with reminiscences from President Vickroy's only surviving child, Mrs. Silas Herbert Brewer (Florence Vickroy, listed in the 1870-1871 *Catalogue*), who, as this is written, has passed her one-hundredth birthday. Two letters of hers—February 6, 1962 and March 5, 1965—written to Mrs. D. Clark Carmean, are here interwoven:

. . . We went to Annville when I was nearly two years old. I had to be carried on a pillow as there was some serious trouble in my right leg. We lived in the "old College": which was the "Academy"—My Mother had a large bed room on the second floor, over the parlour. The boys room was across the hall. All I remember of this was the big front porch where I was taken to see a Circus Parade and my first sight of an elephant. We moved into the New College in August, 1868, and my sister Clara Estelle was born Aug. 26, 1868.

My Aunt came to be with us about that time (my grandfather had died and she was alone) so I was taken up to her room to make room in Mother's room for the new baby Clara. I was 4 years old at the time C. was born, but a lonely child as I had no one to play with out on the campus when the boys were in school but they played with me when out of school. I went to the Academy several terms, but did not like it and was not made to go to school until we got to St. Louis.

. . . One could not help being educated with a Father like mine. I kept up my music, went to many lectures, listened to my Father's conversation and got my love of reading which I never gave up. . . . As to my lovely Mother, she was lovely in person and a very charming woman. My mother was the Housekeeper and had to oversee any food served but I was too young to notice any special foods prepared at the College. I do remember one time when a Panorama was shown in one of the class rooms that my Mother sent in when the show was over several large trays of doughnuts all hot and sugary.

I do remember Annville with much pleasure and wanted to go there five years ago when we went to Boston to my Grandson's Wedding. All my memories are most pleasant. I remember Miss Ella Walker and Miss Bella Strawinski, her Father a Polish nobleman. Also I remember Mrs. Trump and her daughter, who had a good voice; a student Mr. Fischer too, those are all I remember.

Sincerely,  
Florence Vickroy Brewer



## The First Curriculum

PRESIDENT VICKROY and his teaching staff, sensitive to winds of change in the academic world, were resolved to have an up-to-date curriculum. But first they prepared solid ground. Quoting John Locke on *sensation* and *experience* as the basis of sound education, Vickroy announced in the *First Annual Catalogue* the ambitious structure he intended to raise:

"Upon such a beginning as a foundation, we propose erecting an educational structure symmetrical in its proportions, and towering to the regions of pure thought and holy aspiration."

It was only to be expected that the President, who had received his academic training at Dickinson College where progressive views on higher education were entertained, should be receptive to new ideas. He was aware that the dominance of the Classics, Latin and Greek, in colleges of Liberal Arts was being challenged, and that a movement was being pressed to admit subjects more immediate to the students' interests: Modern Languages, English Literature, Music, and the Natural Sciences.

Aware also of the hostility persisting in some circles to such innovations, Vickroy was careful to treat the Classics as still the mainstay of the curriculum, and to put such a subject as Music (which he was advanced enough to introduce) under a common heading with the Ornamental Branches.

"The course in this department [Music and Ornamental Branches]," announced the *Catalogue*, "is extended and thorough. It embraces Vocal and Instrumental Music; Pencil, Linear, Crayon and Perspective Drawing; Antique, Pastel, Water and Oil Painting; Worsted Flowers, Wax Flowers and Fruit, &c., &c."

It is to be noted that, being a practical educational statesman whose first business was to draw students to college from a constituency in which, as he said, "There was then no taste for liberal learning," he was far from undervaluing the Ornamental Branches. In the first *Catalogue*, while professorships in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature, Natural Science, and the English Language and Literature were listed as vacant, there were *two* teachers in Music and the Fine Arts: Miss Ella L. Walker, M.A., who taught Music

and Drawing, and Miss Lizzie M. Rigler, who taught "Music, Painting and Ornamental Branches."

Vickroy is to be honored for having given Music a good start at Lebanon Valley and for building a tradition that in time led to the establishment of a separate Department of Music in 1879 and finally to the high reputation the College's Conservatory (Department) of Music enjoys today.

Though the chairs of Modern Languages and English were, in 1866-1867, without incumbents, the curriculum provided storage places for these subjects against such time as they could be brought out and put to use. Even in the revered "Collegiate Department" (i.e., the conventional college courses), Vickroy found a way to introduce the Modern Languages. They were not listed among the requirements for the four-year Classical Course, which alone prepared students for the A.B. degree; but French and English were allowed a place on the distaff side of the College. Both subjects were listed among the requirements for the three-year Ladies' Course, which led to the degree of Mistress of Arts.

The Scientific Course, like the Ladies' Course, was a convenient hide-out for these radical elements. The chief difference of the Scientific Course from the Classical Course was that it was shorter and substituted French and German for Latin and Greek. In place of the traditional Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years of the Classical Course, it was divided into Junior, Middle, and Senior.

Science, as understood today, scarcely showed its head. In the so-called Scientific Course, the first or Junior year offered courses in German, French, Mathematics, and English. The next year (Middle) continued these four and added Philosophy—which, when broken down, was found to consist of Logic and Rhetoric. In the final or Senior year, Mathematics and Philosophy were continued, the former subdivided into Calculus, Astronomy, Analytical Mechanics; and the latter into Mental Science, Moral Science, Elements of Criticism, Political Economy, and Political Philosophy. In this last year of the Scientific Course, "Natural Science" was at last introduced in the form of Geology, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. A *science graduate* of those days might well ask, "What's in a name?"

In the first two *Catalogues*, there was listed a four-year "Biblical Course," solid in substance, as appeared by its description, but apparently without any takers. It disappeared from the 1868-69 *Catalogue* and did not reappear. Like the Classical Course, it followed the Freshman to Senior time-scheme, offering "Biblical" studies (Theology, Exegesis, etc.), New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and English. There was also a touch of Hebrew, a taste of Philosophy (Logic and Rhetoric again), and a good deal of history, including the history of the United States.

In that adventurous first *Catalogue*, there was advertised a Business or "Commercial Course." It offered instruction in Book-Keeping, Commercial

Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Law, and Partnership Settlements. If desired, instruction could be had also in Business Penmanship (three months for \$10.00), Ornamental Penmanship (three months for \$10.00), Card Writing (\$5.00), and Phonography (Shorthand, \$15.00). But Commerce was then regarded, in academic circles, as a second class citizen. The course did not lead to a degree but merely to what was described as "the Diploma or Certificate of the Institution."

No less than six degrees were offered. The undergraduate degrees were these:

On completing the Normal Course, Bachelor of Elements.

On completing the Scientific Course, Bachelor of Science.

On completing the Ladies' Course, Mistress of Arts.

On completing the Classical Course, Bachelor of Arts.

On completing the Biblical Course, Bachelor of Biblical Science.

The Master of Arts was an honorary degree given to graduates on terms similar to those that prevailed in other institutions of the day, such as, for instance, Dickinson whence President Vickroy had derived his. This was the announcement concerning the M.A. degree in the first L. V. C. *Catalogue*:

"Alumni of the College will receive the Master's degree in three years after graduating, provided they sustain a good moral character, and engage in literary or professional pursuits. The fee for each Diploma will be \$5.00."

The most radical departure from the old-fashioned curriculum was announced towards the end of the *Catalogue*, following "Courses of Instruction," "Requirements for Admission," "The Best Mode of Preparation," "Fuller Explanation of the Studies," "Miscellaneous Information," and "General Remarks." In three lines, under the heading "Eclectic Studies," it made hay of all the course requirements painstakingly listed in the preceding thirty pages of the *Catalogue*. This is how it ran:

"The laws of the College provide that students of any Course may elect to pursue an equivalent study in any other course, with the consent of the Faculty."

Even progressive Dickinson did not take so strong a stand for the elective system until the next year, 1868, when the president of that institution informed his Board of Trustees: "No college can long maintain its hold in the feelings and interests of the people that does not fall away somewhat from the old classical curriculum and fall in with the drift of modern culture and modern needs toward the Scientific & Literary Studies."

It is not known how fully this elective system was allowed to operate at the College. The note concerning Eclectic Studies was omitted from later *Catalogues*. Nevertheless, the inclusion of that bold statement in its first *Catalogue*, 1866-67, is something to be proud of. It shows that Lebanon Valley College, with all its initial handicaps, was strong enough to march with the times and in the front ranks. It cannot be said that this College was the first to

adopt the elective principle, for "optional courses" had been introduced by some other institutions a few years earlier. Nevertheless, Dr. Saul Sack, whose recent *History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania* is a landmark in its field, writes, "I think it safe to say that of the institutions emerging after the mid-point of the 19th century, Lebanon Valley College was among the earliest to adopt the elective principle."

To sum up, the first curriculum was a product of fear and hope: fear of offending either side in the debate over truly liberalizing Liberal Arts, hope that by taking a somewhat ambivalent stand on the question the College might win over both parties in the dispute.

Undoubtedly Vickroy was looking forward to a time when the Liberal Arts could be more closely adjusted to modern life, without, however, sacrificing either the mental or the moral training which some advocates of the established order claimed to be the exclusive prerogative of the Classical Course. He believed not only that such a change would draw more young people to take advantage of college training, but also that it would better enable them after graduating to discharge their responsibilities in the world in which they found themselves.

If one understand's Vickroy's problem and his vision, one will be less inclined to find the College's first *Catalogue* primitive. Miles Rigor and Thomas Vickroy, the two "lessees," were confronted with what a business man today might call a "hard-boiled proposition." They were attempting, in a period of change within the academic world, to start a new Liberal Arts college without having (as Vickroy said) even the nucleus of a student body to work with. They were starting it, too, in a constituency that not only had no academic tradition to guide its thinking but, on the contrary, had a strong tradition against institutions of learning.

If the first curriculum which the College offered (but failed to put fully into operation because of a lack of students and professors) now appears naive, the circumstances under which it was drawn up should be recalled.

Give honor where honor is due: to Thomas Vickroy and Miles Rigor, the lessees, who had put their bank accounts and their professional lives at stake on the successful issue of Lebanon Valley College.



## CHAPTER TEN

### “To Collegiate Proportions”

#### CURRICULUM CHANGES

PRESIDENT VICKROY's first curriculum, like William Penn's First Frame of Government, was pre-conceived: that is, it was planned in advance of any contact with those whom it was intended to serve. At the time the plans were prepared, Penn had not seen his province and Lebanon Valley College was without students—except those in the so-called “Preparatory” stages. As Penn is praised for his ability to adjust his plans to the needs of the colonists; so Vickroy may be commended for continuously adapting his curriculum to the needs of students as they appeared.

The Model School Department, advertised in the first *Catalogue*, was dropped after one year. The Normal Department lasted only two. Even the Collegiate Department underwent a quick transformation. In the *Third Annual Catalogue*, 1868–1869, the name was dropped and in its place two courses were listed independently: the Classical Course and the Scientific Course. In the next *Catalogue*, 1869–1870 a two years “Class in the Modern Languages” was advertised. That the Modern Languages were becoming aggressive is seen in the fact that the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science now permitted the substitution of a modern language for Latin.

The 1869–1870 *Catalogue* continued to announce the Ornamental Department, with courses in Music, Vocal and Instrumental (Piano, Organ, and Guitar), as well as Drawing and Painting.

The Ladies Course by this time had been dropped. The degree of Mistress of Arts, however, was still conferred as the *Catalogue* announced, “upon any female student who shall complete the Classical Course, omitting some of the Higher Mathematics and Greek and substituting German and French.”

To the graduate degree of Master of Arts, there was now added a Master of Science, under the same conditions as applied to the former: a graduate's good conduct for three years, and the payment of five dollars.

Lebanon Valley Business College was opened, August 3, 1868, “the good



will and fixtures of Bryant, Stratton & Francisco's Business College" of Harrisburg having been purchased and transferred to Annville. Though not integrated with the academic courses, the new Business College was much advertised. In the old Academy (South Hall), various model stores, offices, and even a bank were set up for the student's practical training. As advertised in the 1869-1870 *Catalogue*, "Nothing is FEIGNED, all is REAL." The time required to complete the course was "from four to eight months." The fees were not excessive. What was called a "Life Scholarship [i.e., tuition fees] for full course" was \$40.00. Text books "with full set of blanks" cost an additional \$20.00. "Boarding, Washing, Light, Fuel and Room-rent, *per week*" came to \$4.00.

During Vickroy's presidency, there was a rapid advance in the faculty. In the 1869-1870 *Catalogue*, Lucian H. Hammond appears as "Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature." Vickroy's professorship is now that of "Belles-Lettres and Philosophy." Krumbine has dropped out and Bierman has changed from "the Normal Branches" to "English and German Languages and Literature." The Ornamental Branches have dwindled, having now only one instructor, Miss B. O. Strawinski, M.A., who taught "Music, French and the Ornamental Branches."

The Lebanon *Courier*, in its issue of December 3, 1868, put in a strong "plug" for the College, especially its Commercial School, "where Stratton and Bryant's system is taught, with all the appliances to afford a perfect practical knowledge of the science. The rooms are handsomely fitted up, with a banking department, insurance company, notary's office, commercial houses, telegraph office, post office, &c. Through these departments the student is carried as if he were in actual business."

## THE FIGHT FOR CO-EDUCATION

During Vickroy's presidency, the principle of co-education, on which Lebanon Valley College and indeed the Church as a whole prided itself, underwent an attack from an unexpected quarter. It will be remembered that at York (within the area of the Pennsylvania Conference, whose support the College most urgently desired) Cottage Hill College had been established as an exclusively female institution.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Conference in January, 1867, the following proposal was adopted: "That it would meet with our approbation if the proprietor of Cottage Hill College and the managers of Lebanon Valley College make such arrangements as would enable them to conduct the one as a male and the other as a female school."

Cottage Hill did constitute itself a "female school," but Lebanon Valley remained co-educational and took the consequences of educating the sexes "on the mixed system," as the Pennsylvania Conference expressed it. The

latter, in reply to an invitation from Lebanon Valley College to send a Visiting Committee to see whether or not it would be proper to co-operate, replied stiffly in January, 1868, that "no proposition looking to co-operation with said 'Lebanon Valley College,' can be entertained until the authorities of the same shall manifest a disposition to transfer their female department to 'Cottage Hill Female College'. . . ."

Next year the Virginia Conference made friendly advances towards Lebanon Valley College. During its February session, 1869, after recommending Cottage Hill Female College "for the education of our daughters," it added that "we are also pleased with the Ma[n]agement and advantages of Lebanon Valley College and recommend it as the proper place for the education of our Sons."

That the struggling College almost succumbed to the temptation offered by these two conferences, whose support it so desperately needed, is evident from the resolution which, in February, 1869, its Board of Trustees recommended to the East Pennsylvania Conference:

Whereas, we are informed on good authority, that the Allegheny and Pennsylvania Conferences are willing to Cooperate with Lebanon Valley College, on the condition that Said College receive as boarders only male Students.

Therefore, Resolved, That the condition mentioned shall be accepted by this Conference, and that said Conference, together with the Virginia and Parkersburg Conferences, be invited to elect three Trustees and enter into said Co-operation, whereupon Lebanon Valley College shall receive among its female students none but day scholars.

But the tide was turning. The East German Conference, founded in 1869 (though its first annual conference was not held until 1871) supported Lebanon Valley College from the start.

In 1870, the Pennsylvania Conference adopted a resolution recommending that their people send their sons to Lebanon Valley. Within two years the Pennsylvania Conference, and within three years the Virginia Conference (as will be seen in the following chapter), had elected trustees and were in full co-operation with the East Pennsylvania Conference in sponsoring a co-educational Lebanon Valley College.

## STUDENT DISCIPLINE

Most of the students at the College came from Pennsylvania Dutch homes where paternal discipline was proverbially strict. Modern psychology was as yet unheard of on the campus, and the problems of frustration and release were not under discussion. It was demanded by parents that disciplinary control be unremitting, especially in an institution where males and females attended the same classes. There was no student government, and very little in the way of extra-curricular activities.

The best way to understand the social atmosphere of the time is to study page 32 of the 1869-1870 *Catalogue*:

The Government of the College is *strict*, but *parental*.

The object of the Institution is to afford a home, where parents or guardians may place their children and wards with safety and profit, and where young men and young ladies may be fitted for usefulness under influences calculated to refine their tastes, ennoble their aspirations, discipline their intellectual powers, and develop a high Christian character.

#### *1. Things Required.*

1. Registry of names before taking recitations.
2. Settlement of bill according to the terms.
3. Strict observance of the study hours.
4. Full employment of time in study and recitation.
5. Promptness in the duties of speaking, reading, and writing.
6. Strict observance of the Sabbath.
7. Attendance of public worship twice on the Sabbath.
8. Attendance of morning prayers in the Chapel.
9. Strict obedience of temporary prudential rules.
10. Free access of any teacher to the room of any student.

#### *2. Things Prohibited*

1. Unpermitted association of students of either sex.
2. Games of chance; the use of intoxicating drinks.
3. Profane or obscene language; using tobacco on the premises.
4. Visiting on the Sabbath or during study hours.
5. Clamorous noise in or about the buildings.
6. Absence from the examinations or other required exercises.
7. Leaving the College without permission.
8. Frequenting bar-rooms, groceries or other public places.
9. Unpermitted absence from room after evening signal for study.
10. Unpermitted societies among the students.
11. Croaking, backbiting, and all evil speaking.

#### *3. Penalties*

Every unexcused absence, failure, or misdemeanor, is reported to the faculty, and a record made of the same.

Three demerit marks will subject a student to private reproof; six, to public reproof; nine, notice to parent or guardian; and twelve, to dismissal.

The Faculty may, on evidence of reformation, restore a dismissed student.

For graver offences, the punishments are reproof, loss of privilege, confinement, dismissal and expulsion.

### EMBRYO LIBRARY

The foundation of any institution of learning today is a good library. Lebanon Valley College began its career with virtually none at all.

The need of one was formally recognized in January, 1867, when, "At a public meeting of the teachers and students," as Professor Bierman was later to write, a committee of three was named "for the purpose of devising ways

and means to establish a library:" Cyrus A. Loose, David W. Crider, and Sallie M. Rigler. Three months later the committee was able to report that they had raised the sum of \$86.39 and collected about a hundred books. Professor Bierman notes that the Rev. Daniel S. Early had donated *Josephus' Works* in six volumes; the Rev. G. W. Miles Rigor, Clark's *Commentary* in four volumes; the Rev. Adam Steigerwald, D'Aubigny's *History of the Reformation*; George W. Hoverter, Greeley's *Great Conflict*; and President Vickroy, Bancroft's *History of the United States*.

From these small beginnings, the growth at first was slow. It was not until 1874, under President Hammond, that the first real library appeared at the College.

### THE FIRST LITERARY SOCIETY

In most colleges of the United States during the nineteenth century, the Literary Societies were not only important elements in the students' social life; they contributed something essential to the intellectual atmosphere, supplementing the formal college curriculum by introducing a wide range of intellectual interests not directly handled in college classes.

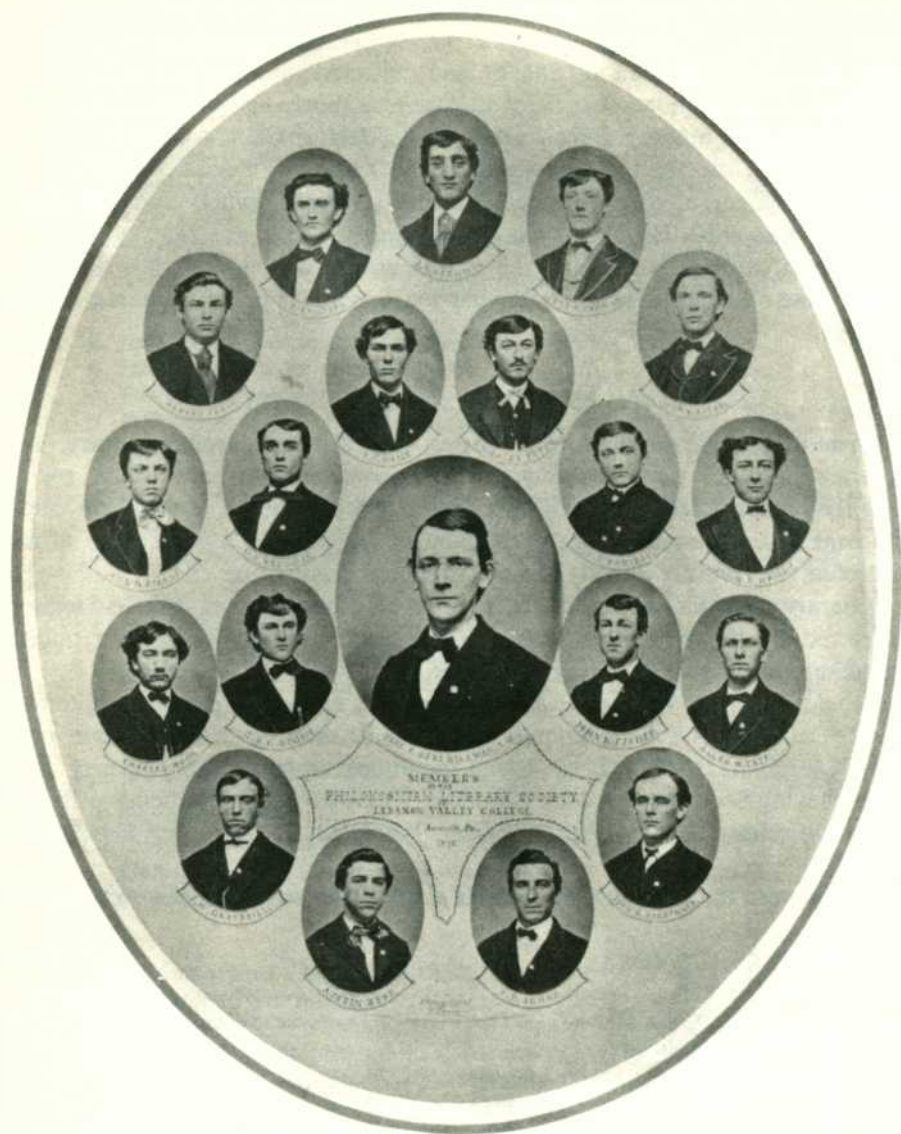
Literary societies helped the curriculum in other ways as well. Addresses delivered by the students at monthly meetings afforded training in public speaking and in parliamentary procedure.

It was in April, 1867, that a movement was started to organize a literary society at L. V. C. A committee appointed to draw up a constitution presented its report on May 3, 1867, and the Philokosmian Literary Society (the name having been suggested by President Vickroy) came into being with the following officers: David Wilson Crider, President; John Wesley Etter, Secretary.

These were the founders, as listed in the Philokosmian Membership Book:

Crider, David Wilson .....	York
Loose, Cyrus A. ....	Myerstown
Etter, John Wesley .....	Powell's Valley
Burgner, Peter Bohn .....	Pinegrove
Driver, William H. ....	Altoona
Light, Joseph Horst .....	Avon
Reider, Abraham Henry .....	Elizabethtown
Moyer, Henry Peter .....	Annville
Meiley, Cornelius Seltzer .....	Lebanon
Bomgardner, David E. ....	Grantville
Stauffer, Harry .....	Union Deposit
Graybill, John Henry .....	Annville
Henry, Christian Calvin .....	Lebanon
Seibert, William Henry .....	Progress
Gipple, Samuel R. ....	Millersburg
Light, Nathaniel Brinton .....	Lebanon





*Members of Philokosmian Literary Society 1870*

Outer circle, clockwise, beginning lower left: *Austin Best, J. H. Graybill, '72, Charles Wood, John N. Riland, Robert Perry, M. P. Sanders, '77, J. G. Stehman, John E. Lehman, '74, John Piper, John R. Wright, '76, Allen W. Tate, John G. Dissinger, S. P. Johns.*

Inner circle, clockwise, beginning lower left: *Z. S. Light, '74, H. B. Stehman, '73, C. S. Meiley (Tutor in English), J. Wesley Etter, '72, C. S. Daniels, '73, John K. Fisher, '72. Center: Professor E. Benjamin Bierman.*



## To Collegiate Proportions

Bolton, John J. ....	Lingletown
Bickel, A. Stoner .....	Jonestown
Kremer, Henry J. ....	McKees Half Falls
McAlister, Joseph Calvin .....	New Buffalo
Best, Joseph Houser .....	Eberly's Mills
Sheesley, Samuel .....	Progress
Bierman, E Benjamin .....	Annville

On March 29, 1872, the motto, *Esse quam Videre*, was adopted.

### THE FIRST "COMMENCEMENT"

The closing exercises of the College in June, 1867—advertised as "Commencement," although there were no graduates and no degrees were conferred—made a good impression on the public. The examinations were oral and were a part of the public exhibition enjoyed on the occasion. Examinations for many years remained oral and public. There is a suspicion that they were sometimes rehearsed in advance by professors and students—with unfortunate results in future years. A tradition grew up that oral examinations were a public show in which professor and student worked together as a team. Even written examinations came to be looked upon by students (and some professors) as tests not so much of individual merit as of co-operative skill.

Be that as it may, the July 4, 1867, issue of the *Lebanon Courier* commended the new institution for having put on a good show: "The examinations and exhibitions throughout, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evinced training in the various departments, and reflected much credit on the labors of President Vickroy and his corps of assistants—Profs. Houck, Bierman and Grumbine, and Misses Walker and Rigler."

Continuing, the *Courier* noted the beginning of one of the most popular items in the L. V. C. tradition: the President's reception to the students.

"The future of the College," said the *Courier* in an expansive moment, "is very promising, and no efforts will be spared by its friends to make it not only a point of interest and an ornament, but a blessing to Lebanon Valley College and to the whole world."

### THE FIRST GRADUATES

The week of what the *Courier* called "the 4th Anniversary" (i.e., the first Commencement, properly so called) at the College was opened on Sunday, June 12, 1870, by Bishop Jonathan Weaver of Baltimore with a sermon on "The Logic of Christianity." On Monday, J. H. Jacobs, Esq., of Reading delivered an "Oration" before the Philokosmian Literary Society on "Our Land and Her Politicians." On Tuesday night the Annual Address was given by Prof. S. D. Heilman of Dickinson College on "Man the Fighter or the Laws of Anteposition as an Element of Human Progress." On Wednesday evening the "Oratorical Exercises" of the undergraduates were held.

On Thursday came the "Commencement Proper," at which the three graduates spoke their pieces. Mr. William B. Bodenhorn dwelt on "Man's Aspirations after the Unknown." Miss Mary A. Weiss read an essay on the subject, "Rest, but not Here." Mr. Albert C. Rigler, gave the Valedictory address: "The Past and the Present."

So it was that President Vickroy could say, in his last report to the East Pennsylvania Conference in March, 1871, that he had built a college from nothing and graduated a class of three. More than that, he continued, the College now had enough undergraduates enrolled to require "that all the classes of the Classical Course be organized at the beginning of the next collegiate year in August. "Thus," he concluded, " . . . during the five years of my lease, the school will have been built up to collegiate proportions."

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### President Lucian H. Hammond

PRESIDENT VICKROY had presided over the birth of the College and saved it from infanticide. When he handed it over to his successor, it had a fair chance of life.

But Lebanon Valley College was still in swaddling clothes. It was the second president, Lucian H. Hammond, who put it into academic dress. He produced the nucleus of a real library, some scientific apparatus, a few scholarships, and an alumni association. He also launched an endowment campaign. Under his regime, college sport (at least baseball) was introduced. Best of all, in view of the College's chronic undernourishment, he obtained the support of the Pennsylvania and Virginia Conferences without throwing co-education overboard.

President Hammond had been long immersed in the academic tradition. Born, September 7, 1825, in the town of Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, he had early shown an aptitude for learning. Fifteen miles north of Worthington is the town of Delaware, seat of Ohio Wesleyan University. He entered that institution "about 1849" (the college records of that time are scanty), and completed the excellent Classical Course offered there. It gave him a good introduction to the intellectual currents of the time, introducing him to the higher mathematics, the various sciences, philosophy, logic, ethics and theology, and the English Language. It gave him concentrated study of much of the best ancient classical literature: Homer, Virgil, Horace, Herodotus, Livy, Xenophon, Cicero, Thucydides, Tacitus, Plato, Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. He graduated in 1853 with the earned degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the customary probation period of three years, he received his M.A. *in cursu*.

In 1854 he joined the faculty of Mount Pleasant College, which the United Brethren Church had recently established in Westmoreland County. When Mount Pleasant closed its doors in 1858 and was absorbed by Otterbein, he became Professor of Greek at the latter institution. From 1866 to 1868 he was Professor of Ancient Languages at Cottage Hill Female College in York,



*Lucian H. Hammond, M.A.  
President, 1871-1876*

Pennsylvania; and in the latter year he moved over to take the corresponding position at Lebanon Valley College.

So it was that, in 1871, when Lucian Hammond came with his wife to the College, he already had a good knowledge of its background, having been on the teaching staff for three of its five years of existence. He was familiar not only with academic practices in general but also with the peculiar problems of Lebanon Valley.

He was a sound scholar. In personal character, he was kindly and sensitive. At the same time he was a man of conviction. He was not afraid of facing facts, nor of drawing other people's attention to them—sometimes to his own hurt.

During his term as president, he made no great changes in the curriculum, save that he brought back the Ladies' Course, which for a time had been discontinued, and he dropped the Commercial Course. The Classical Course remained the center of the college program. For those who wanted excursions into newer fields, there were the restored Ladies' Course, the Scientific Course, the Course in Modern Languages, and the Ornamental Department (Music and Painting). When the Commercial Course was dropped, its building, the old Academy, was taken over as the Ladies' Hall.

President Hammond had a gift for music. At Otterbein he had led an orchestra. At Lebanon Valley College he conducted "vocal classes," being



commended in the press for the "highly cultivated" voices he developed. It is not surprising that, under his regime as President, Music rose in status. In the 1871-1872 *Catalogue*, it is listed as a department of its own (under the general heading, "Ornamental Department") quite distinct from "The Fine Arts."

The Lebanon *Courier* of May 9, 1872, noted that "whenever we wish to hear good singing we go to Lebanon Valley College."

### THE CLIONIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

During the year after Hammond's arrival, a new Literary Society, the Clionian, was established for the ladies. Three students took the lead in organizing it: Sarah Burns, Rebecca Kinports, and Ellen Jane Mark. The President and Faculty were consulted, student meetings were held, and on November 12, 1872, a constitution was adopted.

These were the founders:

Sarah Burns  
Rebecca Kinports  
Ellen Jane Mark  
Louisa S. Leisenring  
Rebecca Schweitzer  
Lizzie A. Gensemer  
Emma K. Rigler  
Laura E. Saylor  
Clara J. Siegrist

Annie V. Collins  
Maggie C. Hershey  
Fannie C. Killinger  
Sallie A. Herr  
Lizzie E. Mase  
Alice Stehman  
Olive H. Stehman  
Sallie J. Young

### CO-OPERATING CONFERENCES

The East German Conference had been the first "cooperating conference," giving support to Lebanon Valley College from the time when the Conference was organized in 1869.

In 1872, a few months after Hammond became President, the Pennsylvania Conference decided to forego its demand that Lebanon Valley College give up co-education. Instead, it accepted the recommendation of its Committee on Education that it co-operate immediately "with the East Pa. and East German Conferences, in sustaining Lebanon Valley College. . . ." It decided to send its sons to that college's campus even at the risk of meeting young ladies there.\*

The Pennsylvania Conference then proceeded to elect "nine Trustees to

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\* The danger, after all, was not excessive. At least that is suggested by a reminiscent remark made to Sara Greiner (Mrs. Earl J. Leffler), by Mrs. H. Clay Deaner, the former Ella J. Rigler, widow of the "Professor of the Latin Language and Literature and Astronomy": "In 1873, whenever President Hammond approached, the girls cast their eyes down to the tips of their shoes, to give the impression that they disapproved of males in their vicinity."

To keep the record straight, Ella Rigler (Mrs. Deaner), who graduated from the Ladies' Course with the degree of Mistress of Arts in 1877, confessed to Mrs. Leffler that her Mistress of Arts degree "prepared her for nothing but marriage."



meet with the Board of Trustees of said College." They were: "C. T. Stern, Z. A. Colestock, J. Erb, J. C. Smith, W. B. Raber, S. Schoop, jr., J. Knipp, jr., H. R. Musser, J. B. Hurst."

Next year the Pennsylvania Conference put its whole heart into the venture. After listening to President Hammond's report, the members adopted this resolution:

"That we as a Conference will spare no effort and shun no sacrifice to make Lebanon Valley College all that it should be as a Literary institution of our Church, and to crowd its halls with students thus making our co-operation practically effective."

The same Conference, in its annual meeting in February, 1875, went as far as to declare, "That we regard Lebanon Valley College as a gift of God to this and other eastern Conferences; its location, appointment and facilities being well adapted to our present needs."

The Virginia Conference was not far behind. In its February, 1873, meeting, members heard the report of the Visiting Committee to Lebanon Valley College. ". . . we would hereby recommend that the Virginia An. Conf. enter into cooperation with the above named Conferences [East Pennsylvania, East German, and Pennsylvania] in controlling, patronizing, and sustaining Lebanon Valley College by electing six Trustees to represent us on the Board."

Whereupon the Conference elected the following: "Monroe Funkhouser, Daniel Kohler, J. Harp, J. L. Grimm, A. M. Evers and J. W. Hott."

The Committee on Education giving its encouragement, the Conference declared further, in words that signaled an end to the struggle over co-education, that "we as a Conference will use our influence in favor of said school by recommending it to our people as a convenient and proper place for the literary training of our sons and daughters."

So it is said that today Lebanon Valley College holds the distinction, among existing colleges and universities of eastern Pennsylvania, of having the longest tradition of co-education.

For a very short time, the Parkersburg Conference co-operated, and the Allegheny Conference came in for nine years, 1881-1891. The Pennsylvania and Virginia Conferences stayed with the College and have continued throughout the years to give it powerful support.

When in 1875 the Pennsylvania Conference pronounced Lebanon Valley College "a gift of God," it gave particular praise to it for three things that were President Hammond's contribution: (1) "a pretty large Library," (2) "some scientific apparatus," and (3) the prospect of an endowment.

## THE LIBRARY

The beginnings referred to above—library, scientific apparatus, and endowment—were modest enough.

As for the library, the *First Annual Catalogue*, 1866–1867 carried this gentle appeal: “The Boehm Library, consisting of well-selected books, is accessible to all the students. Donations in books or money are earnestly solicited. . . .”

It has already been noted that the committee formed in January, 1867, to establish a library, had no better success in four months than to collect \$89.39 and about a hundred volumes. It was not until 1874 that a real start was made. In that year, contributions in money and books began to flow in. President Hammond contributed 25 books; Professor Scribner, 50; Professor Bierman, 50; Jacob Hoke, 10. Best of all, the Board of Trustees appropriated \$300.00 for the college library.

It was in that same year, 1874, that the Library received a name (the Library of Lebanon Valley College), a staff (a Librarian and a Treasurer to be elected annually by the Faculty), and a Constitution. The duties of the Librarian, as defined in the Constitution, were not onerous, and the student privileges were not excessive.

Article IV. It shall be the duty of the Librarian . . . to open the Library for delivery and reception of books one hour each week in term time . . . for the young women, and one hour for the young men on such days as the Faculty may determine. . . .

Article XV. Gentlemen who are graduates of the College may obtain books from the Librarian through one of the professors, and ladies who are graduates may obtain books from the same through one of the lady teachers, said professor or lady teacher to be held responsible for the safe return of books thus obtained.

The Library's first Accession Book, dated 1874, gives titles of 653 books. It is an interesting collection. The loyalty with which the conferences supported it is seen in the weight it carries of theological works. There were 16 volumes of *The Evangelical Family Library* and 25 volumes of *The Religious Library*. There were a good many children's books, such as *Precept upon Precept*. There was also a good sprinkling of the best general literature: Milton, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Scott, Cervantes, Byron, Victor Hugo, Hawthorne, De Quincey, Dickens, Emerson, Fenimore Cooper, etc. History was as well represented in such works as Bancroft's *History of the United States* in 9 volumes, Froude's *History of England* (12 volumes), Grote's *History of Greece* (12 volumes), Mommsen's *History of Rome* (5 volumes), Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of The Roman Empire* (6 volumes), and Carlyle's *Frederick the Great* (10 volumes). There was even a life of Mary Queen of Scots. There were a few elementary books on health, and occasional treatises on grammar and composition. There was *Robinson Crusoe*, *The Arabian Nights*, and *Tom Brown's School Days*. The list ended with Volume II of *Memoirs of Female Sovereigns* and Volumes I and II of *Lander's Travels in Africa*.

Hammond and his staff worked hard on that library, and they took de-

served pride in the results. In February, 1875, he was able to report that one year ago the College had no library, and that now it had over six hundred volumes.

But that was only the beginning. On April 9 of the same year, the *Lebanon Daily News* reported: "Mr. George W. Hoverter of Annville, who some time ago purchased the library [800 volumes] of the Union Fire Company, of town, has sold the same to Lebanon Valley College." By 1876 Hammond was able to report that the college Library had swelled to 1132 volumes (evidently not all the Fire Company's books had been purchased—or preserved) and that there were "resources in hand which when applied should increase the number to 1200 volumes."

These figures may help us to understand the sacrifice of men like Hammond who gave their time to such small details in order that the dream of a well established Liberal Arts College in Annville might become a reality.

## SCIENCE

It will be recalled that the Scientific Course had not as yet got very far off the ground. In 1874 it was still a three-years course, consisting principally, in the President's words, of the "English branches"—unencumbered, that is, with foreign languages.

In the 1873-1874 *Catalogue*, the Scientific Course offered a number of single-term courses (the college year being now divided into three terms, Fall, Winter, and Spring) in English: English Grammar and Analysis, English, Past and Present, Composition and Rhetoric, and English Literature. There were courses in General History, the History of Civilization, Philosophy (Mental, Moral, and Natural), Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Analogy of Religion. There was a little Political Economy, a lot of Mathematics, and a term each of Physical Geography, Natural History, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene (these last three in one), Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, and Mechanics.

It was felt, however, that some scientific apparatus and some curios were needed to stiffen the course. In 1875 the President was able to report that "the cabinet [museum] contributed by various friends of the institution is sufficiently extensive to have become of interest, and a valuable auxiliary to the department of Natural Science."

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A vital aid to the College came on the afternoon of June 11, 1874, when, following the Commencement Exercises, the Lebanon Valley College Alumni Association was organized, with these officers:

President: John W. Etter, '72.

Vice-Presidents: Miss Jane E. Kauffman, '72 and Rev. John K. Fisher, '74.

Secretary: Miss Sarah Burns, '73.

Treasurer: Zaranus S. G. Light, '74.

Orator: Rev. J. Wesley Etter.

Essayist: Miss Jane E. Kauffman.

At the time there were only twenty-three graduates, of whom eight had received their diplomas on that same day. But the College and its friends were looking to the future. The soundness of their faith has since been attested by the generous response of the alumni in the building campaign of this Centennial Year, 1966.

### ENDOWMENT

That all was not well at the College, was clearly indicated by an article in the *Religious Telescope* of June 30, 1875, drawing attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the college finances, quarrels in Board of Trustees that had their repercussions outside, the virtual breakup of the Faculty, and the proffered resignation of the President.

The duties of the Board of Trustees [wrote E. S. Chapman] were peculiarly difficult, owing to the resignation of three members of the faculty, and the positive disagreement of the members of the Board respecting their successors . . . It seemed to be the opinion of nearly all the members of the Board that the services of President Hammond, at the head of the faculty, could not at present be dispensed with; and hence, contrary to his repeatedly expressed desire, he was re-elected president, after his resignation had been tendered and accepted. . . .

The strain of carrying the multifarious administrative duties of those days\* and a considerable teaching load as well, was beginning to tell on President Hammond. A glance at his part in the public examinations in December, 1874, will show something of his teaching responsibilities. According to the *Lebanon Courier* of December 30, he "examined classes in Plato's *Gorgias*, Cicero de Senectute, Greek lessons and English grammar."

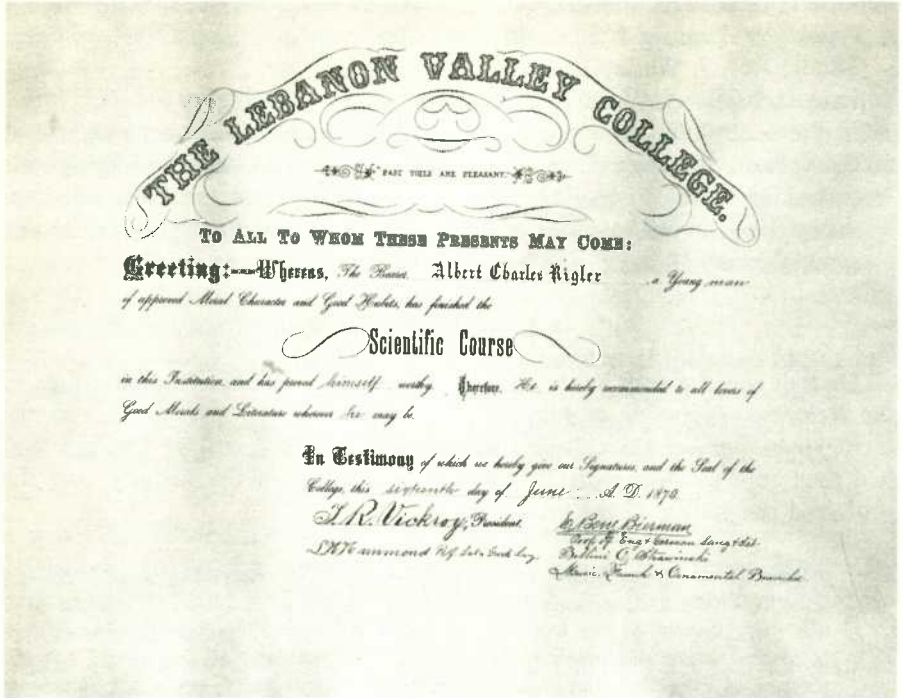
During his last years at the College he put on a courageous fight for an endowment, but his strength was giving out and his temper was growing short. In his report to the East Pennsylvania Conference on February 27, 1874, at Schuylkill Haven, he bluntly declared:

No College can be permanent without an endowment, it cannot do justice to its students, however competent its instructors may be, without a good Library and apparatus. . . .

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\* President Bierman in 1901 said of himself that "he was president, chairman of the executive committee, financial agent, acting financial secretary, kept the books of the college, had charge of all the papers belonging to the college, and also assisted in raising money at different times."—Brief of Argument, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, October term, 1901: Paper Book of Appellant, p. 26.





*Diploma of 1870, one of the first three granted*

Five dollars from each member would give the College relief, and they can spare it. Hundreds give twice this amount each year to burn segars, and will they not give this amount to enkindle immortal minds? Many families among us have hoarded treasures from which they might abstract enough for a College and yet have sufficient to bind the hands and blast the intellects of their sons. There is five times enough surplus wealth in the Conferences patronising this institution to endow it completely, and well would it be for our Church could we draw it from her coffers, even if it were cast into the depths of the seas.

The Conference, accordingly, "Resolved, That . . . we will more than redouble our efforts to place Lebanon Valley College beyond all material wants. . . ."

Two years later, President Hammond attempted to explain to the same Conferences why the endowment campaign had been a failure: "It may be in part," he said, "because the Agents, though they have worked hard, have extended their operations over too much territory, and thereby canvassed hurriedly and superficially. . . ."

Or was it that they had worked on stony ground? Boldly he went on to what he thought was the crux of the matter: "the apathy of the ministers." In contrast he cited the record of the Virginia Conference, whose ministers had "the college in their hearts," and in consequence "accomplished more for it financially than *all* the other cooperating Conferences combined."

This all-out effort to bring the constituency to face the financial facts concerning the College, when added to his other responsibilities and worries, proved too much for him. On May 17, 1876, it was reported in the press that President Hammond was "very seriously ill." On May 31, he was said to be "still in a precarious condition." On June 7, it was made known that "Prof. Hammond has resigned the presidency on account of ill health."

It was observed that most of his Faculty had resigned as well, and that a good many students had withdrawn from the institution. The immediate cause of this general exodus is not precisely known, but there is evidence that back of it lay a quarrel between the Faculty and the Board. A letter to the Lebanon *Daily News* of June 30 hinted that it was owing to "the *vindication* (!) of their 'ideal' teacher, whom they still retain," and "the manner he was vindicated. . . ."

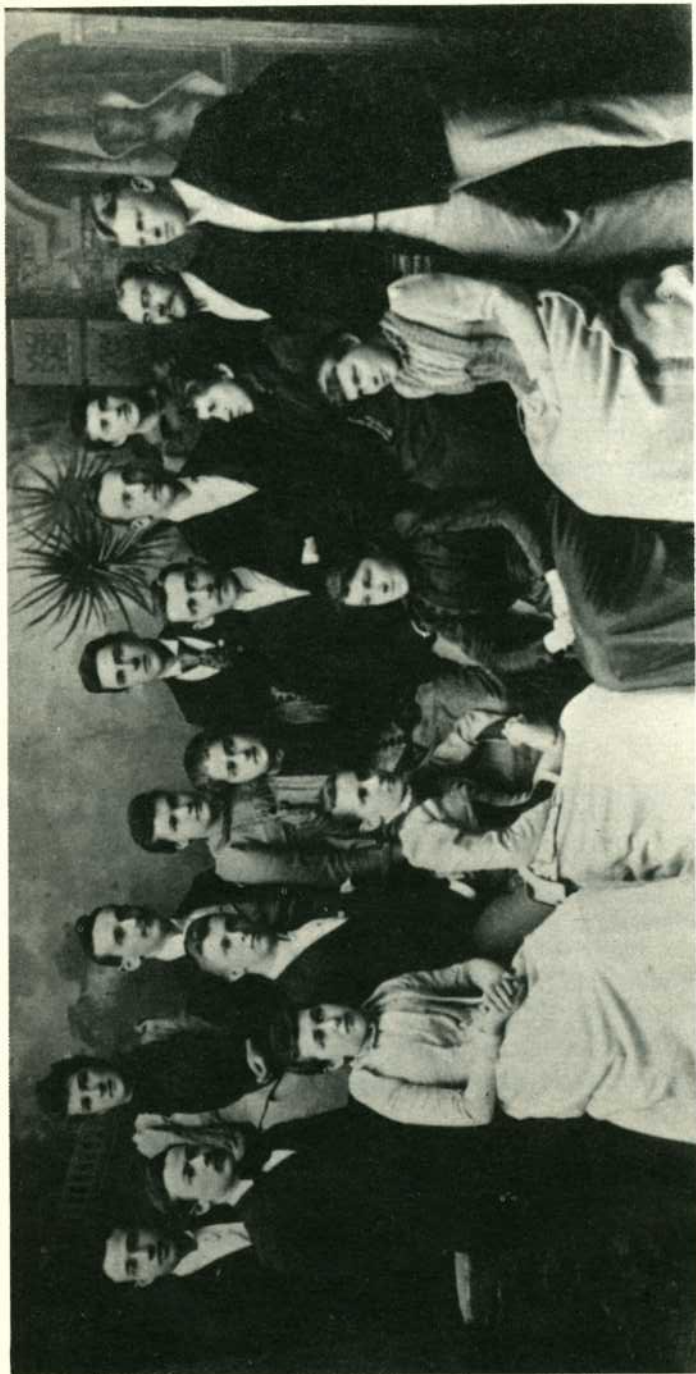
Other complaints were aired in the press, as, for instance, by Thomas L. Stein in the *News* of June 19, deprecating "the way things have been going for some time," and in particular the "financial condition of the institution."

A reporter on the *News*, commenting on President Hammond's illness, wrote that

the college loses an executive whose ability is fearless yet kind, and one who in his private and public life is tender and affable as the most refined nature, the cause of education [loses] a sound and thorough educator, and the church an earnest, devoted Christian. . . . His mind is perfectly at ease and composed, as he enjoys the consciousness of having been faithful to himself and to all with whom he came in contact.

He died a few months later, March 20, 1877, at the age of fifty-one, in Landisville, New Jersey. According to his former colleague, Professor E. Benjamin Bierman (the only member of the old Faculty who did not withdraw) his remains were laid "in an unmarked grave in Siloam cemetery near the city of Vineland."

Hammond's unmarked grave is a symbol of honor, the honor that belongs to all those men and women who, in the College's early years, sacrificed their careers and sometimes their lives to bring this strange, fractious, but vital and promising institution to the maturity it now enjoys.



Graduating Class of 1892

Front row: Della Roop (Daugherty), Lillie Rice (Gohn), Anna Brightbill (Harp), Laura Reider (Muth).

Middle row: Jacob Martin Herr, Elmer Haak, Josephine Kreider (Henry), Hervin U. Roop, Anna Forney (Kreider).

Back row: Samuel Stein, Lulu Baker, Harry Roop, Florence Brindel (Gable), D. Albert Kreider, John Rice, Catharine P.

Mumma (Good), Seba C. Huber, Andrew R. Kreider.

This class was the largest to graduate in the history of the College up until that time. The 25th Anniversary of the founding of the College was celebrated this year, 25 years from the date of the charter in 1867, rather than from the true founding date in 1866.

## President DeLong Brings Harmony

UNDERNOURISHED FINANCIALLY as it had been during its most tender years, Lebanon Valley College underwent, in adolescence, a series of near-fatal illnesses. From these it made amazing recoveries, yet its friends remained anxious. In the formal ceremonies for the new president, David Denman DeLong, held on the evening of August 22, 1876, an undertone of apprehension could be detected. It was only to be expected, for the long disability of President Hammond had provided a breeding ground for noxious political weeds.

At the inauguration ceremony, DeLong essayed a cautious re-interpretation of the aims of a Liberal Arts College, in terms that were calculated not to offend anyone. "The College does not propose," he said, as reported by the *Courier*, "to teach theology, law or medicine, but it proposes to lead out in harmonious development the physical, mental and moral powers of our nature, or in other words, to qualify us to think well and act wisely in view of our relations to each other and to God."

Following the President, the Honorable Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent of Schools (who had come in from Lebanon on foot), spoke a not very veiled word of warning: ". . . if union and harmony prevail in the councils of the board of trustees, the executive committee and the faculty, the College will enter upon a career of usefulness and success."

To the cause of "union and harmony" the young President (born November 11, 1846, at Newville, Indiana) brought qualifications his predecessor had lacked. For one thing, he was an ordained minister of the United Brethren Church. For another, he had had training in that great school of democracy, the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he had enlisted, November 10, 1863—one day short of his seventeenth birthday. On January 11, 1864, he was mustered in as a private in Company F of the 129th Indiana Volunteers, a regiment that saw heavy service in the Atlanta Campaign and other operations of 1864 and 1865. He was mustered out, August 26, 1865.

His wife was ready to support him by taking a full share of college responsibilities, teaching and collecting funds. Years afterwards, she told Enid Daniel, '00, that when the College was facing bankruptcy, she herself went





*Rev. David D. DeLong, A.M.  
President, 1876-1877*

out in Annville to get money, and in that way raised a thousand dollars.

They were both graduates of Otterbein University. During the Commencement Exercises of that institution in 1869, Miss E. Lete Knepper of Finley (one of two graduating in the Ladies' Department), delivered a farewell address on "The Empire of Mind." At the Commencement in 1870, Mr. D. Denman DeLong of Newville, Indiana (one of two graduating in the Classical Department), spoke his farewell on "The Magnets of the Soul." In each partner to the marriage that ensued, and in the partnership itself, mind and soul accorded well and made one music for the College. David DeLong held, besides the Presidency, the Professorship of Mental and Moral Science; his wife, Emma K. DeLong, took the Professorship of Greek Language and Literature. She is said, indeed, to have been "the first lady in America to occupy such a position."

During the six years that elapsed between his graduation from Otterbein and his coming to Lebanon Valley College as President, David DeLong had attended the Allegheny Theological Seminary and had had experience both as a teacher and as a pastor, the former at the Roanoke Classical Seminary in Indiana, the latter in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, at the town of Mount Pleasant (scene of the first General Conference, 1815, of the United Brethren Church) and at other stations attached to the Allegheny Conference.

This "young man, modest, wise, of good scholarship and considerable experience in the instruction and government of young men and women," as

## *President DeLong Brings Harmony*

the Lebanon *Courier* called him, and "a man of grace and dignity . . . polish and culture," as the *News* put it, succeeded for eleven years in keeping the College pretty closely to the course Henry Houck had prescribed for it.

On November 15, 1876, the *News* reported that the endowment fund of the College was growing, no less than \$11,000 having been secured in one week. Within a year, it was thought, \$50,000 might be raised.

The year ended happily. The closing exercises of the term were well attended by townsmen and friends of the College. On Tuesday evening, December 19, an "able lecture against evolution," as the *Courier* said, was given by Philip H. Reinhard.

On Wednesday, the Preparatory Class presented their "Rhetorical," which consisted of orations and essays on these subjects: "The Girls of the Twentieth Century," "Daniel," "Aim High," "Love for One's Trade," "A Name in Life," "The American Indians," "Friday," "The Flirt," "Centennial Squibbs."

On Thursday evening the Philokosmian Literary Society presented a sparkling "Polyglot" entertainment:

H. B. Dohner, German oration, "The Beauties of a Well-Chosen Vocation";

H. C. Deaner, Latin oration, "Roman Literature";

G. F. Bierman, French oration, "Monsieur Guizot";

J. B. Crouse, Greek oration, "The Beginning is Half of the Whole";

J. C. Yocum, English oration, "The American Centennial."

The reporter for the *Courier* added a subjective note: "While we had enough to do in translating the subjects with few scattered sentences and without the aid of our dictionaries and vocabularies, we amused ourselves like the rest by eating peanuts and hoarhound candy; and took no further notes, and thought, go on, *Labor Omnia Vincit, bravo, eclat, etc.*"

The year 1877 opened hopefully. President DeLong's report to the co-operating conferences was cheerful and aggressive. He was happy at the good relations between town and gown in Annville, at "the re-fitting of the South College building, and the providing and furnishing of halls for three Literary Societies" there; at the purchase of a new piano for the Department of Instrumental Music; at the progress of the Department of Natural Science; at the unusually large number beginning the study of the classics; and at the recent religious revival among the students.

Gravely he continued: "Money is our greatest want at present, that is, an ample endowment fund." He went on to say that \$15,000 had already been secured to that end, and stated his policy, which was "to raise \$100,000 as endowment, as soon as it can be done"—words that were to be re-echoed hopefully and unavailingly for many years to come.

One of the problems that disturbed his first year was that of relocation. A movement had grown up in some quarters to remove the College from Annville to a larger center. While the arguments pro and con were flying

about, patrons of the College questioned the wisdom of putting money into an institution that did not know where its permanent home was to be. President DeLong was pleased to say that the question of removal was (as he thought) settled.

"Lebanon Valley," he said, "is located. Annville is to be its home."

He was not a good prophet. The question of relocation remained to break the sleep of presidents and trustees for many years to come.

On March 9, 1877, the Kalozetean Literary Society came into being. Its name had been suggested by Professor Louis H. McFadden, its motto—*Palma non sine Pulvere*—by Mrs. DeLong.

These were the founders:

Horace S. Kephart  
Simon P. Light  
Jacob L. Whitmoyer  
Allen Penn Strayer  
Cyrus G. Richards  
Charles E. Rauch  
John L. Garman  
Bright C. Lindenmuth  
Sealon S. Daugherty

Alfred C. Dice  
Clayton P. Saylor  
William F. Garman  
Robert F. Strayer  
Nelson P. Moyer  
Henry Marquet  
Harvey C. Hoverter  
Samuel T. Mower  
Geo. W. Van Meter

During Commencement week, DeLong was able to close his first year in an atmosphere of harmony, both with his Board of Trustees and with his Faculty. Members of the latter were happy at the prospect of stability he gave them. "Nothing," commented the *News* (remembering the crash when Hammond went out) "is more demoralizing to students and detrimental to the best interests of a college than a constant change in the corps of instructors, and it is cheering to see that this is to have an end at Lebanon Valley College."

Undoubtedly DeLong's main task was to "hold the line"—to keep the College from flying apart, as it had nearly done before his arrival.

Under his regime, there was little change in the curriculum. Such changes as were made were rather of degree than of kind. The Classical Course remained the heart of the College program. But the Scientific Course was strengthened, being raised to four years instead of three, and given a good deal of Latin, though no Greek. The 1885-1886 *Catalogue* announced firmly that "The Classical Course is the most thorough, and should be elected by those who contemplate entering the 'Learned Professions,' and by such as aspire to the ripest scholarship or purely literary pursuits."

The Ladies' Course (which, after being dropped for a time, had come back and been elevated to a four-years course leading to a degree), was dropped again; but the degree, Mistress of Arts, was retained, to be conferred on such "lady students" as completed the four-year Scientific Course.

## *President DeLong Brings Harmony*

Music made a considerable advance under DeLong. In the 1880 *Catalogue*, the heading "Ornamentals" was dropped and in its place stood "Department of Music." The course of studies was treated as a unit, though one might specialize in either Piano or in Voice, and all graduates were required to have a knowledge of the Elements of Harmony.

The regular "Course of Study" in Music was introduced with this preamble: "The graduating course in Music extends over a longer or shorter period of time, as some pupils will accomplish in two years what would take others three or four years to complete." A "Post graduate" course was offered for "those who may wish to continue the study of classical music."

The 1881 *Catalogue* introduced a further advance: the granting of a diploma after a three-years' course, this in addition to a preparatory course for those who "are not already familiar with the rudiments of music."

With President DeLong came an almost complete change of teaching staff. Professor Bierman was the only hold-over from the old faculty—and he did not remain long under the new president. Among those who came in with DeLong was the Rev. Daniel Eberly, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Belles Lettres, a distinguished figure whom the College had hoped to have as President in 1866. Another was Louis H. McFadden, A.M., Professor of Natural Science and the Greek Language. Professor McFadden was relieved of Greek next year by Mrs. DeLong, and was so left free to concentrate on his specialty.

Among other noteworthy additions to the Faculty later during DeLong's tenure were H. Clay Deaner, A.B., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; George W. Bowman, Professor of Natural Science (who followed McFadden in 1882); and Alice M. Evers, B.S., Professor of Instrumental Music.

Admissions standards, hitherto slack, received a tightening in an unexpected quarter, as may be seen from a statement appearing in the *Catalogue* for 1878-1879:

Recognizing the danger and evil attendant upon the practice of carrying fire-arms, no one will be matriculated who brings with him a pistol or revolver . . . and the possession of either, while connected with the College, will be deemed sufficient cause for the removal of the offender. The attention of parents and guardians is especially called to this condition of membership in the College.

That warning was not dropped from the *Catalogue* until 1885, when all restrictions were omitted except this innocuous one: "Matriculation is regarded a pledge on the part of the student that he will obey all of the rules of the College."

Even that mild requirement was dropped from the 1885-1886 *Catalogue*. It is to be noted that in that year only two students graduated. The financial situation was such that it has been surmised the administration would have enrolled card-carrying members of the *Mafia* if they had presented themselves.





Faculty and Students, 1887

Upper: *Profs. George W. Bowman, Alice K. Gingrich, John B. Lynn* Middle: *Prof. Florence Adelaide Sheldon, Pres. David D. DeLong, Prof. Alice M. Evers* Lower: *Prof. H. Clay Deaner, Mrs. David D. DeLong, Prof. Isaiah Sneath*

As an administrator, DeLong's contribution to the College was impressive. He infused new energy into it on his arrival; and, with his confident leadership (holding aloft the banner of Union & Harmony), it pursued a fairly steady course for eleven years. He brought in a good faculty, improved the College's financial system, strengthened the Music Department, and added a new building to the campus. That was a frame structure, erected in 1883 north of the Administration Building to house the Department of Natural Science with its museum, the departments of Music and the Fine Arts, and the College Library. When Engle Hall was built, it was removed; but it may still be seen, having been turned into a residence, 336 East Sheridan Avenue.

DeLong's record was a good one; but, after ten years, tensions were building up. The President's report to the East Pennsylvania Conference (the same report in substance as that to the other conferences) in the spring of 1887 had of necessity what he called a plaintive air: "As in the past, so now, the pressing need of the institution is money. And the immediate future promises

## President DeLong Brings Harmony

to change the need to an imperative demand. Our buildings are full of students, and more ample accommodations will have to be provided. . . .”

The note changed, as he proceeded, to one of sharp reproof (recalling to our minds the unmarked grave of President Hammond). “It is a matter perfectly inexplicable,” he said, “to those who are sacrificing most for the cause of Christian education, that we allow this great home interest to suffer.”

The public, however, did not notice that all was not comfortably normal. On June 15 the *Lebanon Daily News* reported that “The salubrious rays of the morning sun” ushered in the Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Etter. Monday, at 1:30 p.m., the grades were read. On Tuesday the Alumni exercises were held, Miss A. May Saylor being the essayist and Prof. I. W. Sneath the orator. At the Commencement Exercises, a collegiate class of no less than twelve graduated—“seven gentlemen and 5 ladies,” as the *News* reported.

But behind this pleasant facade all was not well. The financial situation was threatening. It was not that the college debt was hopeless. It was only \$20,000. But the methods being taken to reduce it and pay operating expenses were trivial and disheartening. According to the *Religious Telescope* of June 29, 1887:

The Board laid an assessment of five cents per member upon the co-operating conferences, hoping in this way to reduce the debt at least one thousand dollars annually, and also assist in meeting the running expenses of the college. In order to help on this good work the male members of the faculty consented to a temporary reduction of salary, which will reduce the expenses this year \$600. The lady members of the faculty also suffered a reduction of \$25 each, making \$675 in all. L. W. Stahl, the financial agent of the college resigned his position. . . .”

Of the professors’ salaries it was reported a few months later in *The College Forum* for May, 1888, that they were “a disgrace to the church,” being only a third of those in other institutions doing comparable work.

On July 26, 1887, it was reported in the *News* that “The Reverend I. W. Sneath [class of ’81], professor of the German and Greek languages in Lebanon Valley College, Annville, has forwarded his resignation. . . . This announcement will occasion much regret to the students of the institution and will prove a loss to the college itself.”

President David D. DeLong, who had now been at the helm for eleven years, did what he could to steer a course through these shoals. But in the end his patience snapped.

On August 4, 1887, the *Lebanon Daily News* reported: “Rev. D. D. DeLong, D.D., of Annville, today resigned the presidency of Lebanon Valley College, to take effect immediately. . . . He will return to ministerial work, several positions already awaiting his services.”

The College was again at Death’s door.

# THE COLLEGE FORUM

## OF LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

VOL. I.

ANNVILLE, PA., FEBRUARY, 1888.

NO. 2

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### EDITORIAL:

THE publisher kindly requests of all who receive a sample copy of the COLLEGE FORUM, to remit twenty-five cents in stamps, and thus insure the monthly visits of FORUM.

THE kind words that have been spoken and written about the COLLEGE FORUM, are greatly appreciated by us. Our native modesty has, however, suffered no loss, for with the many kind words have come a few of adverse criticism upon the typographical appearance of the first number. If our friends will only be patient and support us in our effort, we hope to smarten up a bit in succeeding issues. There is even a promise of an entirely new design.—In the meantime we comfort our-

selves that beauty will shine even through tattered garments.

We call attention to the liberal terms offered to subscribers of the FORUM in connection with the "Century" and "Scribner's" magazines. The monthly visit of either to a home will bring not only pleasure, but great profit. It will develop the taste of young people, in literary, and also in artistic matters and prove an educational force of great value.

We congratulate ourselves not infrequently on the high character of the great majority of our students. Many of them are conscientious almost to a fault; others have so much self respect as to shrink from anything that might, in the slightest degree, compromise them; it is the few who are restrained simply by the fear of penalty. It is a pleasure to associate with such a class of young people and to be their leaders in intellectual pursuits. Discipline is not the vexation to the spirit it often is elsewhere, but largely takes care of itself. We certainly are proud of the young gentlemen and ladies who make up the students of Lebanon Valley College.

THERE is nothing so impracticable as the narrowly practical. To judge of education as you would of a pair of boots, asking simply how much wear you can get out of them, or of an investment in mining shares, with an eye only to the financial returns, seeking to combine the minimum of risk with the maximum of dividend, is to degrade the greater by measuring it by the standard of the less. The utilitarian view of education is not only a degraded but a degrading

view to take of life and its deeper meaning. Not how much more money and how much more easily can my son or my daughter make, but how much more of a man, how much more grandly womanly may my son or daughter become, is the true basis of judgment. Not as a means of getting, but of becoming, should young people be given an education.

THE authorities of Lebanon Valley College ought to have a profound sympathy for the ancient Jews, who were required to make bricks without straw, for they themselves have been asked to perform a like difficult task—to run a college without money. The management of the school in the past has been severely criticised, because a large debt has been accumulated. That no mistakes have been made in the past were a proposition as difficult to maintain as that none will be made in the future. But the great, the fatal mistake which plunged the college so deeply was not made by the management. The church made that mistake in not furnishing the money needed to run a college of the high standard required to satisfy our people and to compete favorably with the schools of other denominations. The church called for a good college, but when it was furnished, she simply neglected to pay the bill and debt was the result.

A COLLEGE is not a business which will make money or even pay its way. It is a beneficiary enterprise, which must look to the generosity of Christian people for the greater part of its support. It cannot hope to thrive on the small income derived from its



## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### President Edmund S. Lorenz

IN THE EMERGENCY that followed President DeLong's sudden resignation in August, 1887, invitations to the presidency of the College were issued by the Board to a number of eligible persons, all of whom declined. Among these were the Rev. Daniel Eberly, who until 1884 had been Professor of Latin at Lebanon Valley; the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Etter, '72, who had preached the Baccalaureate Sermon at the June Commencement; and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Thompson, former President of Otterbein University. When classes opened on August 29, the College was without a president and without any very sanguine hope of finding one.

Clouds broke, some six weeks later, when the Rev. Edmund S. Lorenz of Dayton, Ohio, unaware of the full measure of trouble into which the College had sunk, accepted the position. He was a graduate of Otterbein, 1880, and of Yale Divinity School, and he had spent several years in postgraduate work at Leipzig, Germany. He was well known in religious circles as a fluent preacher in both English and German, also as a hymn writer and composer of religious music, and as the author of *The Gospel Workers Treasury* as well as a forthcoming book on organized evangelism.

About the middle of October, 1887, a wave of relief swept over the campus on the appearance of this "fine, quiet, scholarly man," as Albert H. Gerberich '88 (then a Senior student), has since described him. "He was very sociable and he had pleasant associations with the students."

But the shock was severe for the new president himself when he fully realized the situation into which he had stepped. It was fortunate, under the circumstances, that behind his quiet friendly manner were reserves of energy and courage capable of carrying him over rough country.

The enthusiasm and drive which he brought to his task, together with discernment and far-sightedness, gave him qualities of leadership under which all factions for a time were able to unite. He got action.

The cataclysmic manner in which the position had been opened for him, and the arduous duties that befell him as college administrator and promoter, are best described in his own words, which have been preserved in a manu-





*Rev. Edmund S. Lorenz, A.M.  
President, 1887-1889*

script history he wrote entitled, "The Lorenz Family." In Chapter XIX, an autobiographical sketch modestly entitled, "My College Fiasco," is valuable not only for the light it throws on his career but also for its first-hand information about what most of the College's early presidents had to go through.

It opens with a bang:

But suddenly, early in October, 1887, like a bolt out of the blue, there came a call to undertake the presidency of Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Penna. It attracted me, but I was loath to give up my literary and musical plans. I also questioned my ability to endure the strains involved in such a position. Had I fully known the situation, I now think I should have refused. But my wise friend, W. J. Shuey, who, I surmise, had not fully approved of my stepping aside from active work, earnestly counselled me to accept, as did Bishop Weaver and others.

So, against my own better judgment, I agreed to undertake the task and left at once to take hold of the unknown problem. On arrival I found that my predecessor, in a rage because of some opposition to some plans of his, had resigned the day before the college was to open. He sent word to the coming and prospective students that he had resigned and that the institution would likely close its doors. The school year, however, was begun, but under great uncertainties and fear of collapse. A dragnet was thrown out at once to secure a president in which I had become entangled. I had not taught since I was nineteen years old and then only in a public graded school. I knew college methods and organization only from outside. The members of the faculty, the Executive committee, the trustees, the people in the field at large were all unknown to me. Yet I had to establish the general morale in students and faculty and in the supporting territory. My chief

immediate task was to awaken courage and aggressiveness and to develop financial resources without which the school was doomed.

It was a daunting situation, but I summoned up my courage and plunged ahead, adapting two slogans I saw in the stained glass window of the Glasgow cathedral: "Gang forward" and "Poco a poco" (little by little). I had everything to learn, but learned fast.

I preached two or three times every Sunday, often in German, and was called on to lecture during the week. How I did it I hardly know, for I had no time to prepare for my public work, improvising as if I were at the organ, I suppose. I planned some small ways of increasing the college income, but deliberately avoided looking towards a regular financial campaign. My first year, as I realized, was the psychological preparation of our people to give largely when I had definite forward-looking plans that would appeal to them. I must understand the possibilities in order to plan largely and wisely.

One by one, as they came up, the problems were solved. There was a growing enthusiasm and hopefulness among students and friends. Improvements and enlargements were made in every line. Some dreams of previous years confided to me became realized because I put courage and energy and organization back of them. So the year that opened so disastrously ended with the largest attendance and the best financial report in the history of the college.

One of Lorenz's first and best accomplishments was the launching of a monthly magazine, *The College Forum*. Through its pages he presented college news not only to the faculty and students, but also to the constituency, stirring an interest in higher education and explaining the particular problems of Lebanon Valley College. The monthly *Forum*, well-written, skillfully edited, and issued at the comfortable subscription price of twenty-five cents a year, served as the first move in Lorenz's campaign for "the psychological preparation of our people."

In the first issue, January, 1888, he asked the constituency to face the facts about their college: "Our present membership is not as large as heretofore, owing to the unsettled condition of the school at the beginning of the year. . . ." By May, however, he was able to advise his readers to look back no longer, but to look forward hopefully. Things had changed so much that the College now had fifty more students in attendance than it had had the preceding year, and, as he said, another twenty would fill the chapel. There was no room for growth with the present facilities and the College had to have financial help. "A college," he continued, "cannot run on its regular income any more than a missionary society. It is a benevolent institution where students get twice as much as they pay for."

Though Lorenz wrote the main editorials, he was well supported by a staff of students and professors. The names of the founding editors should be remembered:

*Editors*

Rev. E. B. Lorenz, A.M., President  
H. Clay Deaner, A.M., Professor of Latin

Geo. W. Bowman, A.M., Professor of Science  
J. E. Lehman, A.M., Professor of Mathematics  
Rev. W. S. Ebersole, A.M., Professor of Greek  
Miss Alice M. Evers, B.S., Professor of Instrumental Music  
Miss Alice K. Gingrich, M.A., Professor of Voice Culture  
Miss Adeline B. Sheldon, Professor of Art

*Associate Editors*

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Kalozetean Society—J.T. Spangler

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Rev. M. O. Lane, Financial Agent

It is not surprising that President Lorenz—hymn-writer, composer, and later founder of the great Lorenz Music Publishing Company—should have planned the enlargement of the Department of Music. Whatever question there might still be in some parts of the Church constituency about Higher Education, and however reticent the Plain People might be about instrumental music in the sanctuary, the college constituency, by and large, possessed and cultivated an inborn love of music.

"Music," said Samuel Johnson, "is the only sensual pleasure without a vice."

Lorenz used music as an entering wedge in his campaign on behalf of the whole college curriculum. In the opening issue of the *Forum*, appeared an article on "Musical Culture," in which it was said that "Perhaps at no time has the importance of the study of music been so recognized and followed as now. A few years ago it was not considered essential to an education, but was an extra, to be studied if there was time; but we have arrived at that time, when no education is considered complete without it. . . ."

Lorenz found the enrollment in music ("between fifty and sixty," it was reported) in the fall of 1887 encouraging. He noticed that the public enjoyed the student recitals. In June of 1888 the Board of Trustees, on his recommendation, decided (as C. I. B. Brane reported in the *Religious Telescope* of June 27) to establish a Conservatory of Music:

The territory between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is unoccupied by anything of the kind, so far as I know, and the prospect for patronage north and south is equally good. The musical department of the college deservedly enjoys an excellent reputation, and by increasing its faculty and facilities as is now contemplated and proposed, its popularity and influence will be increased and extended, and thereby its patronage will be multiplied. Geographically speaking, Lebanon Valley College is well located for such an enterprise.

Plans went forward for the transformation of Music from a mere appendage to the degree-producing departments into a full-fledged Conservatory of Mu-

sis offering a Bachelor's degree of its own. The *College Forum* (Lorenz's mouthpiece) for July, 1888, in reporting on the June 11 meeting of the Board of Trustees, announced that it was decided that the Music Department should be reorganized as "a conservatory of music, having five departments and a course of seven years in length leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. This will bring the new conservatory abreast of the best institutions of the land. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested over this project and there is no doubt that with an increase of our present excellent facilities a large musical College can be built up."

Unfortunately Lorenz's illness interrupted these plans. No great development of the Music Department was to be seen for a number of years.

Meanwhile, however, in other ways the new president gave the College motion. Post-graduate courses were introduced. The *College Forum* for July, 1888, reported:

"Five non-resident post graduate courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy were recommended to the Faculty and adopted by the Board. This was recognized as a large step in advance."

In all, six Ph.D. degrees (not honorary) were given by Lebanon Valley College:

Cornelius A. Burtner .....	1892
Isaac H. Albright .....	1893
Benjamin F. Fritz .....	1893
Joji Kingora Irie .....	1895
Joseph G. W. Herold .....	1898
Jacob H. Reber .....	1898

In years to come, the College was to do itself credit by dropping the graduate work. It was found to be beyond the capabilities of her library, equipment, and small teaching staff, the College having failed to achieve the advance—the general enlargement—President Lorenz had planned for it. At the time it was introduced, however, it was a great morale raiser.

A great cause for rejoicing came in 1888. On June 11, the Board of Trustees accepted from William Bittinger the gift of a farm of 204 acres at Shiremanstown, valued between \$30,000 and \$50,000, for the endowment of the Josephine Bittinger Eberly Chair of Latin Language and Literature. The actual cash value of the farm did not amount to much, and the terms of the bequest proved ultimately to be embarrassing to the College. But at the time the gift was announced, it was welcomed as a gesture of confidence.

The Latin chair was named in honor of Josephine Bittinger, who was warmly remembered on the campus, according to the *Forum*, as a cultured woman of "kindly considerate ways." She was the wife of the Rev. Daniel Eberly, who for some years (1876–1884) was Professor of Latin Language and Literature at the College. He resigned in 1884 because of his wife's illness. She died the same year. It was said that on her deathbed she had asked her father,



William Bittinger of Abbottstown, to help the College. After her death, Professor Eberly used his influence with Mr. Bittinger to the same end, successfully.

The farm at Shiremanstown was subject to a life interest held by Professor Eberly, and, according to the terms of the bequest, it could never be sold. Its income was eventually to come to the College as endowment for the Chair of Latin. As it turned out, the College was to find this inalienable farm to be a liability rather than an asset. But, at the time the gift was received, it was greeted by the *College Forum* with a roar of triumph: "That Lebanon Valley College has a future no one can now venture to deny."

Yet catastrophe for the College lay immediately ahead. President Lorenz's health failed. The narrative is resumed in his own vivid words:

Owing to the constant use of my voice in the classroom, preaching, lecturing, [it] had begun to break at inopportune moments of public address. A throat specialist prescribed a steady course of nerve tonic, strychnia, which I took three times a day. Unfortunately the effect would not be limited to the nerves of my throat, but gave a false strength to my whole system. Unknowingly I was not really adding strength, but simply drawing a check on my vital reserves every time I took a dose. I finally reached the point where nature gave me notice that I had overdrawn my account, and the inevitable collapse followed.

No small factor in my nervous exhaustion was the illness and death of our baby, Paul Shuey, at the age of twenty-one months. He had reached the stage of development where he became very interesting to me and we were great pals. As I came up the walk to the house he was frequently at the window waiting to greet me with a smile that was heartening to the weary man. He had a warm spot of his own in my heart, and it was heartbreaking to lay his body away in the cemetery on the brow of the hill overlooking the village from the northwest. . . .

I had gone back to Dodson, Granpa Kumler's, for what was supposed to be a month of rest. I saw no chance to complete my book on revival methods, and so decided to take the first part which only needed some strengthening in places, and adaptation to separate publication, to issue it under the title "Preparing for a Revival." So I spent my ostensible month of rest in continuous work on the MS—. I completed it and passed it over to the United Brethren Publishing House for publication and returned to my great eastern task.

The *College Forum* reported happily in its May, 1889, issue:

After an absence of eight months spent in a school whose students all matriculate unwillingly . . . , the editor resumes his chair. During his absence the COLLEGE FORUM has been ably cared for under the general direction of Prof. Deaner, and its readers have suffered no loss. The faculty and financial agent who divided among them the work of their afflicted associate in a loyal and large hearted way which was more than admirable, are hereby tendered his sincere and most earnest thanks."

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

### President Lorenz Charts a Course

DURING THE EARLY MONTHS of 1888 it became apparent that the first part of Lorenz's campaign, "the psychological preparation of our people," was beginning to bear fruit. A crescendo of voices called for a college endowment. In February, the *Daily News* of Lebanon reported that proposals were being made in United Brethren circles to try to raise a hundred thousand dollars for endowment "next year." Late in the summer, at a U. B. reunion at Mont Alto, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Etter of Lebanon (who had declined the presidency only the year before) made a spirited appeal for generous financial aid to the College:

Here is a plan to endow Lebanon Valley College [he said]: pray then pay. When a man prays for a thing he becomes serious about it, and instead of continuing to pray that his hungry neighbor may be fed, he feeds him, having been put to shame in the serious moments of prayer by the revelation that he is praying God to do a thing which he himself can do and ought to do. Let us then have a day of prayer over the raising of this \$100,000 endowment, and then a pay day. . . .

By the following spring, things were coming to a head. Lorenz was ready to launch an all-out financial campaign, and he charted a course for it, not by assessing five cents a head for U. B. Church members and cutting professors' salaries, but by organizing the Church from the top for an intensive financial drive.

In the *College Forum* for May, 1889, a main article entitled "The General Conference and Education" opened with President Lorenz's forthright, clear, and discerning statement of the problem. He showed, with figures, the perilous condition of all the Church's colleges. "The road to bankruptcy lies plain before our eyes, and *the end all too near*. . . .

What is the cause? The causes are many: the early prejudice against education in our church, its genius for producing a change of character rather than for nurturing or developing it, the rural character of our people bringing less sense of the need of education, the fixedness and unremunerativeness of the financial capital of our people invested as it almost exclusively is in farms and rural property, the lack of academical training among our ministers, are among the

more important ones. The chief trouble, however, is that there has been no systematic effort made to counteract these adverse influences. We have been trying to reap without sowing. We have tried to get money from our people for an object in which they had no spontaneous interest and in which no effort had been made to get them interested before asking their assistance. . . .

The remedy then lies on the surface—create in the people an intelligent enthusiasm over the subject of education by systematic and thorough instruction and encouragement, by the pulpit, the press, by special methods and plans—by every avenue by which we can reach them.

Toward that end, he made a number of specific proposals for action:

1. Let the General Conference provide for a quadrennium of educational agitation, an aggressive campaign systematically outlined and thoroughly organized whose purpose shall be announced as the raising of at least half a million.

2. The conference should instruct the Board of Bishops in a very definite way to emphasize this phase of the church's work in every possible way. . . .

3. Elect a board of bishops whose sympathies with the educational work are so aggressive as to make the work suggested above a pleasure, not a task.

4. Elect as editor of the *Telescope* a man who shall develop even further the educational plans of the present administration, whose sympathy with such a general movement shall have a contagious power. . . .

5. Let there be a general educational secretary elected whose whole time shall be devoted to the cause and whose duty it shall be to prepare education literature of all kinds, and in a variety of forms, with which our church should be sown knee deep in a systematic way. . . .

6. Commit to the board of Education the duty of preparing a plan of campaign. . . .

7. Let us have a 'College day' for the whole church which shall be made a permanent feature of our church life. . . .

This is no new plan. Eight years ago the General Conference provided for a campaign of eighteen months, but set no mark to be reached, and provided *no one to push it*. The plan was good but it was not carried out. . . . We believe our church is now ready for such a movement.

Motivation and organization, those were his keynotes. And timing! He did not play his trump at once. He went to work vigorously but quietly on a vast plan of improvement. If it seems to us now, with our historical hindsight, to have been ill-advised and recklessly adventurous, we should remember that it was safe-guarded, as he believed, by the assured aid of powerful outside donors. The extraordinary story, with its climax in the summer of 1888, is best told in Lorenz's own words:

To begin with, he did not think Annville a suitable place for the College.

. . . I thought it ought to be moved to Harrisburg, the capital of the state. To announce my decision openly would have been suicidal, as it would have given the absolutely certain opposition a chance to anticipate me by checkmating my every move. Not more than four or five men whom I felt I could trust implicitly knew of my plans, and that was one too many.

I managed to get an appointment with U. S. Senator Don Cameron on a Saturday when he was at home on a weekend. He had several thousand acres of land lying between Harrisburg and Steelton, and I was sure he would be accessible to a proposition not only to increase its value very largely, but also greatly to hasten its being brought into a lively market, by establishing a college on part of it.

I found him willing to promise me ten acres for my purpose. I warned him that I should want him to quadruple that, but was glad to have that much for a start. He also promised me to spend a week in visiting the leading financial people of Harrisburg and to organize a movement to assure that city's providing the necessary buildings. The United Brethren Church was to raise an adequate endowment fund as its share of the enterprise.

The Harrisburg end was to be taken care of on the quiet, so that I could spring the proposition on the college trustees and supporting conference as an accomplished and official offer and so prevent reactionaries and Annville interests from defeating it.

So I left Senator Cameron full of enthusiasm and courage. The next day, a Sunday, I preached at Stoverdale Camp, a great East Pennsylvania Conference summer center, with unusual vigor, but with some strange nervous experiences whose meaning I did not understand.

He came to understand the symptoms a few days later. After a sleepless night of train travel, he reached Annville at about six in the morning, and suffered at last the collapse he had for so long been unconsciously inviting. His heart gave out and his life for a time was despaired of.

"Of course," he concludes, "with that collapse, all my great plans for the institution collapsed as well."

I soon saw, that, unless I was removed from Annville, I should never recover, for in spite of every kindly intention to spare me, the problems of the college were brought to me. I could not read, could not even endure to be read to, could not write a letter. For weeks I lay without moving my little finger, unless I was disturbed. I was merely vegetating.

As soon as I gave the slightest hope that I could be moved, I was taken to the train to start for Dodson. I was in serious doubt whether I would reach it alive, so weak and irregular was my heart action. Even when I got to Dodson, it was uncertain whether I would reach Mamma's old home alive.

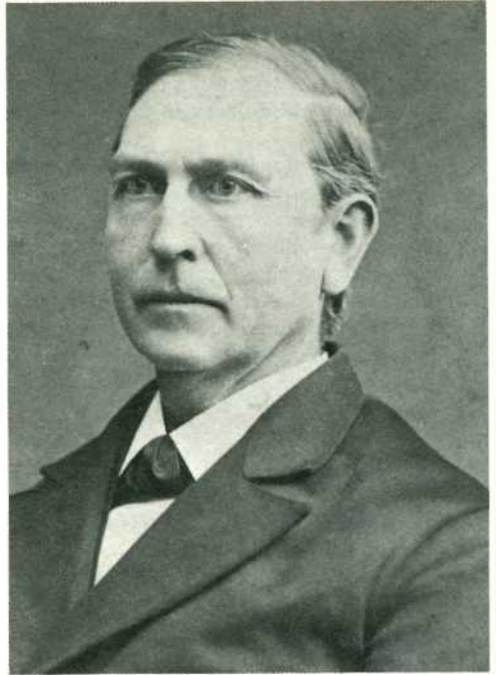
Their family doctor had been wired for from Dayton, and came at once to take charge of my case. . . .

In a little while my strength was evidently increasing and presently I was able to sit up and occasionally move about in my room. Little by little my strength increased until I was able to creep back, metaphorically speaking, to Annville and slightly supervise the appointment of teachers for the heavy spring attendance and the planning for Commencement.

This venture into the active world proved too much for him. He collapsed again.

As soon as I realized how serious was my condition, I offered my resignation as president. But sympathy and appreciation of what I had accomplished, and,





*Rev. Daniel Eberly, A.M., D.D.  
Professor of Latin and Belles Lettres*

perhaps, a realization that a nearly dead president was better than no president at all, led the Executive Committee to refuse its acceptance. At Commencement the slow improvement I was making and the suffering incident to even the little I was doing made it clear that my return to work was out of the question. Again I resigned, and this time peremptorily. But the Executive Committee came back with the request that I choose my successor.

This I consented to do; foolishly, for I was in no condition to conduct the delicate negotiations needed and had no private secretary to take care of the correspondence which I was not yet able to undertake. The result finally was that I reluctantly consented to the election of the brother of a bishop who urged his appointment. He was a good preacher and had a forceful personality, but had no discretion or administrative capacity. During his single year in the position he undid a good deal of the work of building up the morale among the supporters of the college, I had accomplished.

So I limped back to the West, a broken man, with even yet no assurance of prolonged life, much less of restoration.

## *President Lorenz Charts a Course*

He recovered, after some time, and lived a long and useful life, working in the fields of literature and music and as the founder and successful business head of the great Lorenz Music Publishing House of Dayton, Ohio.

C. I. B. Brane in the *Religious Telescope* of June 27, 1888, summed up Lorenz's career at the College in this manner:

### *Last Year's Success,*

when you pause to consider it, is something exceedingly strange and marvelous. When the fall term opened, the institution was without a president, and the outlook was doubtful and gloomy. The remaining members of the faculty deserve praise for their prudence and devotion during that unsafe and unsettled condition of affairs. About the middle of October, Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A.M., entered upon his duties as president of the college, and in a short time he and his associates turned defeat into victory and made the past year the most successful in the history of the school. I suppose that this strange but fortunate turn was a simple expression of interest upon the part of the Lord in the welfare of Lebanon Valley College; but it also serves to illustrate the fact that He works through the instrumentality of competent agents. . . .

A beautiful postscript to his college career was provided by the *Harrisburg Telegraph* in a news item which was reprinted by the *College Forum*, September, 1889:

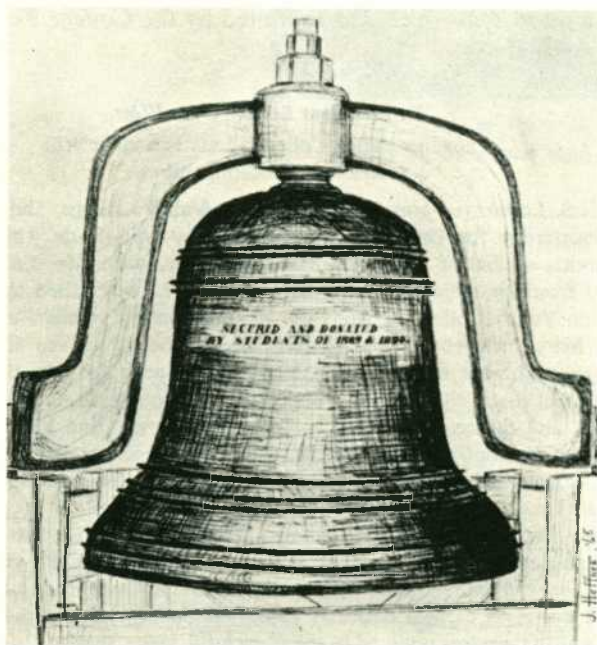
### *Ex-President Lorenz Goes West.*

Lebanon Valley College's Late President Will  
Reside at Dodson, Ohio.

Rev. E. S. Lorenz, ex-president of Lebanon Valley College, and his family, left the city yesterday for Dodson, Ohio, where they will reside with the father of Mrs. Lorenz, a son of ex-Bishop Henry Kumler, until Mr. Lorenz shall have recovered from his affliction. Two years ago Mr. L. was called to the presidency of Lebanon Valley College of Annville. His unassuming manner, united with great learning, his earnest efforts and untiring zeal in behalf of the college, his large heartedness and wide sympathy, enabled him at once to gain the affections of the students of the institution, the co-operation of the church under whose direction he labored and the respect of the community at large. Had his health permitted his labors to be continued the college, under his direction, would doubtless have attained a degree of enlarged prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. Already much was done in preparation for the carrying out of such measures as would infuse new life and lay the foundation upon which to raise the institution to a place of efficiency and completeness unsurpassed by any of the kind in the U. B. Church. The sympathy of all who came in contact with Mr. Lorenz goes with him, and the most earnest desire is expressed on every hand that his health be restored and his services retained to the church for many years.



*Tower of the Old Administration Building*



*The New Bell,  
Installed in 1890 and recovered from the fire in 1904.  
Inscription: "Secured and Donated  
by Students of 1889 & 1890."*

*Sketch by John Heffner, '68*

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

### President Cyrus Jeffries Kephart

AFTER THE LONG ILLNESS of President Lorenz, the advent of Cyrus Jeffries Kephart—"a larger man, physically and mentally," as the departing president said on Commencement Day—brought to the campus new visions of hope and glory.

"He comes, not as an experiment, as I did," said Lorenz, "but has had two years of successful experience as President of a College and a number of years as Professor of Mathematics and the languages."

A newspaper of Des Moines, Iowa, where Kephart had held a United Brethren pastorate, described him as "not only a competent man but . . . also an indefatigable worker."

A. W. Drury, in his *History of the United Brethren Church*, speaks of him as "a ready presiding officer," one who possessed both "the facility" of his brother, Isaiah Lafayette Kephart (editor of the *Religious Telescope*) and the "massive force" of his still better-known brother, Bishop Ezekiel Boring Kephart.

Miss Anna Kreider of Annville today remembers him as "a very powerful man and speaker—such force that one might almost be afraid of him."

His tenure of office was short, but it served to introduce to the College the dynamic (though controversial) "Kephart Dynasty" of which more will be heard in the next chapter.

Kephart seemed to possess all the qualities needed for success in such an elementary struggle as the College was then engaged in. Cyrus Kephart's family heritage in America, like that of the late Bishop John Russel, came from land-clearing pioneers. Cyrus's great-grandfather, Nicholas Kephart, born in Switzerland, had come to Pennsylvania about 1750. His son Henry had married Catherine Smith, an Englishwoman. Their son, Henry, Jr., (Cyrus's father) married a Pennsylvania German, Sarah Goss, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Grandfather Henry Kephart had taken the family west to the Allegheny Front in 1804, settling in Decatur Township near Osceola Mills, south of present Philipsburg. There Cyrus Jeffries was born in 1834, the last of thirteen





*Rev. Cyrus J. Kephart, A.M.  
President, 1889-1890*

children. He grew up in the neighborhood of a dense white pine forest. In that region, some still living have memories of a childhood game, leaping from giant pine stump to pine stump (the forest having been lumbered over) to see who could travel farthest without touching the ground.

His father, who swung a good axe, had a mind also for books. With his own hands he helped build the log schoolhouse which Cyrus and his brothers and sisters attended.

The early upbringing of the Kephart boys was rugged. They "received thorough training in woodcraft," writes Lewis Franklin John in his *Life of Ezekiel Boring Kephart*. "They felled the trees, hewed timber, constructed rafts and conveyed them down the river, run sawmills, made shingles, and conducted brief business enterprises of their own. . . ."

In 1859, the Kepharts moved still farther west to a farm beyond French Creek in Mercer County, halfway between Meadville and Franklin. There Cyrus went to school until he was fifteen, and at sixteen began to *teach* school. By 1869 he was enrolled at Western College in Toledo, Iowa, where his brother Ezekiel was then president. He graduated in the Classical Course in 1874, and, having received license to preach, undertook his first pastorate at Toledo.

He entered Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, in 1875, and graduated with the degree of B.D. in 1878. After graduation, he became principal

of Avalon Academy, which in 1880 became Avalon College. Later he served as Professor of Mathematics at Western College, leaving this post in 1887 to take the pastorate of the East Side United Brethren Church in Des Moines, Iowa. It was while he was here, two years later, that he was invited to the presidency of Lebanon Valley College.

Bringing his family to Annville, he installed them in what was the President's house, which Lorenz had built on College Avenue.

In the August, 1889, issue of the *College Forum*, he made his bow to the college constituency:

I do not deem it necessary to make any very extended statements in this connection. I am glad to say that I feel honored in being called to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of one who, by his manly conduct and untiring energy, endeared himself so much to the people. While I hope to be worthy the confidence of the readers of The Forum, and of the friends of the College, as to whether I shall be, I must leave to them to judge.

Judgment on his short term of office cannot be made fairly without an understanding of the conditions that confronted him at the time of his formal inauguration, which took place at Mount Gretna, September 3, 1889.

It was a period, as must be apparent from the events narrated in the preceding chapter, of great uncertainty. The sudden resignation of DeLong had shocked the College's sponsors into a display of energy which Lorenz had begun to steer into productive channels. Then in a few months came Lorenz's nearly fatal illness, which grieved the community and left his ambitious, half-finished plans dangling in the air. One of these plans, the proposed relocation of the College, ignited a controversy that was to blaze for years.

It should be remembered, too, that the dominant interest in the Valley at that time was agriculture. In consequence, Annville was as yet little touched with the liberal atmosphere of nineteenth century industrialism. Most of her people were comfortably conservative, in religion as well as in politics; and some of them were suspicious of scholars like Kephart who encouraged students to ask questions as well as to memorize facts.

Kephart, a big man physically with a powerful mind and a great gift of expression, set out to make the constituency realize its need of college—trained men and women, and to rouse them to action: that is, to send their sons and daughters to Lebanon Valley College and, for their benefit, to remove its present financial handicap.

He went about his task in several ways. One was by the building up of pride in the alumni. The October, 1889, issue of the *College Forum*, provided its readers with an analysis of the alumni record—to reassure doubters as to the efficacy of the College's instruction, and to reassure them also as to the direction in which it was steering the Church's young people:

### *The Alumnae and Alumni*

While something is being written respecting the individual graduates of the College, it may be interesting to our readers to know something of them as a body. The graduates now number 149; the first class having completed their work in 1870. Of these 48 are ladies, 101 gentlemen. 135 have completed one of the collegiate courses, and 19 have completed the course in music-five having completed both. 39 of the graduates are now either in the regular ministry or preparing for it; 7 are occupying professorships in the schools of the church; two are connected with the faculty at Yale University; 19 are teaching in other relations; six are practicing medicine; eight are attorneys-at-law; nine are merchants; many of the ladies are queens royal in the home; 3 are dead; the remainder are scattered in various avocations.

There is much in this record to rejoice at. One-fourth of the entire number of graduates are in the ministry. This ought to give encouragement to those who see so clearly the necessity of an increase of qualified men in the ranks of the ministry. Lebanon Valley College has done a most important work for the Church, and it is not yet twenty years since its first class graduated. With a hearty support, who can estimate what it may do in the next twenty years?

In the November issue of the *Forum*, appeared a ringing call, written by Sarah M. Sherrick, Professor of English Language, to the young women of the Church to prepare themselves at college for the opportunities and responsibilities which the approaching twentieth century would undoubtedly open to them:

### *Our Girls*

Every true woman considers herself blest in being permitted to live in this last quarter of the 19th century. Never before has she had such privileges and opportunities, and so nobly has she met the responsibilities which these involve, that the world no longer refuses her fair field for competition for equal labor.

But if being a woman to-day means so much, being a girl with a new century and all its manifold possibilities opening up before her and leading doubtless into new and broader fields of thought and action, means a great deal more. As the woman of to-day stands head and shoulders above her mother in influence and usefulness, so she may expect her daughter to occupy a still wider sphere of activity. That much prated "woman's sphere," which our grandfathers and great uncles guarded so jealously is ever shifting its border, and so widely has it extended to-day, that those worthies were they to return to earth would doubtless be lost in attempting to fix its circumference. That such a sphere exists, we will not question. The question is rather, who shall fix its boundary?

But do the girls of to-day realize their opportunities, and are they preparing themselves for the responsibilities which must soon be shifted on to younger and stronger shoulders? Is this work so gloriously begun in the 19th century to be carried forward with the same impetus into the 20th? Girls, what do you say? Are you getting ready for your part?

Clear-headed and unafraid, Kephart continued to voice the College's financial needs with disconcerting candor. Gone were the days when the conferences thought they could make money out of the College, as they had done when they leased it to Miles Rigor and Thomas Rhys Vickroy. They had come to

realize that tuition fees could not support an institution of higher learning. The need of an endowment was understood and accepted. But Lebanon Valley College's present endowment was so pitifully small that it was quite insufficient to pay operating expenses and faculty salaries. Bankruptcy lay ahead, just over the next hill.

In the spring of 1890, Dr. Henry B. Stehman, '73, called for the wiping out of the College's floating debt of \$10,000 before June 1st. He offered to pay one of the hundred proposed subscriptions of \$100 each. When the offer was published in the March, 1890, issue of the *Forum*, the editor (President Kephart) added this comment:

"Dear Friends who read this, our Church needs a College in the East. Must have it. But it needs a College well supported, out of want." He called for the immediate acceptance of Dr. Stehman's offer.

In the April issue, he declared, "Money *must* be provided to meet the expenses of the College"; and he urged the opening of membership in the Board of Trustees to college graduates (who knew exactly where money was needed) and to business men (who knew how to get it).

The question of Board membership had been raised by Dr. Stehman, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. He had suggested in the March, 1890, issue of the *Forum* that laymen should be elected to the Board of Trustees.

I am satisfied [he wrote] that the said Board (of Trustees) should be, in due time, composed for the most part of former students of the College, who are business men . . . . If these cannot be gotten, select other successful financiers, so that the business experience of such men may be brought to bear upon the conduct of affairs at the College.

So began the movement to put business blood and academic know-how into the affairs of the College.

In the same issue of the *Forum*, there appeared a comparison of Lebanon Valley College's method of appointing trustees (by the cooperating conferences), with that of Yale, Harvard, Rutgers, Johns Hopkins, Iowa College, Lafayette College (Easton), Cornwall College (Iowa), the University of Wooster (Ohio), and Dickinson College in Carlisle. It was found that, in all but one of these, incoming trustees were appointed by the incumbent trustees, that is, by men who knew the inner circumstances of their institution. The exception was Cornwall College, and even here two or three of the trustees were appointed each year *by the alumni*.

"Is it not reasonable," said the writer, "that the men who have the immediate charge of a college, who stand close by it and know all its needs, are best qualified to choose the men who manage its affairs?"

Another controversial issue was raised when Kephart directed the attention of the College's sponsors to a certain essential condition of the intellectual



discipline which all agreed it was the function of a college of Liberal Arts to undertake. It is condition more widely understood in our day than it was in his: *the scientific spirit of inquiry*. He gave warning in the August, 1889, *Forum*, through an article written by his brother, Bishop E. B. Kephart, of what would happen if this were neglected at Lebanon Valley:

There is not one department in the whole realm of human knowledge that is not open to investigation; and the generation now preparing to enter the college will be a generation of investigators in a much wider sphere than their predecessors. As they will be required to look over a broader field, so also must their qualifications be accordingly. As a rule, man's advance in knowledge is determined by the facilities afforded him for acquiring it. The time is upon us when the equipment of a college and its facilities for imparting instruction weigh much more with the intelligent student and the wise parent than does the fact that it is under the auspices of this or that denomination. Yes, the time is upon us when equipment and facilities for learning will determine what institution will get the students.

Meantime the students at Lebanon Valley, unaware of Kephart's skirmishes with his Board, attended classes, prepared their "lessons" (as these were still called), and enjoyed a rare day off, such as, for instance, "Chestnut Day." An article in the *Forum* (October, 1889) describing this colorful corner of "student activities" merits reprinting as an authentic voice from the period.

. . . Chestnut day at L. V. C. is a day that has clustered around it many pleasant memories. . . . At the request of the Juniors, the faculty granted the 4th inst. as that day. The morning dawned brightly. It was just as the Juniors had predicted. They always know. The students convened in the chapel as usual. Devotional exercises were conducted by President Kephart. The President gave a few good suggestions as to how to make the day a success. They called forth a hearty, good laugh. . . . Soon the familiar step, tramp, tramp, the girls and boys are marching, was heard, and peals of laughter echoed and re-echoed all along the line. We wonder if Grant's line of march was so mirthful, when he said he would "fight it out on this line if it took all summer." Grant was at the head of this line. Nothing of unusual interest occurred along the way, save the failure to get a few apples which tempted the "boys." At last Gravel Hill was reached. The view is grand, and enraptures the eye of the most slow to see the beauty in nature. The greatest difficulty we found was to get some one to climb the trees. From the conversation along the way, we concluded that the gentlemen were as skillful in climbing as the young school teacher in the "Hoosier School Master," but to our sorrow we learned that good talkers are poor doers. However, some, braver than the rest, like little Zachius, did climb the trees.

In all, there were several gallons of chestnuts gathered, but few were saved for winter use. By some unforeseen circumstance, the dinner failed to come. The Juniors, with the speed of a gazelle, came after it, and by 12:30 all were partaking of it. Dinner over, games, foot races, leap frog, etc., were indulged in for several hours. We returned home in time for supper, feeling a little tired physically. The grove gave us new life and made us realize more fully that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

[Signed] "A Good Time."

The winter of 1889–1890 witnessed a memorable event. According to the *College Forum* (February, 1890), it was at the suggestion of President Kephart that “a movement was set on foot at the close of the Winter Term by the students to secure a new bell to replace the old one which was inadequate for the present demand of the College.”

Mention of such a replacement stirred memories. The old bell bore the date, 1866. It was placed in the New College when it was built. Since that time, for twenty-two years, it had “controlled the goings and comings of the students.” Twice it had tolled the death knell: first, for Miss Fannie Burtner in 1875; second, for President Garfield in 1881. On April 30, 1889, it had sounded the centennial of Washington’s inauguration as President of the United States.

To the raising of the new bell on Saturday, January 18, 1890, in which students and faculty, town and gown participated, the *Forum* devoted one of its happiest purple passages:

... At 12:45 the work began under the direction of Messrs. Jere Staver, Adam Gingrich and Daniel Gingrich. Faculty, students and a large number of citizens were present with willing hands and did good service. The fifth story was reached at 2:30. At 3 the old bell pealed forth farewell tones and then was lowered from the cupola by the students. Its littleness and inferiority was only noticed when seen in contrast with the new one. At 3:20 the bell was on the cupola. Ten minutes later it was on the frame. How the news was heralded that the bell was safely in its place. At 3:45 the rope was attached. Prof. Lehman then began to ring it where twenty-one years ago he rang the old bell. What joy filled the hearts of all as the sweet strains were heard. What for nearly two months was talk and anticipation, was a grand reality. The music which it wafted was sweet. It was like the music of chimes. . . . People who live far out in the country heard, for the first time, the call of Christian culture from Lebanon Valley College. . . .

Reading today the *Forum*’s description of “The Bell Entertainment,” which followed some time after the raising, carries one back into the gay, perfumed innocence of an earlier age.

“For several weeks,” ran the report, “the monotony of school life was truly changed to a cadence of bells. As the time drew near, everyone was talking of bells and belles.”

When the great evening arrived, those who braved the rainstorm—and they were many—saw up on the chapel platform the old bell. The program opened with an instrumental solo, *Le Printemps*, by Miss Nettie Swartz. As the old bell began to ring, Mr. E. S. Bowman spoke a farewell. While the old familiar notes were dying away, the new bell pealed forth the tones that ever since (for over three-quarters of a century) have ravished the ears of campus dwellers.

Then Miss Johns sang a solo, “My Neighbor”; Miss Joyce Kreider spoke a history of “Famous Bells”; and Messrs. Schuyler Enck and David Eshleman

gave a humorous duet, "Oh Yah! Don't, Dat Was Fine!" Tableaux followed, Miss Anna Brightbill representing a lady of "Ye Olden Time" in a Martha Washington costume, and Miss Ruth Rigler "A Modern Belle"—"one of the sweet little girls of the day, with her long cloak and big hat with nodding plumes, finger in her mouth, and innocence playing in her eye."

Next came a "sextette by members of the Washington Cornet Band." Miss Elvira Stehman recited "The Bells," by Poe. Mr. Horace Crider led a troop of nine men, "The Dumb Bells" (including Messrs. Morris Bowman and Raymond Kreider) through thirty minutes of much applauded gymnastics.

The Misses Anna Kreider, Mary Kreider, and Lottie Herr were encored (and reportedly stole the show) with a costumed rendition of "Three Little Maids" from *The Mikado*.

The evening ended happily with "The College Bells," consisting as the *Forum* said, of "bells and belles with bells." The old bell rang, the new bell rang, and the six lady ushers who wore little bells on their wrists bowed to each other and rang the bells, bowed to the audience and said goodnight.

President Kephart severed his connection with the College in less than a year. There was no explosion. He explained his resignation on the grounds of his "personal financial situation." (The President's stated salary was \$1050 and payment was uncertain—as his successor was to discover.) He accepted the pastorate of Trinity Church, Lebanon, some months before his resignation from the College took effect. From January to June, 1890, he held the two positions, pastorate and presidency, and then left the College to devote himself for a few years to the pastorate alone. In 1904 he accepted the presidency of Western College, his *Alma Mater*.

In his last issue as editor of the *Forum* (June-July, 1890), he ran an editorial headed "The Duty of the Hour" in which he made a final plea for a good endowment.

There must be action now. The question is no longer whether the East needs a college. That question is settled affirmatively and has been for years. Lebanon Valley College will soon be twenty-five years old; but what an existence! During all those years practically without an endowment.

It is true that he had himself secured an addition to the endowment fund, but it was still absurdly small. The Bittinger Farm, now valued at \$25,000, was "not productive." If the present endowment were productive, he noted, the total income would be about \$1200. But the annual deficit (not including running expenses such as fuel and repairs) was \$1793.86. The loss could be stopped in only one way, by a good endowment.

He reiterated the cry former presidents had uttered despairfully at the end of their terms: "There has already been too much delay. The college has suffered, the church has been hindered and hampered in its growth, and God's cause has been impeded."



## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

### President E. Benjamin Bierman

ON KEPHART'S RESIGNATION, the Board of Trustees elected as his successor the Rev. George M. Matthews, A.M., of Dayton, Ohio, but he declined on grounds of health.

That the College itself was not in health, was everywhere known. Professor John E. Lehman, as devoted a college supporter as the institution has ever known, made no pretense about it in the letter he addressed "To Former Students" and published in the August, 1890, issue of the *College Forum*. He took it for granted that his young friends already knew the worst about L. V. C., but asked them to share his own faith in the College's future.

It is a revealing letter. Remember as you read it what Lehman and his colleagues on the staff were undergoing. His daughter, Mrs. Edith Lehman Bartlett, recalls hearing her parents speak of the lean years when professors took their families for meals to the college dining room in lieu of salary.

Perhaps some discouraging reports concerning the College have come to you since you are at your homes [wrote Professor Lehman]. Rumors are afloat, I know, that are not calculated to inspire much confidence, but I am glad they are *only rumors* and there is no foundation for their truth. The outlook for the College financially is really better to-day than it ever was, I believe every word of that. To be sure there is a little difficulty on hand to meet a few pressing claims. If a few thousand dollars can be raised, (and I am sure it can, the church will not let the school die for so paltry a sum), then the breakers can be safely passed and beyond there is clear sailing. The College fail? *Never!* with an endowment fund of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, about one hundred and fifty alumni whose hearts beat warm for it and forty thousand United Brethren to stand by it, and who will come to its rescue when its needs are properly presented to them.

The presidency that Matthews had declined was accepted by E. Benjamin Bierman, who was inaugurated in the fall of 1890. He was well known on the campus, having been a professor at Lebanon Valley from 1867 to 1879.

His Prussian ancestors had come from the province of Westphalia in the German Empire to Pennsylvania shortly after the American Revolution. His father's people had lived in Berks County, and his mother's in Lancaster





*E. Benjamin Bierman, A.M.  
President, 1890-1897*

County, for many years. He was born near Reading on December 1, 1839.

After some years in private schools, he entered the Lehigh County Normal School at Emmaus, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 entered the Reading Classical Academy, where he spent four years. He was married in 1862 to Miss Anna M. Isett. He taught for a time at Tremont, Pennsylvania. Afterwards he served as Principal of Hamburg High School until 1867, when he was called to join the first faculty of Lebanon Valley College. That same year Lafayette College gave him an honorary A.M.

Though he had not graduated from college, he was, as the *Lebanon Daily News* said of him in its issue of May 15, 1874, "a thoroughly educated gentleman." And, indeed, his education had to be thorough to encompass all the varied duties of his college career, which extended—with interruptions—from 1867 to 1909. He joined Vickroy in the College's first year as Professor of the Normal Branches and Principal of the Model School. When the Model School was dropped, he became Professor of English and German languages and Literature. Later, as Professor of Mathematics, he settled down into the field in which he was to make his chief reputation, although his years as President of the College (1890-1897) and as Treasurer (1906-1910) were important because he piloted the ship of learning through some stormy seas.

One of his avocations was the study of Astronomy. In the 1877-78 and 1878-79 *Catalogues* he was listed as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. One of the cherished memories of L. V. C. kept to the end of his life by the

late Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Evers, '81, former Pastor of the Union Memorial Church of Glenbrook, Connecticut, was that, as he wrote, May 14, 1964, "Prof. Bierman invited us now & again to his Recitation Room to hear of the wonders of the 'Heavenly Bodies.'"

In 1879, Professor Bierman left the College with a snap that still lives in memory. The story was told to the writer by Mrs. Laura E. Muth, of the class of 1892:

Quite a number of years before he became President, he was on the administrative side of the college, and in a committee meeting they had a disagreement. Now Mr. Bierman at that time was a very dignified gentleman, and he said: "Life is short. Peace is sweet. I am leaving," and he resigned.

He was already something of a public figure by the time he returned to Lebanon Valley as President. From 1878 to 1880, he had been secretary of the Higher Education Department of the National Teachers Association. In the latter year he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention and served on the State Central Committee. After leaving Lebanon Valley, he was twice elected (1900 and 1902) to the State Legislature.

It was the hope of the Board of Trustees that Bierman's Pennsylvania Dutch background and his local experience would fit him to lead the College through its present emergency.

"He understands our people," said the *Forum*, "and can work with them and for them to the very best advantage."

Those still living who were children in Annville in his day, remember his tall frame, topped with the high silk hat he often wore, and his extreme short-sightedness. Small children on the street were frightened when he stopped to speak to them, peering through thick lenses into their faces.

### WEATHER FLAGS

A few days after the fall term opened in 1890, a new sight greeted those who looked out on the college campus: a set of colored flags on a pole issuing weather reports. This L. V. C. service was less precise than is expected of our observatories today, but, by reason of the wider range of its flagged alternatives (e.g., "warm" or "cool," "fair" or "rainy"), it was less liable to error.

It was part of what today would be called a national (or international, Canada co-operating) hook-up. The United States Signal Service, a few years before, had organized a continental system of weather forecasts. It was decided to establish a weather station at Lebanon Valley College. So it was that, on September 16, 1890, Professor Albert H. Gerberich, '88, was appointed "displayman" for this part of the Lebanon Valley.

It was Professor Gerberich's duty, as the *College Forum* reported in its October-November issue, "to observe the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, and the condition of the barometer at certain hours every day,"



*Albert H. Gerberich, '88*

and to telegraph his findings to the Signal Office at Washington. He had also to display flags every morning to indicate (from information received by wire)\*, what the weather was likely to be in that vicinity.

The flags displayed were four in number:

*A white flag for fair weather;*

*A blue flag for rain;*

*A black triangular flag for the temperature: placed above white or blue to signify warmer, placed below to signify cooler;*

*A white flag with square black center for a cold wave coming, to be displayed forty-eight hours in advance.*

### THE QUARTER CENTENNIAL

The College by this time, like any other adolescent, was counting its years. In 1892, it celebrated its Silver Anniversary or Quarter Centennial.

Why it had not been celebrated in 1891, twenty-five years after its founding in 1866, is difficult to say. Perhaps Bierman was too busy. In those days the President—as he himself was to say later in court—*was* the College. He presided over the faculty, kept peace with the Board, taught four classes, shopped

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\* About 1867 Western Union had run a line through Lebanon Alley, between the old Academy and the site of the New College.

for the College (e.g., bought winter coal for it on his personal credit), handled the finances, kept the books, solicited students. Perhaps, on the other hand, the College in 1891 was too much disturbed by the renewed debate over relocation to be in a mood for celebration. Or perhaps the financial situation was too uncertain for an evening of congratulations.

Whatever may have been the actual cause of the delay, the celebration of the Quarter Centennial *a year late* was excused on the grounds that it was an appropriate anniversary of the granting of the College Charter in 1867.

The event, when it came, was thus described in the *Forum* for June, 1892:

The Quarter Centennial exercises of Lebanon Valley College occurred on Wednesday evening, June 15, it being twenty-five years since the College started on its career as a chartered institution. The many friends of the College gathered in the chapel until it was filled to its utmost capacity. Conspicuous among them on this occasion, was John Huber, of B. from Chambersburg, who is rising unto the 84th year of his age.

The Washington Band Orchestra, of Annville, consisting of seven of the prominent members of the celebrated Silver Cornet Band, furnished the music for the evening.

With President Bierman, the following gentlemen sat on the rostrum and took part in the exercises of the evening, viz.: Judge McPherson and Rev. C. J. Kephart of Lebanon; D. W. Crider, of York, president of the Board of Trustees; Dr. D. Eberly, of Abbottstown; Rev. J. W. Kiracofe, of Mechanicsburg; and Rev. C. T. Stearn, of Chambersburg.

President Bierman spoke briefly on the College's history. Judge J. B. McPherson, of the Dauphin and Lebanon Judicial District, spoke on "The Mission of the Smaller College." Former President Kephart followed with a discussion of the Church's changing attitude toward Higher Education, and Professor Daniel Eberly spoke of the struggles for existence from which other colleges had triumphantly emerged.

Rev. C. T. Stearn was then introduced. He said he was not there to make a speech, but to tell them that the field lying immediately west of the main building had been purchased for the college, and that \$1500 were needed to pay for it, and he wanted to secure that amount then and there. He succeeded in raising \$1200 in subscriptions. The balance has been assured.

In conclusion, President Bierman read a letter from former President Vickroy, whose faith had carried the College through a difficult beginning and who now viewed its future with confidence.

. . . I saw the College when it had neither student nor name; I saw it when arms were raised to strike it to the ground; I gave my young life's energies to counteract these influences, and for all I did for it, to-day I give God profound thanks that he gave me the strength and courage to do this work. . . . Many young men and young women have gone forth from these walls into the various walks of life to benefit society.



. . . I now look into the dim future and the faith by which the elders obtained a good report enables me to behold unseen things. As the years roll on I see the children, grandchildren and a long line of their descendants flocking back to this spot bringing with them thankofferings to endow the College and provide the needed means for the highest and best education. . . .

## RELOCATION

The two great issues which Bierman inherited from his predecessors were those of *relocation* and *endowment*.

The question of relocation had been simmering since the College was founded. It boiled over, not for the first time, in a heated debate at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Annual Conference at Mechanicsburg, on February 28, 1891. It was learned that Chambersburg and Hagerstown, Maryland, had been quietly bidding for the College.

That the revival of this old controversy was dangerous, was only too apparent. In its issue of March 16, 1891, the *Harrisburg Call*, which advocated bringing L. V. C. to the capital city, reported that

. . . many ministers and members of the church realizing that a re-location is necessary, are refusing to aid it in any manner whatever, and the withdrawal of their support lessens the chances of success, for the necessary funds cannot be secured to furnish the college with appurtenances in keeping with the times. A very decided stand was taken by the Allegheny conference at its last session, when it passed a resolution that it would withdraw its patronage if the college was not moved to a more desirable locality. The students in the institution at the present time also recognize the need of a change, and sent a resolution to the conference which convened in Mechanicsburg recently, stating that they thought a re-location of the college was necessary and that they also desired better equipment, and unless the request for the latter was complied with they would apply for admission to other seats of learning.

The *Harrisburg Patriot* reported that former President Kephart "and others prominently identified with the college would like to see it in this city."

The *Call* resumed its coverage of the controversy on April 4 with the remark that the agitation over the removal of the College had so angered the citizens of Annville that they were roused from their lethargy and indifference at least to the extent of publishing in the Annville paper denunciation of the students for having sent requests to the co-operating conferences that the College be relocated.

The *Lebanon Daily News* wound up its coverage of the relocation issue on June 19, with a report that the Trustees of the College had dropped the matter. "The fact of it is," said the paper, "as it was well known by the attorneys of this bar, who had given the removal their attention, that whatever action the Board of Trustees would take would be of no avail, as the buildings were so surrounded that legally the removal of the college could not be made." See page 31.

The College Board put it another way: "Resolved. That we can not entertain the thought of abandoning what we now have unless an offer, thoroughly guaranteed, be made of grounds and not less than one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars."

### ENDOWMENT

Bierman, like every president before him, called for an endowment; but, being not devoid of astuteness, he did so without too great a show of urgency. He was a sensitive, peace-loving man, and his policy was to avoid stirring up animosities. At the same time, he allowed former President Kephart of Lebanon to use the pages of the *College Forum* for more vigorous assaults on the apathy and parsimony of those who should be helping the College.

Despite these stick-and-carrot tactics, the endowment campaign remained stubbornly immobile, or very nearly. To make ends meet in any fashion at all, Bierman adopted the strictest economy. Faculty salaries, his own included, fell into arrears. It has been said of him that he "almost starved to death"—and the rest of the faculty with him.

There was inevitably a quick turn-over of the teaching staff. Yet a few devoted souls stuck by the institution that seemed to have forgotten them. Bierman himself took the lead in "Operation Bootstrap." In 1891, the President with John Lehman and other professors repapered their classrooms at their own expense to spruce up the place for the returning students. Mrs. Bierman sent out an appeal for each "sister" in the Church to contribute two cents "for aid in refurnishing and making more homelike the rooms and halls of the Ladies' Building." They collected \$71.34.

Somehow Bierman kept the College alive. No one but a Pennsylvania Dutchman could have done so. He understood the local people, and they him. Today Mr. Sam Saylor of D. L. Saylor's Coal and Lumber Company in Annville recalls those days:

"Bierman and my father were great cronies. When the College was in financial trouble, he [Bierman] would come and say, 'The Trustees won't give me any more coal. Give me a load of coal. I'll see that you get your money.' And my father would give it to him."

As late as President Keister's day, a decade later, a professor's pay at L. V. C. was inferior to that of a local factory worker. David K. Shroyer, '26, in a letter to the writer has described the straits to which his father—the Rev. Dr. Alvin E. Shroyer, '00 (a professor loved and honored "on this side idolatry")—was put to keep his family alive and to entertain the many visitors to the college who turned up there for food and lodging.

. . . We had a yard full of chickens, a large garden with many fruit trees and extra rooms, so the Shroyer home became the official hostelry for visiting missionaries, conference superintendents, bishops, evangelists, performers, and what have you!

. . . I can remember one year when the College was behind approximately one year in the payment of salaries—we managed to exist by exchanging poultry and eggs at the Kinports' grocery store for food and clothing staples, imposing upon the good nature of the coalmen, repairmen, milkman, tax collector, etc. for extended credit. In the summer months my father worked in the Shoe Factory making heels to supplement our meager living. He could make approximately \$5.00 a day at that job which was far more than he could make as a college professor at that time. . . . Throughout his days people were wont to take advantage of his good nature—carrying a heavy schedule they added additional duties of registrar, athletic association representative, and on occasion, janitor and house-servant. We used to help clean-up the campus and for years the uniforms of the various athletic teams were washed in our cellar in a series of wash-machines, that my Father rigged up. The football and baseball shoes were recobbed in our cellar as well. In addition, failing students, whose situation was well known to my Father, would come over any time that might be free for tutoring. I can still see them offering a quarter for a half-hour or hour of tutoring—the offer of payment was made but rarely, if ever, accepted.

As the end approached of Bierman's seven years as college president (during which time his own salary of \$1,050 a year had fallen deeply into arrears) he grew more and more aware of the truth contained in a statement made in 1893 by Z. A. Weidler, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the East Pennsylvania Conference. It was that in its inception Lebanon Valley College's heritage from the Church was "a hostile environment, an apathetic constituency, and a feeble patronage."

In his last report to the East German Conference, Bierman threw aside his usual cautious, let-us-not-offend-each-other manner and spoke with the point and vigor of a free man—one who has seen the truth and is not afraid to speak out.

He called on the Church to lift Lebanon Valley College out of its crippling debt, "or," he said, "we shall . . . stand in the eyes of God as unworthy servants. . . . The Church cannot roll off this responsibility. . . . When religion bids farewell to learning it will degenerate into fanaticism."

Of President Bierman's general contribution to Lebanon Valley College, the Rev. C. I. B. Brane said that Bierman had borne "burdens enough to bury a giant," and had, indeed, saved the College's life. Looking back upon the turbulent days of the College's famine-fed adolescence, one sees that he had managed to give it a measure of quiet healing for a span of seven years.

It had, however, become a seemingly settled tradition at the College that presidential exits should be accompanied by thunder and lightning. After Bierman left in 1897, he sued the College for back salary and got it.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

### Student Life in the Nineties

DURING BIERMAN'S PRESIDENCY (1890-1897), student activities, as we understand them today, had hardly got off the ground. In the days when a graduating class of ten or a dozen was considered large, there was little need for more than the Literary Societies and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. to provide a main outlet for the students. There were, of course, other temporary organizations like the Prohibition Amendment Club, which was founded in 1889, Professor John E. Lehman being then the President and W. H. Washinger the Vice-President. Its meetings were well attended, and it gave the students an outside interest. The State Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association, organized in Harrisburg in 1893, conducted oratorical contests to which the College in that year sent O. E. Good as a contender.

Student life without theatricals, movies, radio, television, dancing, smoking, motor cars, or a grandstand and cheer leaders, is difficult for us today even to imagine. Because of the absence of such amusements, recalls Mrs. Edith Lehman Bartlett,

the students of that day had to seek their entertainment where they could find it, and walks and excursions into the country were common and gathering arbutus in Steinmetz's Woods was one of the things that every spring was extremely popular. The students in groups, or perhaps in pairs more likely, would stroll out to Steinmetz's Woods and gather the lovely little flowers that then grew so plentifully.

In this connection, Mrs. Bartlett contributes a poem (of unknown authorship) which she received from the late Mrs. Ida Bowman Richards, daughter of George W. Bowman, A.M., who was from 1882 to 1890 Professor of Natural Science at the College.

#### ARBUTUS

*High on a northern hill  
There is a place I know  
Where stony earth is still  
Half blanketed with snow,  
And last year's mosses hide*



*Under the melting drift;  
Whence come, with frost defied,  
Spring's first, fresh, fragrant gift.*

*Impatient of tomorrow,  
On stems as tough as hope,  
Small leaves, as dark as sorrow,  
Unfurl on that far slope—  
And tiny, clustered flowers,  
Pink, passionate, and sweet,  
Are plucked in Steinmetz' bowers,  
A nosegay for my sweet.*

Students at L. V. C. in the early nineties were for the most part a quiet, sober-minded lot, far removed from the rah-rah boys of a later era. There were occasional pranks of a not very subtle kind, such as bringing a horse and buggy on to the chapel platform before morning prayers. But such things were exceptional and not taken for granted as the ever-ready paddles of the Death Leaguers were to be two decades later. Members of the female sex, while not as demure as they had been in the days of President Hammond, were equally far removed from the high-stepping, baton-tossing drum majorettes of today.

Mrs. Laura Reider Muth, recalling the Victorian atmosphere of her graduating year, 1892, contrasts the restraints of those days with the freedoms of today, and does it without too much nostalgia.

I think we were just a little snobbish. If a young man had to do manual labor or do work around the campus, he wasn't quite as popular as the young men that were sent by their parents. We girls didn't think quite as much of them. And another thing that amuses me is to see people walking with their lunch packages. We wouldn't have thought of carrying a lunch package in the open. That was far below us. . . .

None of our girls would have thought of going into somebody's house to do housework or do baby sitting. We didn't think of going out to earn any money. We would have done it as a favor, but not for money. Our parents—it was their job to put us through school. Now, you put yourself through school if you can.

In the 1890's, college sports at Annville were only beginning to come into prominence. There had, of course, always been interest among the men in "physical exercise." But for a long time the college authorities were caught between two fires; the animal spirits of youth and the moral fervor of many of their elders. Students who were athletically minded were in consequence advised to satisfy themselves with country walks or perhaps go in for track.

Nevertheless, games of a sort were indulged in. Croquet "on the lawn" was popular, and baseball was organized as early as 1882. The *Annville Gazette* of April 26 in that year, under the heading "College News," made this announcement:

"We are thoroughly organized for playing base-ball. Already the fourth

'nine' has elected officers. Some challenges have been received, which will be given attention in due time."

For all that, Mrs. Muth remembers that in her day there was as yet nothing of the intercollegiate rivalry associated with college sport of more recent times. As late as 1893, a writer in the *Forum* seemed to find great athletic progress not only in the College's possession of "one of the finest ball grounds in the country," but also in its "two tennis courts" and "a beautiful croquet ground."

Yet a change was already coming. The June, 1893, *Forum*, found it necessary to defend "athletic sports" against the charge that they were "a ruination to student life." Both the charge and the defense suggest that a movement was on foot to recognize sports as an integral part of the college program. Next year, when the Athletic Association was founded, both the hopes on the one hand and the fears on the other were realized. Competitive athletics had come to be accepted by the College.

It was not, however, until 1897 that football became fully organized. Football, from the start an amazingly popular sport, soon turned student interest in intercollegiate athletics into a burning fever.

But that transformation came, not under President Benjamin Bierman, but under his successor, Ulysses Roop.

Meantime, for a small college like L. V. C., it was natural that the acquiring of a gymnasium should loom large. In 1882, the members of Kalo dug out a gymnasium underneath the south end of the old main building. It was heralded in the *College Catalogue* for 1883 with this announcement:

"There is a Gymnasium in connection with the College, under the control of the Kalozetean Literary Society, to which all students have access during certain periods of the day. A small fee is charged."

In 1894 it was stated that "The room is open from 3:15 to 4:50 p.m. All are welcome."

The *Catalogue* that year noted that in the gymnasium "A careful Director has oversight of these exercises to guard against accident and immoderation."

That was also the year Kalo announced, "The gymnasium has been thoroughly renovated, copious wardrobes have been made, and a beautiful club and dumb-bell rack has been placed near the entrance"; and by 1897, under the administration of President Roop, the Kalo column in the *Forum* could carry the proud news of "a shower bath and a tub bath" installed in the gymnasium.

All through the difficult years of the College's first half century, the religious life on the campus was one of the binding forces that held the institution together. The way in which that influence worked among the students is beautifully revealed in a letter of November 9, 1964, from Mrs. Mary R. Hough, L.H.D. (Mary Richards, '97) who, with her first husband, Ira E. Albert, '97 (after whom Albert Academy in Sierra Leone was named), was for many years a missionary in Africa.

Mrs. Hough was born and brought up in Annville, where the College's influence, as she says, though not always recognized, was nevertheless pervasive, especially among the growing children of the town. Her own experience in childhood confirms this:

I was a member of the Gleaner's Mission Band of the local church, which was periodically raising money to give children in Africa the opportunity to go to school. I sold walnut taffy which mother made to help in the project. The College dormitories gave me an unfailing consumer resource. Students not only bought hundreds of my taffy patties but a number became my longtime friends. I came to love the College and am sure it had an indefinable influence on my early years. . . .

There were inspiring occasions during my College years when returning missionaries spoke to the students at chapel. One such occasion impressed me deeply. In the fall of 1894, my Sophomore year, several new missionaries on their way to Africa, spoke one night in one of our churches in Lebanon and came to the College for a very early chapel service. In order to give interested members of the local church an opportunity to hear them, I went before breakfast, up one side of Main Street and down the other side notifying them of the early chapel service. A large part of the student body followed the Missionaries to the train and gave them an enthusiastic sendoff.

The extracurricular religious features of college life in that day were strong and vital—student prayer meetings, Bible study classes, Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A. had a strong influence in strengthening my religious life and aims.

I was President of the Y. W. C. A. while W. G. Clippinger was President of the Y. M. C. A. Our financial resources were meager so we pooled them in order to send a delegate to the Student Conference at Northfield, Mass. Mr. Clippinger (later President of Otterbein College) was sent in the summer of 1895 and I was sent in the summer of 1896.

This conference with leaders like D. L. Moody, Robert E. Speer & a host of like minded men and women, made a tremendous impact on my life.

It was here on an unforgettable evening out on Round Top that I made the decision to be a missionary if God called for me. . . .

I have always felt that L. V. C. had a very large share in preparing me for and in determining my life work.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

### The Story of John Lehman

WHILE BIERMAN WAS Professor of Mathematics at Lebanon Valley College, John Evans Lehman, '74, was one of his best students. When Bierman became President of the College, Lehman was one of his best professors. There was a saying in L. V. C. circles a generation ago, "From Bierman to Lehman to Wagner." No higher compliment could be paid to the College than a reference to this mathematical trio who spanned a period in college history of some seventy years.

There are many graduates who remember Dr. Paul S. Wagner, whose eager plans for the College were an inspiration to both students and faculty. But today not so many are left who remember Professor John E. Lehman, whose scholarship, wit, and friendship were in themselves one of the College's best institutions.

No better introduction to John Lehman's early life can be found than in a biographical sketch that appeared in the college *Bizarre* issued by the class of '06 in their Junior year, that is, in the spring of 1905, shortly after the Administration Building, which John Lehman as a young man had helped to build, was destroyed by fire.

To the question whether the sketch might have been written by Professor Lehman's son, Max (author of the College Song, "To Thee, Dear Alma Mater"), who in 1905 was a Sophomore, Max's sister, Mrs. Edith Lehman Bartlett, replied in a letter of July 19, 1965:

"It *may* have been Max. Certainly he was capable. However, I strongly suspect it may have been Tom Stein, a former student of the College, a close friend and admirer (I believe) of my father. Mr. Stein was at one time the professor of German and I believe he grew up with papa."

Certainly whoever wrote it pushed a pen with punch as well as grace, and did so with the roguish intimacy that bespoke a warm and completely trusting friendship.



## JOHN EVANS LEHMAN

JOHN EVANS LEHMAN was born near Lititz, Lancaster County, September 11, 1850. He is of Welsh descent on his mother's side, and of German on his father's side. The nearest approach to fame we have been able to trace in either family is Robert Evans, his great grandfather, who was nothing more than government surveyor, to whom, however, we might trace his mathematical tendency.

At the age of four the family moved to Avon, Lebanon county, where John began his education, as a mischievous boy, receiving his floggings thrice daily. As an inspiration to him in his school-boy efforts, his father at one time offered him a twenty-dollar gold piece, if he could succeed in catching his teacher with a difficult problem in arithmetic. He never received the twenty-dollar gold piece. By his mother he was bidden to sleep with his school books under his pillow, in hope that he might in that way imbibe their contents.

At the age of eleven the family moved to a mill southeast of Annville, still known as Bachman's mill. Here he partly learned the trade of a miller and in the old saw mill sawed off a little finger, the absence of which is still evident. He continued his education at the "Heilig" school house, under the direction of such men as A. R. Forney, W. B. Bodenhorn, the late county superintendent of public schools, and the Hon. J. H. Imboden, all of Annville.

About the year 1865 the family moved to Annville, and John attended the town high school. Shortly after this Lebanon Valley College was founded, and the only building was the present Ladies' Hall. The growth of the school soon demanded an additional building, and John stood by as an inquisitive boy of fifteen when ground was broken for the Administration building which he saw destroyed by the fire of last December. He was employed as a helper in hauling bricks and carrying mortar while the building was under construction.

In the fall of 1868 he was employed as janitor in the College. The work then consisted in sweeping, bell-ringing, and taking care of the seventeen stoves, by which the two buildings were then heated. His contact with students and student life created in him a desire for an education, therefore at the end of the year he asked permission to enroll as a student and earn his way by doing only part of the janitor work. The request was granted and at the age of eighteen he entered the preparatory class of the college. His duties required him to rise at four o'clock in the morning to start the fires, and at five he rang the rising bell, statements which might startle a Lebanon Valley janitor of 1965.

In his junior year he laid down his broom and coal-shovel and earned his way by tutoring. He graduated in 1874 at the head of his class.

The year after graduation he taught in the public schools of Schuylkill county in the times when teachers "boarded round." If his reputation as a

teacher did not begin there, he made a name for himself as an old-time singing school teacher.

For the following six years he was chief forfeiting and re-instating clerk in an insurance office in Lebanon. In the year 1877 he was married to Miss Fisher from Hamburg, Pa. This acquaintance and courtship began while both were students at the college and continued under greater difficulties than similar college affairs of the present day, for the social life of the school was very different from the present. The men were not allowed to stop and talk to the ladies in the halls, or on the walks, nor call on them in the parlor, nor take walks to Lovers' Retreat and other interesting spots. Even under those difficulties happy matches were made then as now.

The duties of a clerkship, however, proved too monotonous for him, and anxious to get into educational work he secured a position as teacher of Mathematics and Greek in Fostoria Academy, Ohio. He spent four very successful years there.

In 1885 he was elected to the chair of Mathematics in Western College, and to the Principalship of West Virginia Academy, and to the head of the Preparatory department of Otterbein University. He decided to accept the latter, and after two years of faithful service, he was called to his Alma Mater to fill the position he now holds—called to a professorship in the school which twenty years before he entered as janitor. During the early years of his professorship he took a course in higher Mathematics under Dr. Wm. Hoover, of Ohio State University and later spent a summer at Cornell University, doing advanced work under Prof. McMahon. He is so well known in this section of the country that it would seem useless to give any detailed account of his twenty years work here.

He has grown to be part of the school. The students always found in him a true friend and willing helper, always more ready to serve others than himself; obliging and kind almost to a fault. Kind and patient with an earnest student, but severe with the listless and indifferent, he is of a sunny disposition when all goes well. He has decided opinions of his own, but gives in gracefully when you agree with him.

He has a host of friends among the students and alumni of Lebanon Valley College and he is respected and held in the kindest regard by all who know him.

Further details for the John Lehman story have been contributed by Max Lehman's younger sister, Edith Lehman (Mrs. Ralph Bartlett of Baltimore), class of '13, who very kindly consented to an interview, of which what follows is the substance.

While he was yet a full-time janitor at the College, observing the students and talking with them, John Lehman enjoyed so exciting a glimpse of the

world of knowledge that he resolved to join them in pursuit of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. In college, he registered for the Classical Course and graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, adding an A.M. to it later, and subsequently receiving from his Alma Mater an honorary degree, Doctor of Science.

While in college, he met the young lady, Rebecca Fisher, who was to be his wife and to help fix his mind on a scholarly career. Her father was of German extraction, whose forebears were much interested in education. Mr. Fisher gave the land, built the schoolhouse, and himself hired the teachers in his Berks County community. He then drove around to solicit pupils among the farmers and workmen thereabouts.

John Lehman after graduation taught school for a short time in Rebecca Fisher's neighborhood. Their ensuing marriage was described by the *Lebanon Daily News* of November 14, 1877, in such terms as to show how well thought of the young couple were in Lebanon County:

Mr. J. E. Lehman, in charge of the Assessment Department of the Home Office of the U. B. Aid Society, at this place, was united in marriage to Miss Beckie K. Fisher, of Hamburg, yesterday a.m., the ceremony being performed at the residence of the bride's parent, by Rev. Samuel Etter, of the latter place. The happy couple arrived here last evening, and immediately went to their house on East Cumberland Street, which had been fixed up neatly and furnished before the wedding. May dark clouds, aye, even shadows ne'er appear in the horizon of their matrimonial life, and may happiness ever be at its zenith.

After teaching Mathematics for a few years at Fostoria Academy, he accepted a position at Otterbein University in Westerville. It was there that his son Max was born—the Max Fisher Lehman who seemed destined to win great honor for the College that graduated him, but whose career was cut short by the First World War.

In 1887 John Lehman came to Lebanon Valley College as Professor of Mathematics. Intent on his own intellectual advancement, he spent his spare time working, with great encouragement from his professors, toward a Ph.D. from Ohio State University. All was going well, and he expected to get his doctorate in 1894; but, as the time approached, financial pressures (college salaries being in arrears and his family circle growing) forced him to drop this work. It was his greatest disappointment, but he did not allow it to dampen his interest in the college that had opened to him the world of the mind. For the rest of his life, three great interests continued to occupy him: his family, the College, and the Church. He satisfied all three by a life of uninterrupted devotion to the struggling institution at Annville.

His avocations were astronomy and music. He procured the first telescope for the College—not with his own funds, for he had none, but with the help of wealthy patrons of the sciences like the Rockefellers and the Carnegies. He developed a club for people interested in astronomy. They used to come



out to his house at the corner of Main and Ulrich streets, and there set up his telescope and study the heavens. He used also to gather the children of the neighborhood. He would tell them stories about the stars, and then let them look through the telescope for themselves.

He loved music. He led, and on occasion sang first tenor in, the Lebanon Valley Quartet, which provided music at college functions, at religious camp meetings, and at churches celebrating College Day. He was for a time leader of the choir in the First United Brethren Church in Annville.

The *College Forum* for January, 1888, ran this note about him: "His help in preparing the Christmas music was greatly appreciated by the Annville U. B. church. It is not generally known that the Professor is a musical composer and author, but such is none the less a fact. 'Rippling Rills from the Fountain of Song' has his name on the title page."

He had an effervescent wit. Mrs. Bartlett tells how, at a Philo-Clio joint session, when he was called upon for extemporaneous remarks, he delighted his student audience with a talk on the subject of "Tics."

"You know," he began, "there are many kinds of tics"; and he launched into verbal antics about such things as mathematics and statistics, politics, and rustics till he had them all in ecstasies.

John Lehman was a rare personality, a man who seasoned his love of teaching, music, the stars—and one should add the novels of Charles Dickens—with a deep concern for humanity. Yet, with all his kindness, he was an upholder of academic standards in a day when the temptation was almost overwhelming to regard anyone as a good student who had money to pay his bills. He made friends more readily with those who could think mathematically, but he was universally loved as well as respected.

A signal honor was conferred on him, December 28, 1905, when the Board of Trustees, on the resignation of Dr. Roop, appointed Lehman President *pro tem.* of the College.

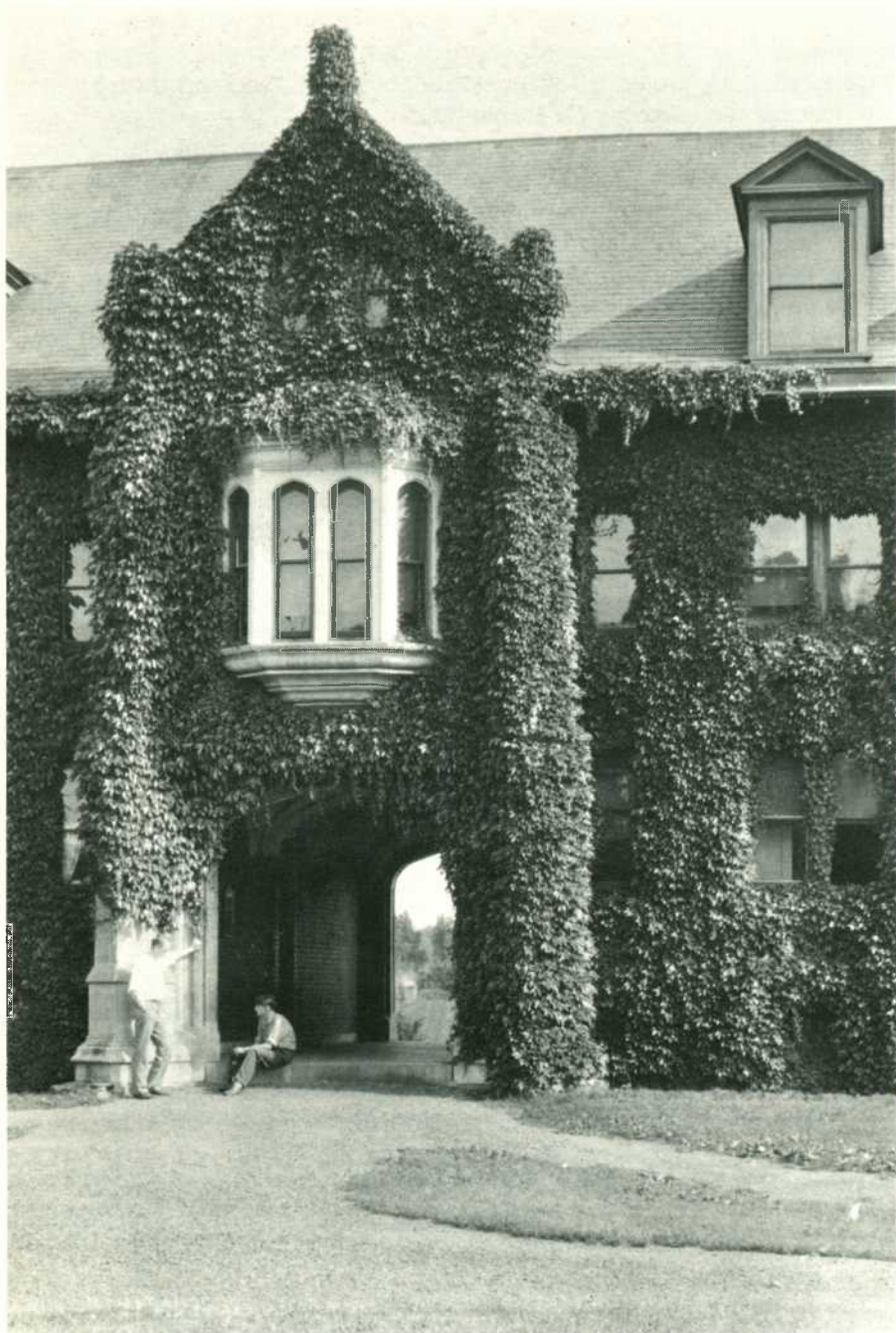
The 1907 *Bizarre* said of his son, Max:

Everything he does, he does enthusiastically whether it's singing a song, taking part in a class scrap or taking a girl to a concert, and everything which he does, he does equally well. He is one of the first tenors of the Glee Club and one of chief pleasures of his life is to sing. He has held various offices during his college course and the latest of these is treasurer of the Athletic Association. . . ."

When Max was killed in France during the First World War, Professor Lehman suffered a shock from which he never wholly recovered. He continued to lecture at the College, but much of the flavor had gone out of his life and the zest from his teaching.

The Lehman name will always be honored at Lebanon Valley. The chair Dr. Barnard H. Bissinger holds today is the John Evans Lehman Professorship of Mathematics.





*The Men's Dormitory (Kreider Hall)*

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

### President Hervin Ulysses Roop

THE MISHAPS AND FRUSTRATIONS of its first thirty years had left Lebanon Valley College and its friends in a highly depressive state. But suddenly, in 1897, there came a change. As though awaking out of a bad dream, the College discovered there was nothing the matter with it after all. Its future was secure.

The cause of this happy revolution was the advent of the new president, the young (aged twenty-eight), handsome, scholarly, and socially gifted Hervin Ulysses Roop. In energy, he has been called "a ball of fire." That is an impression that survives to this day in the memory of some of the alumni. He was of the modern academic type: alert, with a pleasant campus manner, an impressive platform presence, a spate of degrees after his name—A.B., A.M., Ph.D., all of them earned, and a charming, cultured wife with a ravishing singing voice.

In seven years, he brought to the College all the buildings (except South Hall) that most of our alumni remember from their student days: Engle Hall (the Conservatory), the Carnegie Library (now the Lounge), North Hall (for many years the Women's Residence), the Men's Dormitory (Kreider Hall), the present Administration Building, and the Central Heating Plant. He brought in a good faculty, added new courses, modernized the Library, more than doubled the size of the student body, and put Lebanon Valley suddenly into a respectable place in the American scholastic world.

Before coming in as President, Dr. Roop had spent his time acquiring the ingredients of success in the academic world he was to enter. To begin with, his family heritage was United Brethren. He was a great grandson of Jacob Roop (1782–1875), "one of the pioneer preachers," as Dr. William A. Wilt writes, "of our church in Dauphin, Lebanon, and Lancaster Counties."

He was born, November 16, 1868, of Pennsylvania Dutch parents, on a farm near Highspire, Pennsylvania. After attending schools at Highspire and Steelton in the Harrisburg vicinity, he entered Lebanon Valley College in 1888. Enrolled in the Classical Course, he soon distinguished himself as a brilliant student and an active leader in college affairs. In his freshman year he was elected corresponding secretary of a student political club known as



*Rev. Hervin U. Roop, Ph.D.  
President, 1897-1906*

"The Republican Phalanx."

At graduation in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he delivered what the *College Forum* called "a masterly oration" on a subject his later career was to exemplify, "The Sovereignty of the Individual." He himself possessed the qualities that make an individual sovereign in whatever society he moves; and he strengthened these for the career he had planned, in either teaching or the ministry, by pursuing graduate studies at Union Biblical Seminary in Dayton, Ohio, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; at Wooster University, from which he emerged with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and with shorter periods of study at Cornell University, Leander Clark University, and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he was ordained to the ministry of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

His main career turned out to be in teaching. In 1892, he became Professor of English and Pedagogy at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, and in 1895, Professor of English and History in the famous Rittenhouse Academy in Philadelphia. While President of L. V. C., he taught some classes in Philosophy, Pedagogy, Bible, and Oratory.

On assuming the presidency, he at once set the College's face forward, calling for more books for the library, more equipment for the Sciences, and, in a word, more money. Wisely, however, before pressing the financial issue, he made it his business to inspire confidence by reducing the debt. He brought it down in the first year from \$40,000 to about \$10,000.



## *President Hervin Ulysses Roop*

To the outside world he was the ideal college president: "a very distinguished personality," as a former student, Miss Anna Kreider of Annville, remembers him. "They were a wonderful couple [Dr. and Mrs. Roop], cultured and popular. He was a man of great energy and charm, poised, and gentlemanly. Mrs. Roop, with her wonderful voice was—oh, how shall I say it?—she was simply *supreme*."

The students as well as the townspeople had confidence in him. They went to him for advice, and came away satisfied.

He was "a man of dignity," recalls Mr. Gideon R. Kreider, "He carried himself well. His voice from the platform was good, and he had a rather suave way of speaking that would appeal to an audience."

His energy and charm made him a leader, and a touch of genius made his leadership effective and wholesome. His first concern, as already said, was to get the finances of the College in shape. Soon an optimistic spirit came over the campus and the constituency behind it. This, together with good soliciting methods (Roop spent his summers attending to this) brought in a host of students. Within three years he had more than doubled the registration in the Classical and Scientific courses, and more than tripled the total college enrollment. The institution found itself no longer operating in the red. There was a surplus income, which was applied against the debt.

An editorial in the *College Forum* for April, 1898, struck the new note:

The spring term opens up very auspiciously. Twenty-five new students have already registered and ten or fifteen more are expected before another week rolls by. To see the busy wheels of progress about the institution in a thousand and one ways; to see the old and new students full of zeal and determination; all portends a spirit of thrift and advancement, such as old L. V. C. has not witnessed for many a day.

By 1902, President Roop was setting a definite financial goal before the co-operating conferences: \$50,000. That goal was reached in 1904.

Meantime he had enlarged and strengthened the Faculty. Himself a product of wide contacts in the university world, he wished to foster a cosmopolitan academic tone. To that end, he brought in Professor Herbert Oldham, F.R.S., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who had studied also at the London College of Music and on the Continent. Professor Oldham introduced new courses, new ideas, and a cosmopolitan air such as the College had never seen before. His worldly experience, recalls Gideon Kreider, was greater than that of all the other faculty members put together.

Not being able to pay salaries sufficient to attract many such men, President Roop used his family connection to draw good men to the College: men such as the Rev. Lewis Franklin John, his brother-in-law; Rev. Benjamin Franklin Daugherty, another brother-in-law; and his father-in-law, Bishop E. B. Kephart, brother of the former President Cyrus Kephart. Bishop Kephart



remained on the faculty throughout Roop's tenure of office, teaching at different times International Law, Biblical Antiquities, and Archaeology.

During this time, a new curriculum was organized, following a system which had recently been adopted by Johns Hopkins University. The twelve college departments were set up in five groups, each with a faculty adviser: Classical, Philosophical, Chemical-Biological, Historical-Political, and Modern Language.

Scientific studies, though still in their infancy, received great encouragement.

The first course in Biology at Lebanon Valley College [wrote the late Professor S. H. Derickson] was given in 1899. There was not even a room that could be called a laboratory. Each student brought whatever equipment he pleased and paid for it and it became his property. Even the first compound Microscopes used for class work were bought by students. The following year when Prof. Enders had charge of the work he collected money from the students and bought their instruments and note books for them at wholesale rates to save their money and to procure uniformity in the work.

Many other improvements were made by President Roop. He introduced the Dewey Decimal System in the Library. He introduced the first four-year Bible course given in the College, one hour a week for all students. It was a properly integrated course of lectures, covering each year successively one of these four topics: *New Testament History*, *Old Testament History*, *Prophets and Poets of the Old Testament*, and *New Testament Doctrines*.

On Roop's recommendation, the co-operating conferences in 1903 agreed that there should be on the Board of Trustees a maximum of five college alumni and, in addition, five Trustees-at-Large.

College athletics came very much alive under Dr. Roop. In 1897, the College had its first football team. At first, games were played on the College campus. In 1898 the season opened with a home game in which Harrisburg High School was the visitor. There was no score.

The October *Forum* that year announced that athletics was receiving special attention. Games had been scheduled with Susquehanna University, Ursinus College, Gettysburg College, and the State colleges. Readers were assured that, under Coach Stees, the College would do itself credit. The writer noted the significant fact that the gymnasium was "now under the control of the College authorities."

Basketball appeared in the 1903-1904 season. The girls as well as the men had their teams. At first the college chapel, in the old Main Building, provided the "cage"—the benches and also the rostrum being removed. The coach was John Gillis, Director of Athletics.

The progress of intercollegiate athletics spelled problems for the Faculty. The minutes of that august body are illuminating:

April 4, 1905. "On motion it was agreed that all members of athletic teams



*The Faculty, 1903*

Front row: *B. F. Daugherty, J. T. Spangler, H. U. Roop, J. E. Lehman, H. Oldham*

Second row: *N. C. Schlichter, Edith H. Baldwin, Frances Shively, Etta Wolfe  
Schlichter, Emma R. Batdorf*

Third row: *S. E. McComsey, W. M. Heilman, H. E. Enders*

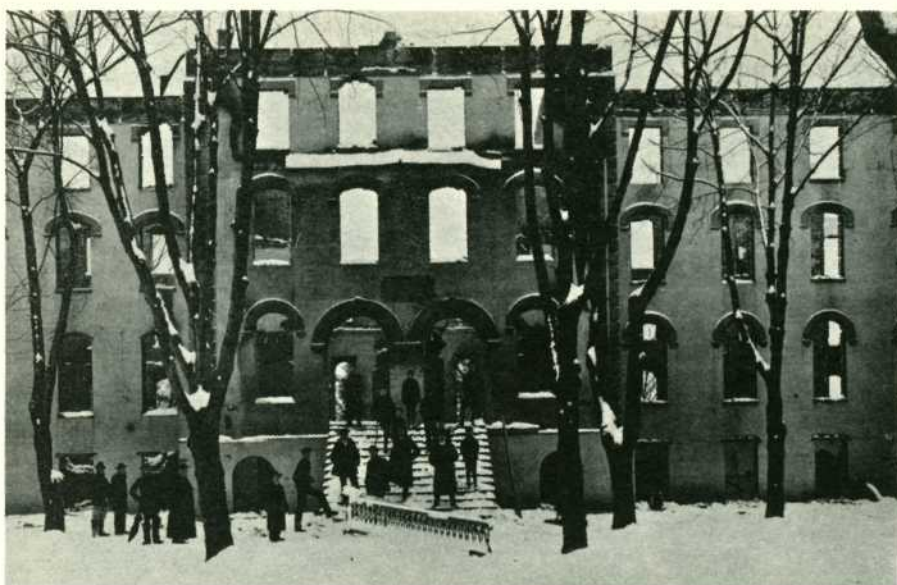
Fourth row: *T. G. McFadden, L. F. John, C. H. B. Oldham, T. S. Stein,  
H. H. Shenk*

be required to take not less than ten hours of regular work in any department of the college."

May 9, 1905. "The committee on standing of baseball players reported this recommendation: that one 'outside' pitcher be allowed this season in games where absolutely necessary. . . ."

President Roop's greatest achievement was in the building campaign he initiated. Within a few months of his arrival as President, it had become evident that the buildings on the campus were totally inadequate for the astonishing inrush of students. Roop made his plans for a Greater Lebanon Valley, won the co-operation of the Board of Trustees and the conferences, and electrified the town of Annville with prospects of local employment and academic prestige.

Engle Hall (the Conservatory) was the first building to go up: a four-story, brownstone edifice in Corinthian style, completed in 1899. It was the gift of



*The Old Administration Building after the fire*

Benjamin H. Engle, a Harrisburg contractor, and a trustee of the College from 1898 to 1911.

The new hall at once relieved some of the overcrowding. It contained a large auditorium with an organ, where the morning chapel service could be held as well as concerts, theatricals, and term examinations. There were classrooms and practice rooms for the music students, and special rooms for the literary societies.

The next structure to be erected was a north wing added to the Main Building. The contractor, Benjamin H. Engle, ran it up in good time. When, in the fall of 1900, it was ready for use, it doubled the dormitory capacity for the men.

At Commencement, in 1902, there was great rejoicing when President Roop announced the coming gift, by Mrs. S. L. Brightbill and her son, Morris E. Brightbill, of a new gymnasium. Foundations were laid where the Gossard Library stands today. But there were disappointments ahead. Mr. Brightbill hesitated and the work stopped. The foundations remained for some time a symbol of hope to some, of disappointment to many. The students nicknamed it "the Phantom Gym." It came to be used chiefly in the midnight exploits of the Death League.

Andrew Carnegie contributed money for a college library building, the cornerstone of which was laid in June, 1904. In June of the following year, this comfortable little edifice of brick with stone trimmings, in Italian Renaissance style, was dedicated.



## CHAPTER TWENTY

### The Fire

WITHIN THE SPACE of a few hours on Christmas Eve, 1904, the Administration Building of Lebanon Valley College was turned into a blackened skeleton. Next day, Christmas, the Philadelphia *Sunday Press* ran this report of what had happened:

Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 24.—The main building of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, was destroyed this evening by a fire of unknown origin.

Flames were discovered burning fiercely in the southern wing of the building at 6:45 o'clock and the town's one fire engine was useless on account of the absence of an adequate water supply. Therefore the efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving what little property could be removed.

Fanned by a high northeast wind, the flames spread quickly through the building and within two hours only the blackened walls were left standing. . . .

"It burned like a brush pile," said one spectator, Miss Anna Kreider. But no lives were lost. The dormitories were empty.

The origin of the fire has never been determined. A man walking by on College Avenue that evening had seen a light in the basement under the President's room. Entering the building, he found flames shooting up the elevator shaft. He at once gave the alarm, but by the time the Rescue Fire Company of Annville arrived the three stories were all in flames and the roof was ablaze.

Annville residents watched in awe. For many miles around people wondered at the glow in the sky. Oliver Butterwick remembered all his life the fascination of watching the lighted sky from a window of the Butterwick house in Lebanon.

Horace Boltz was at his home at the west end of Church Street when the fire started. He came over to the campus and watched most of the night in fascinated awe.

It was a wonderful fire [he said]. The College had a shingle roof. There was a strong wind from the east, and those burning shingles sailed right over my house, all over the west end of town. Some of them landed half way to Clear Spring (near Millard Quarries.) Nothing else caught fire from them. That was because it was snowing at the time—well, kind of half snow and half rain.



Two little girls watched the fire from the sidewalk on College Avenue. "Oh," said Edith Lehman to her companion, Edith Gingrich, "now my Daddy will be out of a job!"

But nobody was out of a job. Although personal effects of the students were lost to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, and the books and official papers of President Roop were destroyed, the College made immediate arrangements to carry on. It is the recollection of some that a meeting was held on Christmas Day in the church to consider plans for a new building.

Certainly on Tuesday, December 27, the Board of Trustees met to consider recommendations that had been already prepared by the Executive Committee. According to the rough minutes of that meeting:

Dr. Roop stated that the object of the meeting was to take action at once to provide funds for the erection of new buildings to take the place of the main College building which was destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 24, 1904.

President Ulrich read the following resolutions of the Executive Committee which were adopted on motion of Bishop Kephart & seconded by Bishop Mills.

(1) That preparations be made to re-build at once.

(2) That a thorough and systematic canvass of the members of the church within the co-operating territory & friends of the College everywhere, be made immediately for funds and subscriptions to funds, for the purpose of rebuilding.

There ensued tumultuous activity on the campus. President Roop was at his best, planning for immediate reorganization. Rooms had to be found for students returning after the Christmas holidays. The residents of Annville opened their homes. Classrooms had to be found for the various departments. Engle Hall and the Ladies Hall (South Hall) offered their facilities. Science took up quarters in the basement of the Library.

By January 12, 1905, the Executive Committee was ready with comprehensive plans looking not merely to the restoration of what had been lost but to the raising on the campus of an almost totally new and far more efficient Lebanon Valley College. The minutes of that meeting make interesting reading.

. . . President Roop stated the Executive Committee minutes were destroyed in the recent fire and hence there were none to be read. All the other records contained in the safe in the administration building were also destroyed. On motion of S. P. Light, Esq. and H. B. Dohner, Dr. Roop, H. H. Kreider, and I. B. Haak were appointed a rebuilding committee. The action of this committee in employing Mr. A. A. Ritcher, Lebanon, Pa., as architect to prepare plans and to superintend the erection of the four buildings, viz., an administration building, a boys' dormitory, a science hall, and a central heating and lighting plant, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars complete, was approved.

The action of the committee in giving the contract for the removal, cleaning, and piling of the brick of the ruined building to Matterness & Fink, of Annville, Pa., for the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per thousand was approved . . .

The prospect of money for rebuilding was no mirage. On December 30, President Roop had called on Andrew Carnegie at his residence in New York, and had received promise of some assistance. The offer when it came electrified even Dr. Roop. The *Lebanon Daily News* reported the incident in typical fashion:

President Hervin U. Roop, of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, today made public announcement of the receipt of a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which the millionaire philanthropist promises to give \$50,000 toward the erection of a Greater Lebanon Valley College, on condition that an equal sum is raised by the college, exclusive of the insurance recovered on the fire destroyed administration building. The magnanimous offer came as a New Year's greeting for the Carnegie letter was delivered to Dr. Roop on last Monday, and insures the early erection of the four proposed new buildings.

On January eleven there went out a letter, signed by President Roop, to friends of the College, reminding them of the catastrophe to the main building, which had contained "the President's offices, the recitation rooms, the dormitory rooms for 120 boys, the science department, and the central heat plant. The total loss is estimated at \$85,000, the insurance is \$48,000. . . .

I have secured from Mr. Andrew Carnegie [he continued] the promise that he will subscribe the last half of \$100,000. This puts upon us the responsibility of raising \$50,000 at the earliest possible date in order to meet his condition. And so we earnestly appeal to you and solicit your liberal aid in this hour of our great need. You may have six or more months in which to pay your subscription, if desired.

Money flowed in. Alfred Cochran contributed \$25,000 for the proposed Science Hall, the East Pennsylvania Conference, \$20,000 for the general fund. Money was raised in a multitude of other, smaller ways, as when the ladies of Annville put on a bazaar and a public supper on the College's behalf. The professors paid generously out of their small salaries, many of them as much as \$100. According to the college ledger, Andrew Carnegie paid the last of four instalments on his \$50,000 on October 10, 1905.

So it was that, after the fiery night of catastrophe, instead of despair a fever of optimism seized the College and the community. The *Forum* for January, 1905, had this to say:

When we look at the mass of ruins that disfigures our campus like a huge scar it is hard to see in it anything but the ghost of the building we saw for the last time before our vacation. . . . Our truer vision shows us a picture of a group of modern structures springing up from the ruins of the old Administration building.

Masons and carpenters were soon busy all over the campus. In the spring of 1905, a new Administration Building—in "Tudor Gothic and Cambridge"

style—rose out of the ashes of the old. By the end of the year it was under roof.

The same year, construction started on an "Oxford-Cambridge" style dormitory for the men on the southwest corner of the campus. Some suites in it were occupied before the end of the 1905–1906 college year. A new Ladies Hall [North Hall] in an "Elizabethan" style, was started in 1905 and ready for occupation by the opening of the next college year. The new Central Heating Plant was actually in operation on October 22, 1905.

It was also in October, 1905, that ground was broken for a four-story science building. Plans for this ambitious structure called for a whole floor to be given to each of the three science departments (Biology, Chemistry, Physics). A museum was to be in the ground floor hallway, while the fourth floor was to be reserved as a Conservatory for Animals.

Undoubtedly the year 1905, which saw seven buildings under construction on the campus—the Brightbill Gymnasium, the Carnegie Library, the Administration Building, a new Ladies Hall, the Boys' Dormitory, the Heating Plant, and the Science Building, was a miracle year for the College.

But that was also the year of the Big Trouble. The Horn of Plenty was running dry. The flow of money dwindled to a trickle. The college debt showed its ugly head again and would not be downed. Mr. Brightbill lost all interest in his gymnasium (which had made several false starts), and for the last time work on it stopped. Work stopped, too, on the science building. Worse yet, work stopped on the Administration Building, and was not resumed until some time later when it was completed with funds diverted from the science building.

Dissatisfaction rose on every side. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick—and sometimes the head. Complaints were leveled at the President, insinuations, accusations. Old jealousies and sores were opened. Whispers that the fire was of incendiary origin were heard. Charges of various kinds, from nepotism to forgery, were aired in conversation and in print. Gossip broke into convulsions. The College, the Church, and the town split into two parties: those for and those against the President.

In the midst of the uproar, President Roop resigned. On the morning of January 1, 1906, Lebanon Valley College was again without a president.

## CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

### Aftermath

THE RESIGNATION OF President Roop did not heal the College's wounds. He remained a controversial figure until (at his request) his body was laid to rest in the Mount Annville Cemetery, September 24, 1955, the Rev. Dr. William A. Wilt, College Pastor, conducting the graveside services.

To understand the 1905 confusion and its dangerous consequences, it is not necessary to review the charges against him. These were never proved. It is sufficient to examine a few documents which will show how strongly the college constituency divided for and against him.

The first of these is his resignation:

Dec. 28, 1905.

To the President  
and Members of Board of Trustees:-

I hereby tender my resignation as President of Lebanon Valley College to the Board of Trustees to take effect Jan. 1, 1906, & agree that my five year contract with the College shall be abrogated upon condition that I be paid forthwith the balance of my salary for the current year, amounting to \$1500-, my Expenses amounting to 161- and the amount paid by me for reimbursement of students who suffered losses by fire Amounting to \$175-

Cordially yours

Hervin U. Roop.

On the same day, a committee which had been appointed to examine the charges against Dr. Roop, drew up the following report and presented it to a special session of the Board of Trustees on January 5, 1906:

We, your committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of Lebanon Valley College, respectfully report:

That:-The charges having been withdrawn conditioned that the following arrangement be ratified by the Board of Trustees and Pres. H. U. Roop, having resigned as President of Lebanon Valley College and agreed to abrogate his five-year contract in consideration of the payment to him, forthwith, of the balance of his salary for the current year amounting to Fifteen Hundred (\$1500.00) Dollars, his expenses to date amounting to One Hundred Sixty One and 41/100 (\$161.41) Dollars, and the amount advanced by him for reimbursement of students suffering losses by the fire, amounting to One Hundred Seventy Five



(\$175.00) Dollars,—The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the charges brought against Prest. Roop and others, would respectfully recommend that the said resignation be accepted upon the terms stated.

And we would further recommend that such steps be taken as may be deemed necessary to restore Public Confidence.

Annaville, Pa.  
Dec. 28, 1905

W. H. Ulrich  
John C. Herkert  
W. A. Lutz  
Henry Wolf  
J. G. Stehman

} Committee

According to minutes of the Board, this was also the day (December 28) when the Trustees adopted a resolution praising Dr. Roop's contribution to the College's advancement.

Whereas, Dr. H. U. Roop has this day tendered his resignation as President of Lebanon Valley College, and,

Whereas, during his administration extending over a period of eight years the standard of scholarship has been materially advanced, the student body augmented almost fourfold, the assets of the college more than quadrupled and a handsome group of modern university buildings nearly completed, and the college generally has prospered as never before in all its history, therefore,

Resolved, First, That we express our profound and sincere regret at the severance of his official relations with the college.

Second, That we tender our great appreciation of the high efficiency with which he served the college both as President and Treasurer.

Third, That the life, growth and prosperity of the college has been chiefly due to the wise and aggressive policy, untiring energy and strong personality of Dr. Roop. . . .

The month of January, 1906, was full of embarrassment for Lebanon Valley College. Dr. Roop, whose resignation had taken effect the first of the month, was planning a trip to Europe, but he was still in town. The Board of Trustees was having difficulty in finding anyone to take his place. A strong movement gathered head to re-appoint Dr. Roop. Whereupon four members of the faculty—Hiram Herr Shenk, Norman Colestock Schlichter, Howard Edward Enders, and William Calvin Arnold—threatened to resign.

The crisis that ensued is best told in the minutes of a Special Session of the Board held on January 22, 1906:

Mr. H. Ulrich [President of the Board], having declined to serve as President of the college, to which position he had been elected, the place therefore was vacant.

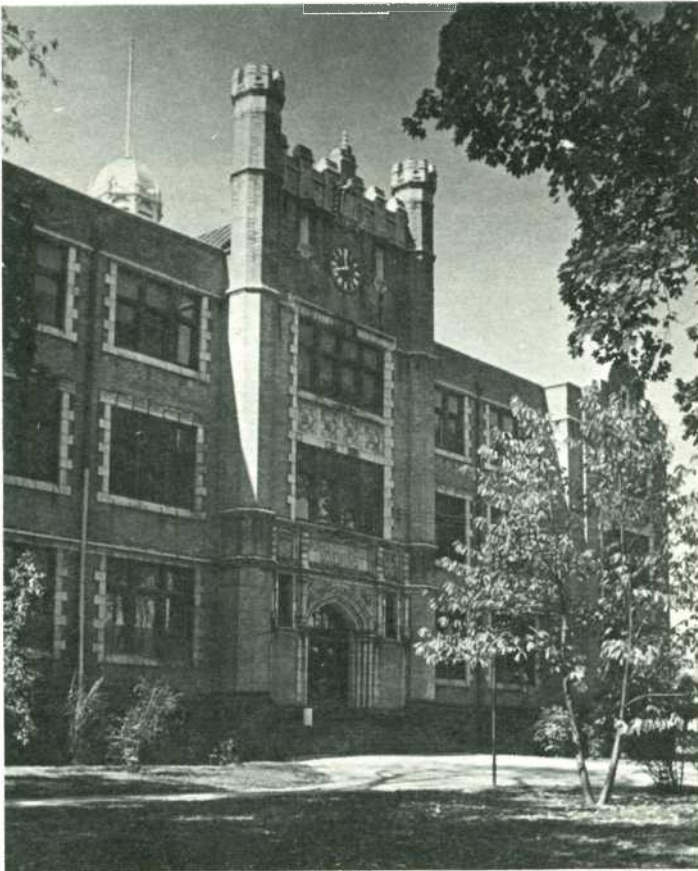
On motion of D. D. Lowery, seconded by D. Eberly, Dr. H. U. Roop was reinstated as President of the college by a vote of 12 yeas and 9 nos. S. P. Light, D. D. Lowery and D. Eberly were then appointed a committee to wait on Dr. Roop and inform him of his reinstatement as President. The committee proceeded

on its mission and soon returned with Dr. Roop in person, who spoke for himself, declining to serve as President of the college unless he were elected to the position by a practically unanimous vote upon the part of the Board. . . .

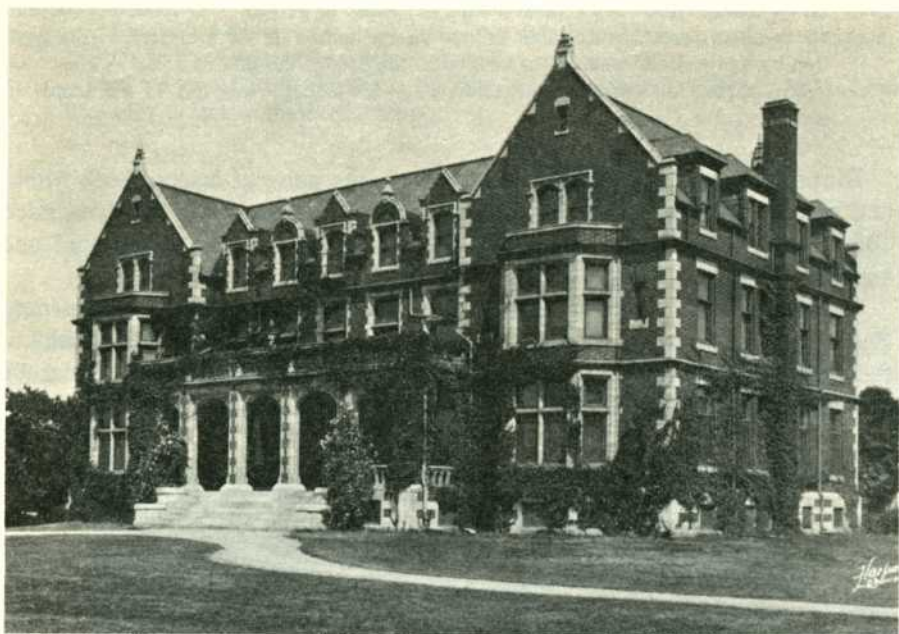
The matter of selecting a President for the college was left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

During the disturbed interim that followed, the noise of discord both within and without the College, was shrill and ugly. Fortunately the steady-minded John Lehman, Dean of the College and President *pro tem.*, took hold and kept the institution alive.

In the long run, the greatest harm done by the controversy over President Roop was to the student body. Unsettled by the furor and therefore a prey to the cynically minded, the students drifted into a condition of near anarchy that made life intolerable for the next two presidents.



*The Administration Building*



*North Hall (until 1957 the Women's Residence, later  
Keister Hall—a residence for men)*



*Engle Hall (the Conservatory of Music)*





*Carnegie Library (now the Carnegie Lounge)*



*Football Team, 1901*

*J. Walter Esbenshade, manager, with hat and tie;  
to his right, Donald J. Cowling, later president of Carleton College.*





*Y.W.C.A. Cabinet, 1906-1907*

*In a charter dated November 1, 1906, Lebanon Valley College was cited as a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America.*  
*Seated: Helen Ethel Myers, Alice K. Lutz (Kreider).*

*Top Row: Edna D. Yeatts (Hager), Elizabeth L. Stehman (Cowling), Alice M. Zuck, Neda A. Knaub (Hambricht), Effie E. Shroyer (Kinney), L. May Hoerner, Elizabeth H. Rechard (Barnhart).*

## CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

### President Abram Paul Funkhouser

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Board of Trustees, at a meeting on March 9, 1906, elected the Rev. Abram Paul Funkhouser, A.M., to the College presidency.

Abram Funkhouser, eighth president in forty years, was born December 10, 1853, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Harrisonburg, near Dayton, Virginia. He was the son of Samuel Funkhouser and his wife, Elizabeth Paul. Although a native Virginian, he was not a stranger to Annville, having begun his college career at Lebanon Valley. The *Catalogue* of 1873-74 lists A. Paul Funkhouser, from Dayton, Virginia, a Freshman taking the Classical Course, Room 23, New College (the Administration Building). He transferred later to Otterbein, and, after attending one year, graduated there with a B.S. degree in 1882.

He had good church connections. In 1869, at the age of sixteen, he had been known as the "Boy Preacher," having delivered his first sermon in that year at Mt. Solon, Virginia. Later, as a member of the Virginia Conference, he served several circuits, became Presiding Elder of the South Branch District, was several times a delegate to the General Conference, was for years a Trustee of the United Brethren Publishing Board, and in 1897 became Associate Editor of *The Religious Telescope*.

Considering the desperate condition of Lebanon Valley College in the early months of 1906, what appeared to be most immediately necessary was to put at her head a man of affairs with sound business experience. Mr. Abram Funkhouser seemed to be just the man.

Before he came to L. V. C. as president, Funkhouser had had considerable experience in politics, and, as a Republican in Democratic Virginia, had had quite an extraordinary career. At Harrisonburg, he had edited *The People*, which changed its name to *The State Republican*, and through it he espoused the causes of prohibition and clean politics. As the presidential election of 1896 approached, he was mentioned strongly for the position of Postmaster General in the McKinley cabinet. Failing in this, he was appointed Postmaster at Harrisonburg, where he remained for eight successful years.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Wilt (for many years College Pastor at Annville)



Rev. Abram P. Funkhouser, A.M.  
President, 1906-1907

who was acquainted with him at Harrisonburg, remembers him as a strong and fluent speaker, liberal in his theology, interested in the ecumenical movement, a worker for the union of the United Brethren with the Methodists.

The power of his dominant personality can perhaps best be seen in a curious incident that occurred in 1896. It is thus described (probably by his editor) in his posthumously published volume, a *History of the Virginia Conference* (1921):

In 1896 Dr. Funkhouser originated the idea of a Confederate excursion to Canton, Ohio, the residence of William McKinley, then the Republican nominee for President. Though almost unaided in his plan, he chartered three trains and these carried two thousand veterans and their sons to the Republican Mecca.

He possessed great qualities, but some of them in excess. Energetic, independent, full of initiative, he was preeminently a leader—but not a graceful follower. An easy speaker, full of ideas and with an unfailing flow of words (he spoke without notes), he was a better talker than listener. Hesitant about accepting advice, and so abrupt in his manner that he left the impression—especially on young people—of arrogance, he drew the following words of not quite unstinted praise from the editor of his book, Oren F. Morton:

“He considered no discouragement, paused at no obstacle, waited for no council, and listened to no applause.”

When in March, 1906, Professor Lehman introduced the new President to the students at chapel, he used, in pure good humor, words to which another fifteen months were to give ironical significance:

"Since my association with the College, I have seen five presidents come and go, but for some reason I keep on going."

The situation into which President Funkhouser had stepped was as critical as his (or the College's) worst enemy could have hoped for. For one thing, the college finances, which had never been very good, had recently suffered a nearly fatal wound. For another, student morale was approaching its nadir.

The College debt had risen to \$81,000 and was climbing rapidly. By July 1, when E. Benjamin Bierman (who a few years before had won his suit against the College for back salary) became College Treasurer, the debt had risen to \$86,089. The quarrel over President Roop had frightened away some of the College's best friends, and their aid was withdrawn. Work on the new Administration Building was interrupted. When, a few months later, it was resumed, this was accomplished, as already noted, only by the diversion of money from the new Science Building, for which contracts had been signed. The repercussions of this deal approached the same magnitude of disaster as that which the diversion of funds had been intended to forestall.

College salaries were on the block. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 11, 1906, it was reported that the outlay for salaries alone was \$17,856.91, while the income from tuition was \$11,355.38, "leaving a deficit of \$6,501.33." The Board tried to meet this threat by cutting salaries, and saved three thousand dollars.

The President had a further ingenious proposal for making ends meet. However convincing its arithmetic may have appeared in bare outline as he presented it to the Trustees on June 11, 1906, it disclosed such a strange incomprehension of college affairs—time-tables, student electives, and professors' specialization—as must have amazed Dean, Registrar, Faculty, and students (if they heard of it).

. . . we can never hope to have our people thoroughly enlisted for the college, until we do business on a business basis. . . .

And I am glad there is a plain possible way by which to do it, and that without lowering our standards in any way, or lessening the amount of work now done. By an examination of the courses of study for the Fall term, I learn that the actual hours required per week in class room work are 67 in the college courses proper and 66 in the preparatory, making a total of 133 hours per week. This work is now being done by eleven persons whose work has averaged less than fourteen hours per week. If the day's work was made five hours, then six persons would more than do all the work required, if only four hours then seven would be able to do it. I note these facts that it is possible to reduce numbers without reducing the amount of work, a fact which I trust will be made use of only as actual necessities demand. . . .

It may be amusing today to read about the College's twists and turns, bor-



rowings, refinancing, law suits, judgments and costs and pleas for suspended execution in order that the institution might keep its doors open. But the drama was not amusing at the time to professors who had families to feed. Not only were their salaries cut, but payment of any kind was uncertain. A letter of December 7, 1906, addressed by members of the Faculty to the Executive Committee, is illuminating:

Gentlemen:-

The undersigned members of the Faculty urgently request that you make some definite arrangement for the monthly payment of their salaries at a specified time so that they can conduct their business affairs upon business principles and with promptness.

Respectfully,

J. T. Spangler  
J. E. Lehman  
H. H. Shenk  
S. H. Derickson

H. E. Spessard  
B. Trovillo  
John S. Shippee  
H. H. Harbour

N. M. Heilman  
F. A. Roach  
J. Lehn Kreider

An even greater threat to the future of the College lay in the decline of the College's standing in the eyes both of the Church and of the academic world. A main cause of this decline was a mood of cynical irresponsibility descending upon students who had breathed the rancid air of disillusionment and distrust marking the last months of the Roop controversy. It was seen in a sharp increase both in the number and in the violence of student misdemeanors. Even more serious was the alarming increase—until it became nearly universal—of cheating on examinations.

President Funkhouser, the unfortunate victim of this deteriorating situation, lasted only fifteen months, declining re-election when his first full term was up in June, 1907. The times were "out of joint," and he, with all his great qualities, was not fitted, either by temperament or training, to mend them.

Under the best of circumstances, it would have been difficult to follow Roop, a glamorous "prexy" who had brought an air of cosmopolitan distinction to the College, and who maintained (till near the end) just the right touch with the students. Funkhouser, by comparison (as recalled by a former undergraduate), was much less the cosmopolite, and he was not altogether at home among college students. He did not understand the coltish high spirits of young men emerging from the strict discipline of Pennsylvania Dutch homes into campus life with twentieth-century freedoms. He could not shrug off small student misdemeanors—in the happy manner, for instance, of Professor G. A. Richie, class of '13 (who married Belle Orris, of '15). Many graduates remember the classic scene when Dr. Richie, leading chapel, was interrupted by the machine-gun pounding of a hidden alarm clock. He stood quietly before the student body until the noise died away. Then, smiling, he said: "All right, boys. I don't mind bells. I like them. In fact, I married one." It was a marvelous denouement, healthy for student-faculty relations.

## *President Abram Paul Funkhouser*

President Funkhouser, no doubt with the aim of staving off more serious misdemeanors, was inclined to make a moral issue of such pranks. One such case is disclosed in the minutes of a Special Meeting of the Faculty held at 12:30 p.m., October 1, 1906:

The object of the meeting was to arrange for the proper discipline of some members of the Sophomore Class who had disturbed Chapel service by carrying a Freshman bound hand and foot and wrapped in green cloth, upon the rostrum while President Funkhouser was reading the Bible. . . .

Dean Spangler reported [at another Special Faculty Meeting in the evening] that Messrs. Peter [Patrick] Carnes, Warren Stehman, Gideon R. Kreider assisted by A. D. Flook admitted that they had carried Robert D. Kreider into the Chapel and stated that it was not their intention to disturb but that they thought they were bringing him in just as the service was closing. The[y] further stated that they were very sorry for the offense.

The culprits were made to sign an apology (which had been prepared for them by the Faculty), and this was read later before the assembled student body.

According to one of the principals in that escapade, President Funkhouser did not have the knack of tempering discipline with "graciousness." In consequence, recalls the same informant, the students "almost had a riot or two on account of the things he made us do."

Admittedly, the undergraduate reaction was thoughtless and cruel, not to say dangerous; but it was at least understandable and, considering the low state of college morale at the time, it was all but inevitable.

Hostility to President Funkhouser came to a climax, so the story runs, at a reception in the Carnegie Library. The lights went out. In the darkness, someone emptied a bag of flour over the President's head, and a moment later someone else anointed him with a watering can. When the lights came on, he was

### *A sight to dream of, not to tell!*

It would be unjust, however, to remember President Funkhouser only for such instances of student disaffection. He did great good for the College in ways unknown to students at the time, and it is for this his memory should be preserved in high honor.

Mr. Richard P. Zimmerman of Chambersburg contributes a tradition that brings to focus President Funkhouser's most essential contribution to Lebanon Valley College's continued existence.

I have heard that Funkhouser saved the College in a most dramatic way. The sheriff was either at the College or on his way, when Funkhouser turned up with the money he had got from the Zimmermans of Chambersburg (no connection with my family). Funkhouser had managed to borrow the money. It was as dramatic as could be. You may quote me if you wish.

Detail is lacking, but that the legend has a basis of truth is apparent from the College's business correspondence during the spring of 1906.

It will be remembered that, when Roop resigned, the College was heavily in debt, and building operations on the campus had come to a standstill. Donors to the Rebuilding Fund withdrew their support. In consequence, work on the desperately-needed Administration Building was halted. The Brightbill Gymnasium and the Science Building remained mere holes in the ground.

Heroic measures had to be undertaken if the College was not to "die on the vine." Steps were initiated by the Trustees to place a large loan. At a Board meeting on January 22, 1906, "S. F. Engle [father of a later Acting President, Ray Engle] was appointed to act with B. H. Engle [S. F.'s brother and the donor of the Engle Conservatory], to try to secure a \$50,000 loan for the college."

That was a large sum in those days, and Lebanon Valley's credit was not healthy. For months the mortgage loan eluded pursuit. Meetings of an anxious Board were held on March 16 and again on April 10.

Meanwhile creditors were becoming uneasy. Suits against the College were threatened and instituted. Mr. William Weikel, the architect and contractor for the abandoned Science Building, informed the College through his lawyers that he would "insist upon taking judgment on the whole amount of the claim on February 20th," adding that he would not insist upon immediate execution of judgment, but only wished to be in a favorable position if the worst happened to the College.

Pressed by this and other judgments, which entailed galling losses in costs, the College succeeded in arranging for a mortgage loan. But it was not a cash transaction. The College had to float a ten-year, five per cent, gold coupon bond issue (with the aid of the Keister family of Western Pennsylvania) before the Harrisburg Trust Company (of which E. Keister was Assistant Secretary) would accept the mortgage.

The weeks went by and still the College had no money it could use. The bonds were slow in finding purchasers. Creditors became increasingly aggressive. The black clouds of bankruptcy were gathering overhead. In a desperate effort to speed up the bond sale, President Funkhouser journeyed to Scottdale, headquarters of the Keister family whose money was in coal and coke.

During the President's absence, the storm broke. From the College Treasurer, W. S. Arnold, came a despairing letter, dated May 26, to S. F. Engle in Palmyra:

"President Funkhouser has gone to Western Pennsylvania, and if he does not come back with favorable report I do not know what can be done next."

Two days later, May 28 (*before the loan was placed*), President Funkhouser, back in Harrisburg, sent the college Treasurer two checks "covering the Graybill and the United Metile Company's claims," with instructions to

get certified receipts and send them "as quickly as possible" to the Harrisburg Trust Company.

Was this the crisis and the transaction out of which grew the legend of Funkhouser, the Zimmermans, and the Sheriff?

On June 3, the \$50,000 bond issue was placed, and Lebanon Valley College resumed the payment of bills.

President Funkhouser's report to the Board of Trustees on June 11, 1906, gives a summary of the transaction and some explanation of the delay:

By the action of your Executive Committee, on March 9 last, I was chosen President of this institution. The matter of providing for pressing liabilities required immediate action, and a meeting of your Board was held on March 16, when the necessary steps were attempted to conclude a first mortgage loan of \$50,000. Legal objections were made to the action of this meeting, and another Board meeting was held on April 10, and it was then confidently expected the loan would be placed and the whole matter closed by the first day of May. It proved to be a month later, June 3, when the bonds began to be delivered. The bonds bear interest from May 1, and on November 1 next the first installment of \$1,250 in interest must be paid. Almost my whole time has been required to complete this transaction, so that the work I had planned to do has been delayed, and we face another year with very little work done specially in its behalf. . . .

When President Funkhouser's term came to an end and he declined re-appointment, the Trustees on June 10, 1907, passed this resolution:

. . . That we the Board of Trustees of Lebanon Valley College, now assembled in annual session, do hereby express our appreciation to President A. P. Funkhouser for his willingness to accept the Presidency at such a critical period, for his earnest toil, and untiring zeal in behalf of the College; and commend him for his integrity, business sagacity, and for his excellent qualities as a Christian gentleman.





*First Basketball Team, 1903-1904*

Front Row: "Cully" Warlow, Arthur J. Jones (manager), Hocker.  
 Top Row: Tom Beddoe, Edward E. Knauss, James, Alvin Binner (captain).



*The Old Alumni Gymnasium decorated for a dance*

## CHAPTER TWENTY THREE

### President Keister Balances the Budget

WHEN THE Reverend Lawrence W. Keister, B.S., A.B., A.M., S.T.B., accepted the presidency, feelings of relief and even exultation swept the College. Keister himself was well thought of, and he was a member of the distinguished Keister family of Western Pennsylvania, owners of coal mines and coke ovens. Henry Frick (at one time key man in the coke industry and for years Andrew Carnegie's right hand man) had made his start under Solomon Keister, the new president's father, to whom Frick had been apprenticed and under whom he had learned his trade.

Suddenly Lebanon Valley College found itself in touch with the great world of finance and industry. It stirred the imagination.

Two days before President Keister assumed his duties (which, by action of the Board of Trustees, was at the hour of noon on June 12, 1907), the Finance Committee made two recommendations which the Board, looking into the future, immediately adopted:

"That any person who will pay \$20,000. or more to the College shall have the privilege of naming a chair.

"That any person or family that pays \$100,000. to the College shall be called the chief patron of Lebanon Valley College, and the School shall be their memorial. . . ."

Lawrence Keister was born, August 28, 1856, on the Keister farm in Upper Tyrone Township, near Scottdale, Westmoreland County. A frail child, he was the last of six children (Albert, Abraham, Frank, Fenton, Mary, and Lawrence) born to Solomon Keister by his first wife. Though Solomon owned a farm, he was not a farmer. His money was in coal mines and coke ovens. In youth he was something of a dandy. His colorful vests are still remembered. But he was converted, changed the pattern of his life, and became one of the leading laymen of the United Brethren Church.

Lawrence Keister's early education was in a log schoolhouse to which he rode several miles with two of his brothers on their "old white horse," as he used to tell his grandchildren. He was converted at the age of fourteen in the Jacob Creek Methodist Episcopal Church. Resolved to give his life to the



*Rev. Lawrence W. Keister, D.D.  
President, 1907-1912*

Christian ministry, he went up to Otterbein University in the fall of 1877. He graduated with a B.S. degree in 1882. The same year he entered the School of Theology of Boston University, graduating in 1885 with the degree of S.T.B. (Bachelor of Sacred Theology). While in Boston he came under the influence of Phillips Brooks.

On graduation from Boston, he married Cora Cormany (A.B. Otterbein, 1885). Continuing his education, from Leander Clark College he received the degree of A.B. (1888) and A.M. (1891).

Entering the ministry of the United Brethren Church, he served pastorates at Morrellville (near Johnstown) and Greensburg. Failing health sent him to California, where he spent nearly three years in fruit farming. When he returned to the East, he served important charges in Wilksburg and Scottdale. At the time of his call to Lebanon Valley College, he was pastor at Mount Pleasant in Westmoreland County.

President Keister's arrival in Annville was without fanfare, and throughout his career he sought no publicity for himself. He was not what would be called a born administrator, being sensitive, somewhat uncalculating, and not much given to compromise. But he had the best qualities of what Oliver Butterwick (then a student) was to call "a brilliant, lovable Christian gentleman." He was high-minded, generous, unassuming, and utterly genuine. He would rather have died than pose for effect.

His granddaughter, Mrs. Ray E. Kiefer, of Scottdale, writes:

## *President Keister Balances the Budget*

His contributions were many although he always said, "Now we mustn't tell anybody about this." He was always interested in helping young people to acquire an education. He would often "loan" them money, to be repayed when they were well established, not back to Grandad, but by helping some other youth with his or her education. . . .

As you can see by his poetry, he loved nature, children, small animals, good music, and above all he loved his Lord simply, humbly, completely. His ideals were very high. To some he seemed strict and uncompromising. He was. He knew the Way; he was doing his best to lead others, and he would not vary one inch. I remember his complaining that he could not tolerate ministers preaching a watered-down version of the Bible (and he never hesitated in telling them so.)

His warm hopes for the College and his high ideals were expressed in lines he wrote for the 1909 Year Book:

### *OUR COLLEGE*

*And here's my pledge to L. V. C.  
My measure full, my off'ring free.  
Let all these halls with life abound  
Joyous and thoughtful and profound.  
Let merry laughter ring again,  
From lips of maidens and of men;  
While serious thought finds serious speech  
From lips of taught and those who teach.  
Arise, thou Star of L. V. C.  
Shine out with greater brilliancy,  
Illuminate the mind, the soul;  
Make human thoughts to us unroll;  
And thoughts divine our hearts impress  
While Christ our Lord each heart shall bless.  
So here we pledge ourselves to thee,  
Thou undimmed Star of L. V. C.*

During his time at the College, many improvements were made. Walks of crushed limestone, six feet wide, were laid around the campus, a thousand feet of them. Buildings were renovated. The roofing of the Administration Building was at last made rainproof. Funds were raised to equip the science laboratories. From an anonymous "friend of higher education" (evidently Henry Frick) came a large gift to, and a name for, the Tyrone Biological Laboratory.

Student government (by the Senior-Junior Council) was strengthened. The Department of Oratory came alive under the redoubtable Miss May Belle Adams, whose reiterated "Chest out, chin in!" punctuated her classes in Public Speaking. It was she who started the custom of presenting a Shakespeare play on Commencement Day, and who, in 1912, directed the first May Day pageant at L. V. C.



Dr. Keister fought hard for higher scholastic standards at the College, and tried to bring under control some of the loose practices that were developing out of the new furor for intercollegiate sport. The faculty minutes show half-hearted attempts to eliminate the already entrenched evils of paid college players and of the so-called students who enrolled in the Academy for as long as the football season lasted and played on the college team.

A certain class of student could not forgive Dr. Keister for the steps he took to eradicate these evils. When he and the Faculty rejected the plea of the Athletic Association for "Athletic Scholarships," resentment boiled over and the Senior-Junior Council (the student government) resigned in a body—with consequences to be detailed in a later chapter.

President Keister's greatest contribution to the College lay in rescuing it from its financial Slough of Despond and setting it on its way again. His tactics were to dispel the gnawing fear of debt as a shapeless but invincible spectre by breaking up the whole financial problem into its component parts, and proposing a course of action to meet each of these separately.

As he saw it, there were three things to be done: match current expenses with current income, pay off the present debt, and build a good endowment fund. Meanwhile he nursed the College back into an almost-lost mood of hope and confidence by means of sizable financial contributions (always unheralded) made by himself and his brothers.

The proceeds from tuition and room rent had been found to be (contrary to the hopes of the founding fathers) altogether unequal to the demands of salaries and upkeep. Yet to break even with current expenses was a prerequisite to the success of the whole campaign. To help make ends meet, therefore, President Keister quietly contributed his salary to the college treasury and in addition paid many of the small bills out of his pocket. With this help, and with certain economies (such as the elimination of one professorship at a saving of \$1,000), the College was enabled to plug this hole in the dike of its budget.

Paying the debt, however, was another matter. It was large and growing. On June 12, 1907, as he reported later to the Co-operating Conferences, the debt was \$89,581.21. A year later it was \$92,434.56, "an increase for the year of \$2,903.35."

In the same report of October, 1908, he drew attention to the crippling interest payments:

It is plain that the College cannot pay its way and also pay interest at the rate of \$4,195.64 a year. Last year there would have been no deficit had there been no interest to pay. The cash solicited, \$11,878.75, added to the income from the cooperative circles, \$1,248.82, temporarily relieved the financial stringency of the College. Had there not been about \$6,000.00 put into improvements the debt would have been diminished by about one-half of that amount.

## *President Keister Balances the Budget*

To the Board of Trustees on June 1, 1908, he had outlined steps proposed to handle the debt:

The Executive Committee at its regular session, April 7, authorized an immediate effort to raise \$100,000.00 to cover the entire debt. The Plan adopted requires the signature of one thousand persons to a note of \$100.00 each or the equivalent on condition that \$50,000 be secured in this way on or before Jan. 1, 1909, and on condition that the College continue the Canvas to secure \$100,000.00 on or before January 1, 1910. An agent, D. E. Long, has been placed in the field to solicit notes on this plan.

Next year the President was able to report:

The debt effort ordered by the Board at its last session has been pressed within \$2,243.00 of the mark set for January 1, 1909. Considering the financial depression and other active hindrances the result at this time is really gratifying. My time has been given to this work as fully as possible. The College agent, D. E. Long, has succeeded in this arduous work beyond the expectation of all his friends.

To the Co-operating Conferences in October of that year, 1909, he said:

. . . The Treasurer's report dated March 31, 1909, showed the debt to be \$77,280.67, a decrease of \$12,300.54, as compared with my last report. . . .

During the past year there was some reduction of interest and discount, and some decrease in expenses. There was also an increase of income from tuition and room rent. Hence the estimated deficit for this year is less by \$2,192.00 than the estimated deficit for last year. The efforts of the Conferences and the Board of Trustees are bringing forth the right results. . . .

In October, 1910, he reported the debt to be down to \$62,883.40, a reduction of \$14,397.27; and by October, 1911, it was down to \$48,925.95, a further reduction of \$13,957.45.

To see how this was accomplished, it was necessary to look back a little. Soon after coming to the College, he sketched for his brother, Abe (Abraham L. Keister), an early plan for wiping out the debt:

Annville, Pa., March 8 1908

Dear Brother A. L.

I write to you today concerning a proposition I have in mind. It may seem like an impossible one but more & more I think it can be worked. The debt of the college is something less than \$90,000 & I have the idea 1000 persons can be found who will give \$100 each. Of course \$1000 counts for 10 when one man gives it. . . . Can not our family give at least 100 of these shares? I think the offer would lead to securing \$50,000.00 as a first result & then \$100,000 by the year 1910.

I want to get \$50,000 by Jan. 1st 1909 & I believe the first half would greatly aid to get the second by Jan. 1st 1910. These people have money but they do not give in large amounts. Never have & never will. So this plan adapts itself to their habit. I am told 100 pastors would take each one or more shares. . . .



*Cast of She Stoops to Conquer, 1911  
Prof. May Belle Adams, coach, stands at extreme right*

If the above proposition is approved I will give my share & try to get it going as soon as I have secured all I can for current expenses from the churches.

Your brother  
Lawrence Keister

A year later, he wrote:

Annville, Pa. May 31st 1909.

Brother A. L.

Since I left Scottdale I have been thinking of a certain thing. My hopes of covering the whole debt are better now than ever before. Of course pledges are not always paid. Mr. Rettew of Harrisburg says we must have \$20,000.00 above the debt before we are sure of it. May be if I get the whole well covered the family would consider endowing a chair for \$20000.00 in honor of father. This idea has been before my mind for several days. I would be glad to know what you think of it.

## *President Keister Balances the Budget*

There is no record at the College on any single contribution by the Keister family of a sum as large as the proposed \$20,000 or even \$10,000. No chair has been named in honor of Solomon Keister. But the College's financial records show that the Keister family (four brothers, their sister Mary, relatives Sarah B. Cochran and A. J. Cochran, and "a Friend") contributed quietly about \$50,000. It was entered under various ledger categories, such as the "College Debt Fund," the "Contingent Fund," the "Science Department," and "Sundries."

Letters exchanged by Lawrence and his elder brother, Albert, will explain what was constantly going on:

May 31, 1910, Scottdale, Pa.

Brother Lawrence:-

As the school year is near the close I am writing you to know if you have sufficient funds to pay all your teachers in full. I think this should be done in order that the school may have better standing. You let me know at once as there will be some here for that purpose if needed.

Yours Respectfully

Albert Keister

Lebanon Valley College

President's Office

Annville, Pa.

June 1st 1910

Brother Bert,

Yours of yesterday is at hand. In answer will make the following statement.

I estimate that we need for closing up all current accounts \$2697.00.

We owe the teachers \$2005.00.

The bank balance today is \$1096.85. This can be applied on current expenses.

We have \$615.94 in bank for special use.

I am hoping each conference will pay \$500.00 inside of ten days. This will bring us \$1000.00.

We have some outstanding accounts that may come in. I have paid out about \$100 [more] on debt than I have received from that source, or for that purpose.

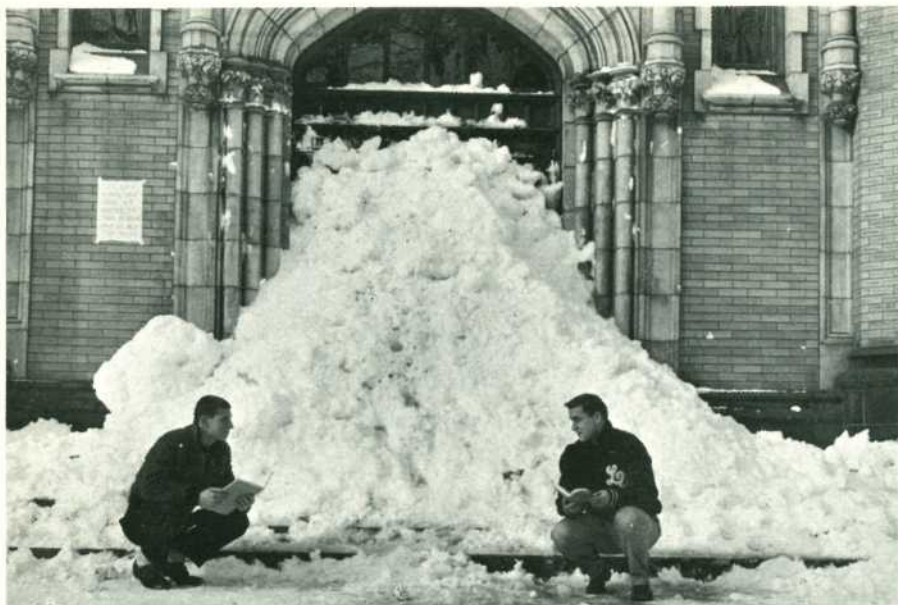
So far as I can see \$1000 ought to clear the College nicely, on running expenses for the year.

[No signature]

Contributions came also from the Co-operating Conferences, from individual churches, and from friends of the College; but the bulk of the debt reduction came from gifts by the Keister family.

It is doubtful if there would be a Lebanon Valley College today if Lawrence Keister had passed by on the other side.





*A "snow" job, winter of 1961*



*April 1, 1913*

Courtesy Fred S. Kreider, Jr.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

### Ollie Butterwick and the Death League

HAZING HAS ALWAYS BEEN a college problem. Even in Victorian days, when the Dove of Decorum brooded over the Lebanon Valley campus, there was practical joking of an elementary kind.

As the years passed and the student body grew in numbers, hazing at L. V. C., haphazard at first, evolved itself, in the good old American way, into an organization with a local habitation and a name: its name, the Death League; its habitation, under the night sky. Sometimes its rites were celebrated in the crater of the extinct Brightbill Gymnasium, at other times amid the tombstones of the Annville Cemetery. Its motto, according to the 1913 *Bizarre*, was "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe."

In President Keister's day, the Death League already possessed a hoary tradition, but how old the organization was is difficult to determine, for campus traditions age quickly, college generations being only about four years in length. The 1912 *Bizarre* (which appeared in the spring of 1911) memorialized March 17 of that year in these words: "Death League celebrates its 44th anniversary." If that statement is correct, the Death League originated in 1867, the year the College received its charter. But a little doubt of such antiquity is permissible. Not unlikely the calendar was drawn up by a member of that awesome body in order to cover its iniquities with the mantle of age.

Undoubtedly its members thought of themselves (in their better moments, if these may be presumed) as performing a service to society—the service being none other than that of bringing down the proud, of exposing egotism and discomposing egotists. They were, indeed, much feared by (among others) the Malvolios of the campus.

For light cases of Malvolio's malady—which, as is well known by upper-classmen, is epidemic among freshmen—a mild curriculum was prescribed: a course, as described in *Bizarre*, "in barking, rooting, moonlight sonatas and blowing out electric lights." For hardened cases a stiffer curriculum was offered, to be taken at the wrong end of a paddle.

In form, the Death League was patterned after the Ku Klux Klan. It was a secret society, and its members, when on duty, wore white sheets and hoods.

The *Bizarre* quoted above gave a list of its officers in a not too difficult cipher, which may be of interest to their descendants:

High-cock-a-lorum. . . . . —pp—nz—ll—r.  
Big Devil. . . . . St—hm—n.  
Little Devil. . . . . L—ng.  
Paddler. . . . . C. R—y B—nd—r.  
Faculty members ex-officio.

The Death League was both feared and revered by members of the incoming class. That paradox was put into verses entitled "The Midnight Summons" by John Karl Lehman, '11, son of Professor Lehman. From the vantage point of his Junior year, he compressed a freshman's agonies on being confronted with the Death League, into a parody of Poe's "Raven";

*Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,  
Filling up my empty cranium with facts and scientific lore—  
While I nodded, almost sleeping, suddenly there came a creaking,  
As of someone gently sneaking, sneaking down the corridor.  
" 'Tis some Sophomore," I muttered, "sneaking down the corridor—  
Only this and nothing more."*

*As I calmly went on cramming, in my cranium knowledge ramming,  
Sharp the sound of doors a-slaming, rang throughout the corridor.  
Quickly then there came a tapping, as of someone gently tapping  
As of someone gently rapping, rapping at my study door—  
All of this and something more.*

*Up I sprang with knees a-quaking, heart a-beating, hands a-shaking,  
For I knew what meant that gentle tapping on my study door.  
While I stood with heart a-thumping, soon there came an awful stumping,  
And I knew that they were bumping, bumping in my study door—  
So I thought I'd better open  
Open up that study door.*

*There they stood all slowly beckoning, dressed in white and calmly beckoning,  
Leading me off to reckoning, for my wicked deeds of yore—  
'Twas no need to be refusing, or they soon would force be using,  
And my dignity abusing,  
If I'd answer, "Nevermore."*

*Soon they on the way were leading, and across the campus speeding,  
While with prods I was not needing, still they urged me on before,  
Never once a chance of turning, though with rage my heart was burning,  
Still by prods they kept me going, urging me still on before,  
Only this and nothing more.*

*Then the dismal silence broken, by a whispered word and token,  
And I heard my name being spoken, and I shivered to the core—  
And my thoughts need no expressing, you can easily be guessing  
How I felt out in the midnight,  
Seeing things ne'er seen before.*

## Ollie Butterwick and the Death League

*I soon the strangest stunts was doing, imitating cats a mewling,  
Or blowing out electric lights, as did other fools before—  
Last of all the "Oil of Gladness," received with many a sting of sadness,  
Soaking out all of the badness, and the evil deeds of yore,  
All of this and plenty more.*

*After it was past and over, and I lay beneath the cover,  
Thinking and considering, what had just been done before—  
I soon came to this conclusion, that amid all this confusion,  
I would take my needed lesson,  
And be better than before.*

Oliver Butterwick, '12, was a younger brother of Robert R. Butterwick, Professor of Philosophy and Bible, a courageous man, liberal in theology and a vigorous exponent of academic freedom of thought. Ollie, who was already a legend at the College when the present writer came on the staff in 1925, had been the mainspring of the Death League during his college years and, after graduation, became its chief apologist. A few months before his death in 1964, he generously consented to a long, tape-recorded interview. As transcribed, it reads like a confession of faith rather than of error, for Oliver Butterwick believed—as Robin Hood did—that on the whole his exploits had been for the good of mankind.

In the interview, Mr. Butterwick explained the psychology, as he understood it, of the Lebanon Valley campus, and so accounted for the prep-school exuberance of some of its extra-curricular activities.

We were a very homogeneous mass, not a heterogeneous. The great percentage of us were United Brethren. We came from very poor homes, with a puritanical background of rearing, and when we got there we were a little like spring heifers when they're left out in the pasture. We ran wild.

In this connection Ollie spoke with respect and affection of his father, a good, strict Pennsylvania Dutch disciplinarian, with no hanky panky about relativity where sin was concerned:

At home I had one of the finest fathers that I guess was ever born . . . but that was before the age of the gray line. Today you have a gray line. Things, they are neither right nor wrong, you know. It's a little right and a little wrong. But back home father would point his finger at me and say:

"Listen, sonny. As long as you put your feet under my table, there are certain things you are going to do and certain things you are not going to do. March!" That meant upstairs. We had a woodshed right in the house, and I visited that woodshed quite often with father, and he administered ethics.

Ollie was an extrovert, gregarious, possessed of an outrageous hunger for humor, and fertile in expedients to satisfy it. He was a leader among the more active-minded students, restrained from the excesses of some of them by his



innate chivalry and a fundamentally conservative outlook on life. He was not, however, in his youth, an "organization man," but a strong individualist. All his life he treasured as a compliment what Professor Derickson had said to him one day when Ollie presented himself before the Board of Trustees as spokesman for an "anonymous" petition.

"You know," said Derickson, as Ollie recalled, "this college would have been better off if you had never come here. You caused more trouble than all the rest put together."

Unlike Justice, the Death League under Ollie's leadership was a great respecter of persons. Freshmen—any freshman—could be fun, especially when you tied a ministerial student to a tombstone in the Annville Cemetery at midnight and made him deliver a two-hour sermon on "The Dead." But the League's best moments by far were those in which their shots reached the professors.

Ollie and his Death Leaguers now and again stole chickens from the professors, who used their backyards to eke out their meager salaries. One night they acquired in this manner six Rhode Island Reds from Professor Lehman and six Plymouth Rocks from Professor Shroyer and invited these popular members of the Faculty to a student feast. When the meal was served, all who were "in the know" secretly enjoyed the praise these professors bestowed on their own barbecued fowl.

John Smith Shippee, A.M., Professor of Latin and French, lived in the southwest corner of the dormitory. He had a defective eye and a habit of walking about in his bare feet. One night the boys went down town, bought two gallons of molasses, poured it over the floor in the corridor adjoining Shippee's room, pounded on his door with a long stick, and enticed him out. As Dr. Watson said of Sherlock Holmes' adventure with the Giant Rat of Sumatra, the world is not yet ready for a full report on the case.

Professor C. C. Peters, A.M. (Philosophy and Education), taught a course in Logic which Ollie Butterwick attended. Since Professor Peters was Dean of the College, he inevitably drew special attention from the Death League, and many stories are still current about him. The one Ollie liked best to tell occurred in Peters' classroom, which was situated about where the President's room is now. The windows were ten or twelve feet above the ground.

A friend of mine [said Ollie] went out and stole some chickens from the caretaker, and we put these chickens in Dr. Peters' room, and left the windows open about that far [two or three inches].

I intentionally was late in coming to class. I opened the door and you could have heard a pin drop.

Professor Peters says, "Mr. Butterwick," he says, "you're the one we've been waiting for. . . . The class has decided that you are the only one that can fathom this problem in logic. . . ."

I said, "What problem?"

"Well, he said, as you have observed, there are five chickens in this class-

## *Ollie Butterwick and the Death League*

room. . . . Now the problem is this: How was it physically possible for these chickens to jump from the ground twelve to fifteen feet away and hit that small aperture"—I'll never forget the word he used—"small aperture and fly in these windows without any sign of any kind on the window frame. How could that be?"

They had been debating that for the last ten minutes.

I said, "Professor Peters, there is no problem, and there is only one solution. The chickens didn't fly in. They were put here by somebody. I don't know who."

"Well, now, who could conceive of anything so dastardly?"

Ollie Butterwick's proudest exploit was one that took in (by excluding) the President, all the Faculty, and the whole student body. It was a grand slam.

Ollie told of it in his vivid, free-wheeling way:

Johnny Lehman and I one night, we didn't know what to do. They'd meet in my room and figure out devilment.

Incidentally, did you know Dr. . . . . .? He was on the Board of Trustees. He was a United Brethren minister, and he'd come visit the College, and he'd always sleep in our room. And the first thing he'd say when he came in, he'd say, "Well, Ollie, what do you have lined up for tonight?" And then we'd think of something.\*

Johnny got some stove cement and some wire, and we got into the Administration Building with those keys [pointing to a set—still a prized memento], and we wired every window on the first floor, every window to the radiators, with the result that nobody could get in—and we put cement in the locks, with the result that they couldn't open the doors. It was about four o'clock when we finally got back—I finally got back. My roommate I never trusted on a thing like that.

So I was up early and I looked out my window and I saw the Faculty was meeting at the west side of the Administration Building.

So I walked over and I said to Dr. Keister, "Doctor," I said "what's going on here?"

He shook his head.

I said, "What happens?"

"I don't know; but some rascal," he said, "locked this building, and we simply can't get in to have classes today."

I says, "Now, Dr. Keister," I says, "far be it from me to pose as an angel. I am not an angel. But," I says, "this is going too far. I'm a poor boy. I've got to *pay* for my education, and I can't afford to miss two days classes."

He put his arm around me, and said, "I always knew there was *some* good *somewhere* in you."

We didn't have any classes for two or three days.

There were some things from his college days that Oliver Butterwick regretted, as the next chapter will show. But the exploits of the Death League, taken as a whole, were sweet to his nostrils until the end. The pleasure of recalling them, drew forth a strange but beautiful tribute to his Alma Mater:

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\* Something like the modern "Candid Camera," but with more tang.

All of those incidents sort of accumulated and gave us a wonderful life. If you were to ask me now what did the four years at Lebanon Valley College mean to me, above all and anything else, I wouldn't hesitate. I would say, Professor Wallace, there are two phases in my life that I shall never forget if I live to be a thousand years old.

First, the happy childhood I had at home. No money, but wonderful parents and a lot of fun, because both my father and mother had understanding in the rearing of children.

No. 2, the four years I had at Lebanon Valley College. While I had wonderful professors, I learned to appreciate good literature, I had a nice foundation in chemistry—but I have forgotten all of that. I can look at calculus today and I won't know what it's all about. I have a French dictionary over here—I can't read French any more.

But the four years that I had on the campus, the social life of that campus, meant more to me in preparing me for life than all I had learned out of textbooks, because they taught me how to meet people, and cope with people; because I learned then and there that we're all basically pretty nearly alike, and that's true. And if I had a boy, and he went to college, and he came home with A's, I'd beat him, because I'd know he'd be missing something.

Professor Wallace, today—of course I'm older, living probably in the past—but I don't believe these boys and girls are getting out of their college what we got. There is such a thing as being too serious as you go through life. There is more to life than just this matter of getting a lot of knowledge.

What I liked best about that little college of ours—For forty-two years I was on the road. I was connected with the largest tobacco house in New York City, and I travelled all over this part of the country, and I had the pleasure of sitting down in club cars, pullmans, in hotel lobbies, and meeting all types of men. They'd pride themselves that they were graduates of M. I. T., Yale, Harvard, Princeton, but I was amused at how little they knew. All the engineer could talk about was his own specific engineering. They didn't have a rounded life, and I raise my hat to the President of M.I.T. today:

"Go back to the Arts. You've got to have a well-rounded life, and you can't get it in Engineering."

They don't know what to talk about. They aren't interested in anything but seeking the Almighty Dollar.

Well, a dollar didn't mean so much. I never had it. As a boy I knew we were happy without it, and I'm happy today without much of it. But I get my pleasure elsewhere. And that's what I got out of Lebanon Valley College.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

### The Disturbance of the Eighteenth

LIKE THE STORIES of Robin Hood and the legends of guerrilla warfare (when the guerrillas are on your side), the exploits of the rasher spirits among the students are fun in after years to hear tell of. But they had another side. Unless this darker side be turned up for a moment to the light and exposed for what it was, it will be impossible to understand what was happening in Funkhouser's day and Keister's. There was a breakdown of campus loyalties. Gangs of students roamed the campus at night, spreading terror. Vandalism was rife. Lebanon Valley College was acquiring a reputation, far and wide, as "that awful place."

A passage from David Shroyer's letter to the present writer, dated April 24, 1964, is pertinent:

The town kids always scouted the death league performances whenever we heard their midnight hue and cry. We would secrete ourselves in the dark places of the Campus and see the unearthly goings-on that made a terrific impression on us at that time. While youngsters, from our position of safety, we got some enjoyment out of the antics and sufferings of the victims, but as I grew older I recognized these performances as being put on for the morbid enjoyment and pleasure of a select few in humiliating and inflicting pain and suffering on those of their fellow-students outside the chosen circle. From the very beginning they had a pseudo-claim to be a policing authority among the male student body but over the years they were always a matter of concern to the faculty and, needless to say, to the general student body, for some of their excesses. From the earliest time of my memory they were a hooded group looking like a Ku Klux Klansman. I always felt for the most part they were made up of the gang most needing discipline, rather than those who disciplined—not always, but in many cases the roughest elements of the athletes made up the hard core of the organization and there is no doubt about the fact that they did strike terror in the hearts of the underclassmen when they heard their eerie cries near the midnight hour. In every instance they held a drumhead court-martial on trumped-up charges and the victim had no chance—sorry was the fate of anyone who incurred the displeasure of any of the membership. There were instances in my knowledge when fellows dropped out of school rather than face the wrath of the death league and this was a continuing cause of concern to the administration and faculty. They never, however, seemingly had the strength of conviction to outlaw the group. They



did, as you undoubtedly remember, try to restrict their activities somewhat and in my day they were no longer masked or hooded but they operated in much the same manner and the only difference—the victim was masked or blindfolded. I had my experience with them. As a freshman I was called to a late afternoon session on some trumped-up charge. I was blindfolded and led into one of the larger rooms in the dorm where you were forced to bend over and grab your ankles, after which they plied with great enthusiasm the paddles they had cut out of woodstock anywhere from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in thickness with holes and slits cut and drilled through the paddle. I received the worst beating of my life—when I got home my trousers and backside were one, having been annealed together by the dried blood. I had to soak the pants off me. Mother was so outraged by the incident that she went to her Uncle, Aaron Kreider, who was then Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who was ready to make an issue of it and toss everybody out who had anything to do with the affair, but I prevailed upon them to forget about it—I would wreak my own vengeance on the perpetrators as I was afforded an opportunity. I did have some satisfaction in calling the bluff of some of the "gang" on a man-to-man basis in succeeding years! Shortly thereafter the banning of physical violence became the rule of the School and the death league as such died. A long delayed death—it still, however, is one of the fond memories of those who were on the right side of the fence!

On the night of January 18, 1911, the campus turned an ugly side toward President Keister. The incident was long remembered in college circles as the Disturbance of the Eighteenth.

After the lapse of more than fifty years, witnesses no longer agree *in toto* on what precisely passed, moment by moment, on that incredible evening, yet all agree on the essentials. Ollie Butterwick, the principal witness, denied all personal complicity in the affair. His version has been recorded on tape. Dr. S. O. Grimm ("Sam Grimm" at that time) who was also present, corroborates Ollie's denial of guilt, but questions some of his more picturesque details. Dr. Grimm (a member of the Death League and editor of the 1912 *Bizarre*, issued in 1911) assures the present writer that it was not the Death League as such but an "accidental group that assaulted President Keister with water, etc."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Ziegler ("Sam Ziegler" in the Dorm), in a letter of May 16, 1965, to Dr. Grimm, has contributed an explanation of the circumstances that had drawn Dr. Keister to cross the campus from his home on such a night:

As I recall the President recommended some fixed limitations on our athletic program, for what particular reason I am not sure, except for the fact that he constantly emphasized scholarship as over against athletic achievements. As I see it now that was the proper thing to do. But then (1911-12) with the full vigor of physical youth this seemed like a wild program to the male portion of the student body.

The Senior-Junior Council (of which you [Sam] were a member at the time) got mixed up in it and resigned which left the restless student group without any

## *The Disturbance of the Eighteenth*

governing body. I recall Prof. Shenk talking to me about our resignation and inquiring how to proceed. President Keister asked to confer with me and other members of the Council in my room. Why a room in the dormitory and not his office I do not know. As I recall, you and Ollie were there at my invitation, being resident in the dormitory. You are well aware of what happened. Of that I had no previous knowledge, neither had I made known the fact that the President was coming in the dormitory.

Snow lay deep on the campus that night when President Keister made his fates-tempting call at the Men's Dormitory. He first saw Ollie Butterwick, who was an important member of the Senior-Junior Council (predecessor of the Men's Senate). Grimm and Ziegler agree that Keister had come to try to reach an understanding with members of the Council about student government. It may also be that he was moved, though belatedly, to take certain advice that Professor R. R. Butterwick had once offered him.

R. R. and I [said Ollie] met with Dr. Keister one day, and Rob told Dr. Keister: "Dr. Keister, you've made the big mistake of your life. Now here my brother, Ollie, has the ability to more or less guide this campus. Now, instead of bucking him, why don't you solicit his abilities? He could lead this campus along your lines.

At this time student resentment against President Keister over grievances, real or fancied, had reached a boiling point. Some found this quiet, round-shouldered gentleman too passive, too indecisive. Some thought him too hasty, too quick in taking sides. Others complained that he was not sufficiently interested in intercollegiate sports. This was something that touched Ollie Butterwick, manager of the football team.

Now, take athletics [said Ollie]. We had no help from the College. We would open our football season with the Carlisle Indians, which was murder. I remember when we were up at Carlisle—Pop Warner was the coach—and they'd bring out eight, nine, and ten teams, all about the same brutality that you could look at. Jim Thorpe! I tackled Jim Thorpe more than once, yes, and listen, it was just like water off a duck's back.

A gang of students gathering one night (before the 18th) in Ollie Butterwick's room, some hotheads proposed, as Ollie tells the story, that they go out to the Millard quarries, steal some dynamite, and blow up Dr. Keister's house (Sheridan Hall).

I had to change this whole direction, because it was a case of vandalism. So I prevailed upon them, "Let's go out in the town and gather some of these out-houses and string them on the campus." That would sort of relieve their pressure.

The advice was taken, but somehow the grievances remained.

The spark that set off the Disturbance of the Eighteenth was the action taken by the Faculty at a meeting held, 4:00 p.m., President Keister presiding,

on the day in question. Present were Professors Shenk, Lehman, Shroyer, Wanner, Spessard, Schlichter, Dodge, Parks, and Adams.

A letter was received from the Athletic Association requesting, as the faculty minutes record, "that athletic ability be considered as well as scholarship in awarding scholarships."

The faculty response is thus recorded:

The secretary was instructed to inform the association that there are no scholarships which can be awarded according to this request, but the faculty would be glad to be informed of any persons qualified for the available scholarships who are also athletes and, that the faculty would be glad to administer any athletic scholarships that might be established.

So much for preliminary background. From this point the narrative continues in Ollie Butterwick's vivid and breathless way, exactly as he told it at his home in York on Saturday, February 1, 1964:

It was the Eighteenth of January. The snow was at least eighteen inches to two feet on the campus. And there was a knock on the door—of our door—and here was Dr. Keister come over to see me. He had something to take up with the Senior-Junior Council.

I says, "Dr. Keister, I'm sorry, but," I says, "this is no place to meet. Let's go over to Sammy Ziegler's room and Paul Koontz'."

So we go to Sammy Ziegler and Paul Koontz's room; and we weren't there more than five minutes, ten minutes at the most, when, BING! Out go the lights in the dormitory. and I knew something—but I had nothing to do with it.

Now, Tommy Hensel, a classmate from Lykens, he had brought a packet of squibs. I don't know if you know what they were. They used them in the mines to light off dynamite. You'd light them and PSSSSSSSSSSSS. We were in this darkened room and these squibs came squirming in through the bottom of the door. It was enough to scare anybody. Dr. Keister, he jumped on the table, and you could see he was scared blue.

And this gang hammered on the door: "We want blood. We want blood. We want Prexy's blood."

"Well," I says, I says, "they're going too far," to Sammy.

So Dr. Keister says, he says, "Mr. Butterwick, would you mind opening that door? You can stop them if anybody can."

I said, "Dr. Keister, if I put my head out of that door," I said, "my life's at stake. I wouldn't think of it."

Then they kept it up for some while. . . . So I did venture out. "Now," I said, "what is this all about?"

"Well," they said "we're going to give him a ride and we're going to have some fun tonight."

In a sense, they didn't mean any harm.

"Well," I said, "you let up for about five minutes. That will put me in good with him."

"All right, we'll quit."

So I went back, the lights still off, and in about five minutes the ruckus started again. And then I figured something must be done.

## *The Disturbance of the Eighteenth*

So I opened the door and I bellowed out. I says, "Now cut it out. That's enough of this."

And—You've been in the Men's Dormitory—sort of semicircular stairway. This was on the second floor. Well, I lugged Dr. Keister by the arm through the balcony, round the baluster; and as I was just about ready to touch the landing, I heard a voice from upstairs, from the next floor: "This way out!" and I knew something was going to happen, and I jumped back, and poor Dr. Keister was just ready to step down when two buckets of ice-cold water—January the Eighteenth—just soused him.

How he ever made that circular stairway, I don't know. . . . Well, that was known as the Disturbance of the Eighteenth and three boys were suspended, and they were just as innocent as could be.

Sam Grimm (now retired Professor of Physics) who was present in Sam Ziegler's room corroborates the body of Ollie's tale: the unexpected arrival of Dr. Keister, the hammering on the door, the cries for blood, and the final "baptism," as *Bizarre* was to call it. He questions the squibs, the climbing on the table (wondering if Ollie may not have confused two separate incidents), and the sprint across the campus, but he adds some picturesque detail of his own.

The Senior-Junior Council had resigned in a rage some weeks before, he remembers, and the situation had been deteriorating ever since. "The situation was already so tense that we wondered why Keister came to the dormitory. We felt he was going to be in trouble—and we forgot all that we had to say. Then the lights went out. There was a clatter of cans. . . ."

The incident was not closed on the night of the Eighteenth. The faculty minutes of January 24, 1911, record the suspension (with some hesitancy) for two weeks of Ollie's roommate and one other student. Ollie says a third was sent home. None of them, he assured the writer, was a participant in the affair. Dr. Grimm agrees that "the wrong men were suspended."

For Ollie Butterwick, the Eighteenth left an unhappy memory: "The one thing I regret to this day, and yet I was innocent of it, and yet accused."

For his person, he had a good alibi, with Sam Grimm, Paul Koontz, Sam Ziegler, and President Keister as witnesses; but he was torn two ways in his sympathies: understanding the boys' resentment, yet drawn to President Keister as "a good man, an honest man," whose misfortune it was, as he said, to be unprepared except financially for the emergencies of college leadership.

Following the Disturbance of the Eighteenth, *Bizarre* in its calendar of events noted January 18th as the day on which the "Boys have 'Baptismal Services.' Who did it?"

Ollie thought he knew, but he is gone. One can still, perhaps, hear his breathless voice: ". . . . Those three were the instigators of it, but those are not the three that were sent home. So that will give you an idea."

*Bizarre's* calendar for the spring of 1911 shows the Death League triumphant.



[March] 2 Knobby trick—door knobs disappear from “Ad” building. “100 in board offered for apprehension of the criminals.”

6 Death League meets: Preps and Freshmen find out who they really are.

17 Death League celebrates its 44th anniversary.

24 Death League takes in new members.

Next year's *Bizarre* memorialized January 18 as the “First Anniversary of ‘Disturbance of the Eighteenth.’ No visible signs of any probable tornado, cyclone or deluge.”

The Death League, invisible and invincible, seemed destined to survive any storm.

President Keister, however, though about to retire, was still to be heard from. On June 10, 1912, at the last meeting he was to chair of the College Board's Executive Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

“That the organization in Lebanon Valley College—known as the Death League, shall be abolished.”

It was a princely gesture, reminiscent of King Canute's rebuke to the tide.

After withdrawing from his labors as a college president, Dr. Keister returned to Scottdale, where he built himself a white brick house and inscribed over the fireplace the words: “Dun Movin'.” There he lived to the age of eighty-nine, much loved by his neighbors.

In a small tract entitled, “Life in Review,” he penned a deft portrait of himself.

I grew up on a farm, became a Christian at fourteen, a minister at thirty, and never retired. Luke 9:62.

I was anxious to be useful but was not ambitious for honors and office, and my wishes were more than fulfilled. Mark 10:43, 44.

I found that answers to prayers were wisely limited by the wisdom of God, and so it was safe for me to pray. Mark 7:7.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

### President Gossard and the New Era

DURING THE PRESIDENCY of Dr. George Daniel Gossard, Lebanon Valley College entered a new world: that of the comfortably-endowed, fully-accredited modern American college of Liberal Arts.

To say that, is not to belittle the work of preceding presidents. In its long struggle for recognition and acceptance, the College had had many partial successes. There had been Vickroy's well-rounded curriculum—without students to profit from it, Roop's handsome circle of college buildings—without funds to complete them, Keister's bid for high academic standards—without proper support from the students or the Board. Under Dr. Gossard, the College had all the students it could accommodate, sufficient funds to expand yet keep out of debt, and higher standards along with enthusiastic support from the student body and the Board of Trustees.

So great a success, achieved as it was within ten years of his coming to the College, was a surprise to some who had questioned his qualifications as an educator.

He was born near Greencastle, Franklin County, on November 26, 1868. His father was Hilary Gossard, a farmer. His mother was Anna Mary Rebecca, née Zentmeyer. His early education was in the public schools of his native county.

When the family moved across the neighboring border into Maryland, he transferred to the public schools of Washington County in that state. After preparatory studies in the West Virginia Normal and Classical Academy at Buckhannon, West Virginia, he entered Otterbein University in 1890. There he enrolled in the Classical Course, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1892. Deeply religious and feeling a call to the United Brethren ministry, he entered Union Biblical Seminary in Dayton, Ohio, where he graduated, after losing one year through illness, in 1896 with the degree of B.D.

Ordained in 1898, he served pastorates, first, on the Marion Circuit, where he had three churches to attend to; then at Shippensburg; and finally at Salem Church in Baltimore, where he remained for ten years. His success in Baltimore brought him the honorary degree of D.D. from Lebanon Valley College in



*Rev. George D. Gossard, D.D.  
President, 1907-1912*

Courtesy Mrs. Mary Gossard Monteith

1910. Two years later, after the resignation of Dr. Keister, he was elected to the presidency of the College.

What Dr. Gossard lacked in academic administrative experience, he made up for in energy, enthusiasm, and a genius for getting on with people. Energy and enthusiasm are qualities which easily get out of hand. Fortunately Dr. Gossard was blessed with a natural courtesy that rested on warm and sincere friendliness toward those around him. He was a Christian by instinct as well as by conviction.

For the president of a college which, for some years past, had been plagued with student fractiousness, Dr. Gossard's quick understanding (even if not sharing) what others felt about matters in dispute, was the greatest help to him in winning what he called the "loyalty" of the student body.

His dignity was innate. Whether or not he was in agreement with you, he met you on your level and, if possible, on your terms. Reproof from him could be as engaging as a compliment. For evidence of that truth, an unprejudiced witness, Ollie Butterwick, will take the stand:

Dr. Gossard—we all loved him, you know—he preached in our church, First Church in York, and, after the service, while we were shaking hands, I said to Dr. Gossard, "Dr. Gossard, you had me a little worried during your service."

He says, "Why?"

"Well," I says, "I was afraid you would end up in Kadesh-barnea, because of

## ERRATA

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Illustration caption should read:

*Rev. George D. Gossard, D.D.*

*President, 1912-1932*

Courtesy Mrs. Mary Gossard Monteith



## *President Gossard and the New Era*

all the sermons I've ever heard you deliver, you always end up in Kadesh-barnea."

And he put his big, huge arms around me, and he says: "Ollie Butterwick, if I had you on the campus, I'd pin your ears back. But," he says, "there's one thing I want to tell you. I wish that I could have had the pleasure and the experience of being at college for six months when that gang of yours was there. Things are so quiet. There's nothing doing at all. I miss that campus life."

When Dr. Gossard became President, the Board of Trustees gave him a few instructions. The first of these was to restore harmony, if that were at all possible, between the administration and the student body. In this, with the help of his wife, Ella Augusta (Plitt) Gossard, who was a gifted hostess, his success was immediate. His approach to the students was conciliatory without being soft. He let them see that, within limits, he liked what they liked. It was not condescension that led him to allow the boys to hoist him up into a truck with them to celebrate a football victory. He enjoyed it.

Dr. Gossard's interest in athletics pleased both the undergraduates and the alumni. Within a month of his appointment as president, he was able to report to the Conferences: "The students are quite enthusiastic over the Athletic outlook, and gratefully appreciate the concessions made by the Executive Committee."

Athletic scholarships were granted on a generous scale. The football line grew harder and heavier, the backfield more aggressive. Those were the days of Carl G. Snavelly, '15, and the first great team L. V. C. ever had.

To understand the effect on student morale of this change in administration policy, it is necessary to look back a little.

In 1911 the college had only fifteen men on the football squad. There was no scrub team. That year the five college teams L. V. C. played ran up a total of 152 points against Lebanon Valley's 0. In the game that year with the Carlisle Indians, who played Wounded Eye, Jim Thorpe, and Joel Wheelock, the College was beaten 53-0.

It was Ollie Butterwick who captured Snavelly. Ollie wanted a "punt" for the team: i.e., an "educated toe," such as Bobby Reigle, '26, exhibited some years later when he electrified grandstands by dropping field goals from back of the fifty-yard line. Carl Snavelly, it seems, had it, and Ollie traveled to Danville on the Susquehanna to get him.

Carl said afterwards he had had at the time no intention of going in for higher education, but Ollie was a great salesman. He put his arm around Carl's shoulder and said, "You are going to College." Carl came next day. The rest is history, football history. In 1965, Carl Snavelly was one of eight persons elected to the National Football Hall of Fame.

By 1914, Lebanon Valley had a superb team. They ran up a score in eight games of 234 points against their opponents' 22, and *mirabile dictu*, they held

the Carlisle Indians to a score of 7-0. There was to be nothing like that again until the days of "Hooks" Mylin, coach, with Charlie Gelbert and the team that beat Brown University.

#### RONDEAU TO FOOTBALL

by Harold T. Lutz, '23

*When football reigns, the hardening ground  
Is plowed by cleats; the air profound  
Is oft perturbed by rousing clash  
Of men whose courage, strength and dash  
Make e'en the distant hill resound*

*As plunging madly, goalward bound,  
Against the hostile line they pound;  
Resistance acts just like a lash  
When football reigns.*

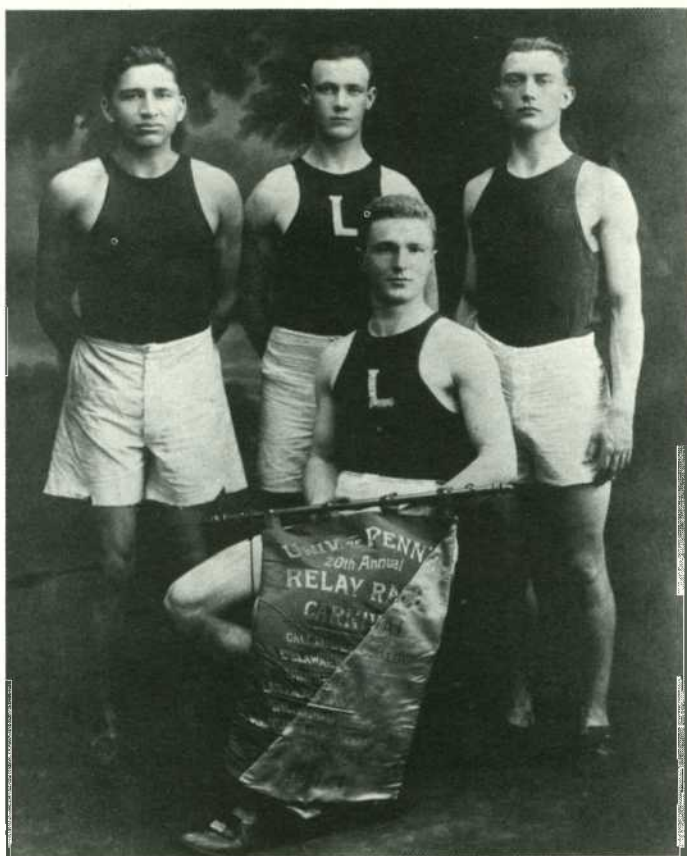
*Now 'round the end swift as a flash,  
Their doughty rivals they abash.  
Behind the goal the man is downed,  
Once more the gridiron king is crowned,  
As echoing cheers together crash  
And football reigns.*

—The Crucible: Football Number, IX, No. 3

Almost immediately after Dr. Gossard's election, the alumni rallied round, so that in October, 1913, he was able to report that an old dream was coming true. With the consent of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, the Alumni Association was "placing a Gymnasium in the south end of the Administration Building. This," he said, "will meet a long-felt need in the student body and is greatly appreciated by them all."

Not only the students and the alumni, but also the Faculty and the Board of Trustees took pride in the Alumni Gymnasium. When completed in 1914, it took the place of two floors (the upper one cut away except for a small track around the circumference) at the south end of the Administration Building. Students "on the carpet" today, either in the President's or in the Dean's office, may hear beneath their feet (if they ever let their minds wander) the ghostly cries of sophs and frosh playing off a basketball tie.

To the ambitious new Gymnasium the Administration Building contributed a large share of its floor space: seven thousand square feet, according to the announcement in the 1914 *Catalogue*. In addition to the gymnasium proper, the ground floor yielded space for locker rooms for men and for women, shower baths, an apparatus room (with parallel bars, wrestling mats, a vaulting horse, etc.), a "team room," and a handball court. For many years the "gym floor" was used also for social affairs such as the colorful Hallowe'en Party and (when restrictions were relaxed) college dances. There was even talk of adding a swimming pool at the north end of the building, if the Chemistry Lab. could be moved.



*Relay Team, 1914*

*Joel Wheelock, William E. Mickey, Paul L. Strickler, David J. Evans*

It is not to be supposed, however, that Dr. Gossard spent his first years snuffing the incense of student adulation. Behind the scenes, the College was in danger, as it had always been. The shadow of debt hung over it. A timid endowment campaign in 1913 did little to remove the peril. Without Lawrence Keister and his brothers pouring money into the College's General Fund, the books would not balance. The debt was getting out of hand. In the summer of 1915 a rumor spread among prospective students that the College was closing its doors.

Miss Gladys Fencil tells about it: "My sister Betty had planned to come to college in the fall of 1915, but the report had reached us that it was a question whether or not the College would open in the fall. So we had to delay our arrival in Annville until it was definitely settled that the College would open."

By 1917, Dr. Gossard, had been in office five years. He had fully sized up



*Girls' Basketball Team, 1918*

*Front row: Louisa Williams, Marguerite Engle; Second row: Ethel Rupp, Merab Gamble, Helen Bubb, Sadie Houser*

the situation, and had made valuable connections throughout the college constituency. Sure of his ground, he undertook with all his vast optimism and energy the College's first well-planned, well-managed endowment campaign. That it was also the first one to fully realize its objectives, is not surprising when it is remembered that the Hon. A. S. Kreider was a powerful ally, paying all campaign expenses and serving as director.

Plans for the campaign had been maturing for some time. A report of the Committee on Education to the General Conference of the Church in May, 1917, recommended that, as part of a general church movement to raise \$2,-000,000 in endowment for all its various colleges, Lebanon Valley be encouraged to raise \$250,000 from its own constituency.

In June of the same year, the College's Board of Trustees at its annual meeting, passed a resolution: "That the effort be continued to raise \$250,000 at the earliest time possible; that \$80,000 be applied to debt and current expenses and the balance on endowment and buildings."

"The task seems herculean," said Dr. Gossard in his large, eager way to the



## *President Gossard and the New Era*

East Pennsylvania conference in October, "but it appeals to the heroic—to the best that is in us."

A few weeks later, on November 16, 1917, the campaign was formally opened at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held in Annville "to formulate methods and plans for collecting an adequate endowment fund of at least \$250,000."

A planning committee was appointed, consisting of Bishop W. H. Bell; Dr. S. C. Enck, Superintendent of the East Pennsylvania Conference; Dr. A. B. Statton, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Conference; the Hon. A. S. Kreider, President of the Board of Trustees; and Dr. Gossard, President of the College.

The Virginia Conference, a doughty ally which, it may be remembered, had at one time given Lebanon Valley College the strongest financial backing of any of the co-operating conferences, was at the moment too much engrossed with looking after its own Shenandoah Collegiate Institute. "We are sure, however," said President Gossard, "it will help all it can." The main load was carried by the Pennsylvania and East Pennsylvania conferences.

In 1918, a year later, President Gossard, in a report to the Conferences, was able to say:

. . . The campaign was conducted by a strong Executive Committee with Bishop Bell, Chairman. The Hon. A. S. Kreider was unanimously elected director of the campaign. The territory was divided into 27 groups and each was presided over by a group leader. These groups were further arranged into five zones, with one or more men presiding over each zone. The organization extended to the local churches and was complete in every form.

. . . When everything was ready the command to go forward was given. Sixteen thousand individual notes were signed and about one thousand cash subscriptions were made.

Too much credit cannot be given Congressman Kreider and his corps of trained workers for the masterly and successful way in which he conducted the campaign. The total amount pledged was \$382,357. . . .

We thank personally every man, woman and child who in any way with their prayers, sympathy, service or money, contributed to the success of the campaign. . . .

It was not to be expected, of course, that "sympathy, service or money" should be the *universal* response to hard-boiled letters of solicitation. One pastor, at least, objected to a preliminary request to furnish the names of some members of his congregation who were "good prospects." A copy of a letter written from campaign headquarters and now preserved in the College Memorabilia Room, gives more than a hint of the language the good pastor had used:

May 1, 1918

My dear brother, we are not trying to rob these people; we are not trying to



*The Hon. A. S. Kreider*

gouge them or take their money from them by force, or go to them and say that their pastor told us they are worth a certain amount, and can pay a certain amount, and insist upon them paying it. No-No-No. . . .

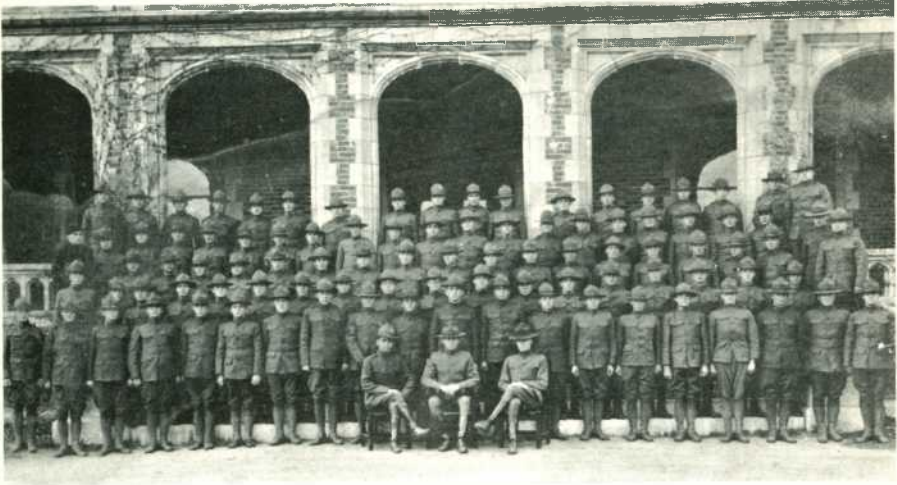
In the main, the co-operation was superb. In his report to the conferences, Dr. Gossard asked "That God may bless all the United Brethren in the East. . . ."

At the close of his seventh year (1919) in the College, the President looked back as a veteran might have done at the close of a long but victorious campaign.

At the beginning of the present Administration seven years ago [he reported to the Conferences] it was asked that three definite things be accomplished. They were first, a better and more loyal spirit among the students, second, a larger student body and third, an adequate endowment fund.

I am pleased to state what everybody knows, that all of these objects have been accomplished.

That this success had been achieved during the years of the First World War made it all the more remarkable. The student body had been seriously reduced by the drafting of men into the armed services. To offset a situation that threatened the solvency of colleges all across the country, the Federal Government instituted the S. A. T. C. (Student Army Training Corps) program. Suddenly the Mens' Dormitory at Lebanon Valley College found itself turned into barracks.



*The Student Army Training Corps*

The men who occupied it were draft registrants who had enlisted voluntarily for training as officers or technicians in the "War for Democracy." In the unit at Lebanon Valley College, there were three officers and one hundred men, with two sailors "attached for duty." The enlisted men took work with the regular college classes, and in addition received special training in battalion drill, battalion guard mount, and "the development and solution of field problems."

To have soldiers drilling on the campus of Lebanon Valley College might have shocked the Mennonite ancestors of some of the girls who watched them. The Calendar of Events in the 1920 *Quittapahilla* (published in the spring of 1919) contains many glimpses of Lebanon Valley's war-time campus:

[Tuesday, September 24, 1918.] School opens. Everything strangely military. S. A. T. C. squads drilling all over the campus. Boys' dorm now called "barracks." The army's the main thing.

[Friday, October 4.] S. A. T. C. quarantined. [The flu had struck.] Students told in chapel that they may go home if they choose. . . .

[Sunday, October 6.] . . . All but 15 leave. . . .

[Saturday, October 12.] Dreary days. And it rained. . . . A squad of S. A. T. C. men detailed to entertain the girls. Each one appears at North Hall in the evening with a box of chocolates.

[Saturday, October 19.] Privates Bachman, Harvey, and Giles forget they aren't in college and start some old-time roughhousing. And then they get a week K. P.

[Sunday, October 20.] Sergt. [Norman] Boudier brings Lieuts. Haight and Richardson over and introduces them to the ladies. The S. A. T. C. orchestra adds to the evening's entertainment.

[Thursday, November 7.] Rumor that war's over. Teachers can't keep young patriots in classes. Excitement runs high. Bells ringing and whistles blowing. The army does a snake dance on the campus. Parade in town.

[Friday, November 8.] . . . Rumor false.

[Monday, November 11.] Awakened at 4:30 A.M. by the bells and whistles of Lebanon. Peace here at last. Great jubilation. No classes. College and town parade the streets in the early dawn. S. A. T. C. goes to Lebanon to parade in the afternoon. Big celebration in Annville in the evening. Girls dress in white and carry Japanese lanterns.

[Wednesday, December 11.] S. A. T. C. disbanded. . . . Young Clonians parade around all day with strange, gold symbols on their faces and hair combed back tightly.

[Thursday, December 12.] Unsettled conditions reign supreme.

With peace abroad and the campus demilitarized, college life came back to normal.

[Wednesday, January 29, 1919.] Door knobs of all the buildings lubricated with an over-dose of axle grease. Tombstone in front of Library covered with tar. No [hymn-] books in chapel. Faculty beats 'em to their game by singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

[Tuesday, February 4.] The ever-famed Freshman-Sophomore game is partly played, when Prof. Grimm declares it against rules and breaks it up. Long the angry billows roar.

[Wednesday, February 5.] The morning after the night before. Strange sights greet the eyes on the campus. Chapel chairs in a ring around Prof. Grimm's grave. . . .

### DELPHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

On November 4, 1921, a "Reception for Prospective Members" of a new Literary Society, the Delphian, was given. Words of welcome were spoken for the Seniors by Meta Burbeck, for the Juniors by Kathryn Kratzert, and for the Sophomores by Ruth Oyer.

The following are listed in the "Secretary Book" as charter members:

Meta Burbeck  
Effie Hibbs  
Larry [Erdean] Lerew  
Gertrude Gingrich  
Verna Hess  
Betty Smith  
Kathryn Kratzert  
Helen Hughes  
Mae Reeves  
Martha Gingrich

Kathryn Balsbach [Balsbaugh]  
Mary Hershey  
Regina Edris  
Matilda Bowman  
Ruth Baker  
Elsie Clark  
Lola Desenberg  
Isabelle Smith  
Sue Zeigler  
Martha Zeigler



## President Gossard and the New Era

### PROGRAM

OVERture—Figaro's Hochzeit . . . . . *Mozart*  
Orchestra

INVOCATION . . . . . Miss Meta Burbeck, '22

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS . . . . . Rachel N. Heindel

Melody in F . . . . . *Robinson*  
Orchestra

OPERA

#### A NATURE FANTASY

BY MRS. FRANCES WOOD BLORE

Ten years previous to the opening of the story, Leonardo, a young Italian scientist had secretly married Montia, the daughter of a noble family of Florence. When the marriage was discovered, Leonardo was exiled, and Montia shut up in a convent, where she gave birth to a son, Renato.

When the story opens, Leonardo is complaining bitterly of his fate to Mother Nature, who promises to help him. She sends a messenger for the boy, now nine years of age. Father and son are overjoyed, and Renato plays with the forest fauns. Six months later, Mother Nature informs Leonardo that Montia's father has repented of his hardness, and has sent for her to return home. He has also appealed for pardon for Leonardo. On her way home, Montia is lured by sinister forces into the woods, where she meets her son and husband. All three proceed thence to Italy, in the midst of general rejoicing.

*Delphian Literary Society,  
Second Anniversary,  
Engle Conservatory,  
Friday, February 22, 1924*

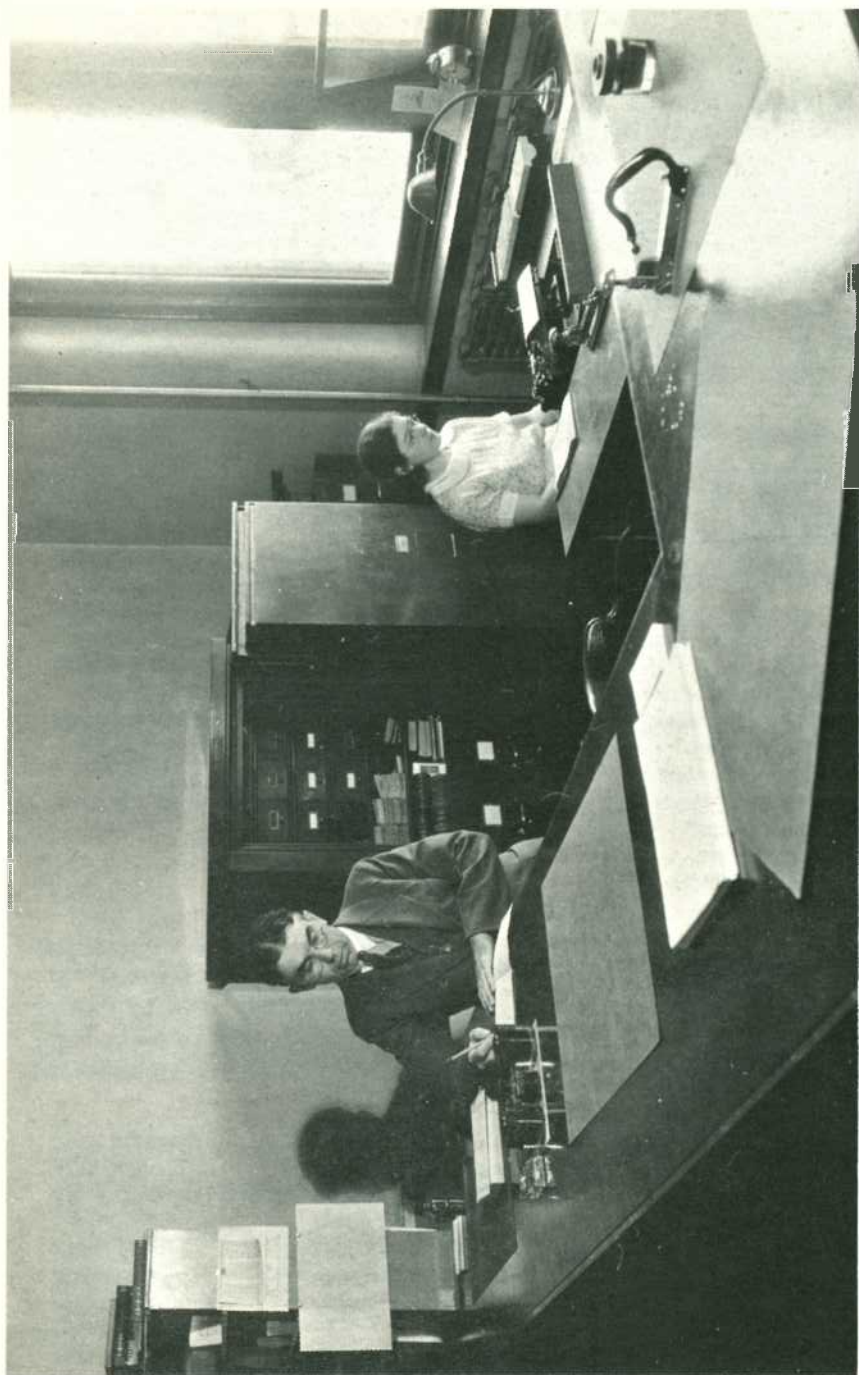
Anna Long  
Kathryn Long  
Frances Durbin  
Dorothy Fencil  
Florence Siefried  
Helen Mealey  
Esther Singer  
Mary Yinger  
Rachel Heindel  
Ruth Oyer

Marion Strayer  
Helen Hostetter  
Dorothy Longenecker  
Kathryn Nissley  
Maude Wolfe  
Betty Brenneman  
Alta Bingham  
Stella Hughes  
Mae Reider  
Margaret Walters

On November 7, officers were elected:

President . . . . . Meta Burbeck  
Vice President . . . . . Verna Hess  
Corresponding Secretary . . . . . Kathryn Kratzert  
Recording Secretary . . . . . Mae Reeves  
Treasurer . . . . . Dorothy Fencil  
Critic . . . . . Effie Hibbs  
Chaplain . . . . . Ruth Oyer  
Warden . . . . . Esther Singer  
Board of Trustees . . . . . Erdean Lerew  
Gertrude Gingrich  
Helen Hughes

At a meeting on December 2, Ruth Baker was elected Pianist.



*Dr. Grimm and Miss Gladys Fencil in the old Registrars Office*

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

### “Ask Gladys”

UP AND DOWN the halls of Lebanon Valley College, the most frequently heard words for the past many years have been, “Ask Gladys.”

Miss Gladys Fencil has known the College intimately since the day when her sister, Betty, entered it as a student in 1915. She herself entered in 1917, graduating in 1921 with an A.B. degree in Modern Languages. In the latter year she joined the College's secretarial staff, and, during succeeding years, moved from office to office and from position to position as Assistant Registrar, Alumni Secretary, Admissions Director, Registrar, Administrative Assistant, etc., etc., etc. With her phenomenal memory, she has become a treasure-house of information about the curriculum, college finances, students, and alumni. Her wise judgment has made her a safe counselor for faculty members in search of guidance. Competent but unassuming, she has become one of the College's most loved and revered institutions. “Ask Gladys” is, as it were, a referral to the Supreme Court.

When asked, during an interview for the present history, how she came to possess this wealth of useful knowledge, she replied:

I think it came from working with the records. I worked in the Business Office [under Mr. Barnhart], so I got the financial background of the students; worked in the Registrar's Office [under Professor Grimm], so I got their scholastic background and the personal information, and then later on, when I became Alumni Secretary, we followed the alumni after graduation. . . .

It should be added that her memory has the assistance of an observant eye and great powers of concentration, and that, by a happy coincidence, she has always an air of easy relaxation. You are never made aware, when she answers your questions, of the miracle she is producing.

When F. B. I. investigators came around, as they did now and then (college graduates being often employed in sensitive government positions), they were astonished at her memory for detail. One of these men, wishing to interview the Librarian about a former assistant but not finding Miss Myers in the Library, asked where to look for her.

Gladys replied: "She lives at 120 College Avenue. If you go out and walk up the street to your left, you'll find a pavement that has just been scrubbed and there is where she lives."

The Federal agent was amused at two things: the Pennsylvania Dutch custom of scrubbing the sidewalks, and Gladys Fencil's knowing which pavement at that hour would be wet.

Enshrined in the memory of her student days are patriotic glimpses of the First World War as it touched the L. V. C. campus.

"The girls," she recalls, "were knitting khaki sweaters and writing letters to the boys who were already gone, and making fudge to send."

The S. A. T. C. at that time dominated the campus. Gladys and her classmates watched the men drill in squads of eight about the campus. In particular she remembers one dreadful moment when, as it seemed to very innocent bystanders, a squad leader was about to wreck his detachment:

"We saw one group headed straight for a tree, and just in time the leader called out, 'Halt!' and then the next command was 'About face!' and they headed off in the other direction, much to our relief."

Then came the Armistice and the never-to-be-forgotten mustering out. The flag was flying, with just enough breeze to keep it streaming. The bugles played, the captain spoke, and the boys were dismissed.

This deeply moving moment brought memory of the boys who died in action:

Max Lehman, '07,  
Marcellus Von Bereghy, '19,  
Miles Thornton, '20,  
Earl Williard, '21,

and others who also died in service:

Norman C. Potter, '18,  
Solomon Kirkley, '20.

Miss Fencil recalls the Endowment Campaign of 1918, for in the summer of that year she helped address envelopes. She had good reason to remember the fact that campaign headquarters were on the third floor of the Administration Building (in what had formerly been the Art Room)—good reason to remember, because it always seemed such a long way down with the mail. There was no elevator. Those who planned the new Administration Building no doubt remembered that the elevator shaft had been the chief conduit of the flames that destroyed the old building.

The Business Office of the College, when Gladys started to work in it in 1921, was in charge of Mr. Albert Barnhart, Agent of the Finance Committee. Clear-headed, methodical, crisp-spoken, brave as a lion, and utterly dependable, he proved himself to be a great organizer. In this capacity, he did the



College much credit when the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland sent round an examining committee to look into the College's finances.

He set up the books [said Miss Fencil], which had been done, prior to that time, only in an amateur fashion. He organized the different funds, and he kept very accurate records. When we had to make out the monthly and annual reports, we had supporting data. We even had supporting data for the supporting data!

But even in Mr. Barnhart's premises there were problems, the chief of which came from an unexpected quarter: the printing press used in place of a duplicating machine.

Mr. Barnhart had formerly been a printer, and he bought for the office a rotary printing press, and it was up to us to learn to set type. There were three of us working in the offices at that time [Margaret Rice, Verda Miles, and Gladys Fencil]. We were the entire secretarial staff for the entire college. We had to learn to set up type, to arrange it on the frames. We didn't mind so much the setting up of the frames, but it was the tearing down that we objected to. Every individual letter had to be put back into its particular groove.

Mr. Barnhart was a farmer at heart. He went on the theory that it was best for the campus if the grass would seed itself. So each summer he would let the grass go to seed. And so it did until the time we had an irate parent who came in and had to cross the campus from the Administration Building to North Hall—and after that Mr. Barnhart had the grass mowed.

I remember the first mechanized lawnmower on the campus. Bert Gingrich had rigged up a motor on one of the hand lawnmowers, and Park Brighton was assigned to mow the grass. Park evidently didn't have the correct instructions, and I looked out the window one day and saw the lawnmower going across the campus with Park Brighton running after it. That was the beginning of mechanization on the campus.

Bert Gingrich was the campus plumber. In his head he kept a minute map of all the underground pipe lines—information which Professor Grimm unavailingly tried to get him to commit to paper. He carried it proudly with him to the grave.

Bert served other functions as well. For one, he was the campus meteorologist or weather predictor.

If anybody wanted to know whether it was going to rain, in case of May day—"Ask Bert Gingrich." He predicted some weather by the caterpillars. If the caterpillars grew their fur real thick, it was going to be a very cold winter.

Professor Grimm, the Registrar, was a magnificent organizer. The examining committee already referred to pronounced the work of Professor Grimm in the Registrar's Office and of Mr. Barnhart in the Business Office, to be altogether superior.

That commendation seems the more remarkable when one remembers the difficulties under which Professor Grimm and his loyal assistant had to work.

Miss Fencil vividly recalls those lean years:

We had Room 4, which is the room directly across from the Business Office. We had in it one large conference table, and some comfortable chairs. I had a typewriter which was placed on the base of a sewing machine stand. And we had one set of wooden files, consisting of four medium-sized drawers with six or eight small drawers above.

That was in 1921. The records had been burned in the fire of 1904, so we had nothing prior to that; and from 1904 to 1911 the College records, the Academy records, and the Conservatory of Music records were kept in separate books. In 1911 individual card records were introduced.

Miss Fencil, however much she may have disliked the printing press as a substitute for a duplicating machine, has pleasant recollections of the official college printer, Anselm Hiester, whose cluttered-up shop (modelled, apparently, on the old-fashioned country store) was situated just off the campus at the corner of White Oak and Church Streets.

He was a very busy man. When you went in, he was always busy and always told you how busy he was; but yet would very much object if you left without paying a little visit. So, if you did pay the little visit, you really got your work done faster and you got a better job.

He didn't send out bills to the College, and Mr. Barnhart was particular about asking every month for a bill. But he would get no reply, until finally the end of the fiscal year would come around and Mr. Barnhart really felt he had to have this bill to clear his accounts. So Mr. Heister would then get his bill out, which would run maybe a thousand or two thousand dollars. He would report then he had been saving—holding these bills in reserve in order to get money together to put a roof on his house, for example, or something of a similar nature. Finally Mr. Barnhart did get him to send bills monthly, but then we found that the checks were not being cashed very promptly and at the end of the year we would have checks out. But at least we did know what the bills were.

Three professors whom Gladys Fencil recalls from her student days, 1917-1921, were Professor Samuel H. Derickson (Biology), Professor Charlotte F. McLean (English), and Professor May Belle Adams (Oratory and Dramatics).

Miss Adams impressed everyone with her energy and initiative. She had a mobile, expressive face, and she gave her classes exercises in visibly registering emotion. Gladys Fencil remembers that on one occasion she instructed a group to register feelings on hearing a cry of "Fire." The class ran out of the room and did not return.

In addition to serving as a teacher of Public Speaking [said Miss Fencil], she was Preceptress at South Hall. And nobody went up or down the hallway or up the stairs without the door opening at the bottom of the stairs and Miss Adams looking out to see who might be coming and going.

Dr. Charlotte F. McLean startled her first class in Freshman English be-

cause, out of consideration for the students' pocket books, she advised them to buy slates (which she had priced at Wanamakers in Philadelphia) instead of paper and lead pencils. One boy did, but the rest of the class declined, for auditory reasons.

Dr. McLean was well-respected as a teacher, but, as happens so often with all of us, it is little things that are remembered.

We liked her hat. It was a fur hat, shaped something on the order of a football helmet. When she would come to class, she would put it on her chair and proceed to sit on it.

She had another little peculiarity. In the dining hall in those days, some of the cups didn't have handles. She would drink her coffee and then drop her cup on the floor.

Dr. Derickson—scholar and administrator (for a few months Acting President) was at the peak of his form in Gladys' student days.

Professor Derickson—then known as "Prof. Deri"—had a love for his work that you very seldom find in anybody—to the point of really ruining his health. When we came in as Sophomores to take his General Biology course, he had been ill, I believe as a result of overexposure while watching birds. He wasn't allowed to speak aloud. He spoke in a whisper during that year, and we whispered back.

I remember well a bird study class. We would go out in the morning and look for birds. We wouldn't see a bird or hear a bird, but Prof. Deri would start to whistle bird calls, and before long we had birds all around. I remember particularly one time when we went to the woods, he made the sound of a young bird, as though it had been hurt, and he had a squirrel running up and down his arm hunting for the bird.

He said, "We'll go over here and see the heron."

Well, I don't know if the heron knew he was coming or not, but when we got there, there was a Great Blue Heron.

And we would go to Gretna, and he knew every plant around the place. I just never knew anybody who had the knowledge of the countryside he had.

Lebanon Valley College's communication services in 1921 depended largely upon "shanks' mare."

We had a phone in the Business Office and in the President's Office and those were the only ones in the Administration Building for quite a while. Calls came in on the Business Office phone for the faculty as well as business transactions. So, if a faculty member was called on the phone, you would ask if it was important. Yes, it was always important! So we would go up and get the faculty member to come down and answer the phone. And, of course, for long distance calls you'd travel a little faster. Then, finally, the Registrar's Office did get a phone, and so for many years we had the three phones. Now we have a central switch-board with over twenty extensions in the same Administration Building.





*The main campus entrance  
Gate posts by the Class of 1914, tower clock by the Class of 1913*



## CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

### Accreditation

DR. GOSSARD'S two decades as President saw the College grow into maturity.

"During his administration," wrote Professor Derickson in *La Vie Collégienne*, April 21, 1932, "the size of the student body, the number of teachers, the amount paid to teachers have been multiplied by more than three times. Considerably more than half of the alumni have graduated during this period."

These figures touch only the surface of what Dr. Gossard accomplished. His real contribution was to change the whole character of the institution and to reorient its objectives. Through the steps taken to win a place for the College on the list of accredited institutions issued by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, he brought it into full fellowship with the American Liberal Arts fraternity. These steps were taken with the support of the Faculty, student body, Board of Trustees, and Co-operating Conferences; and they were taken without in any degree weakening the College's foundations as a Christian institution.

There had always been at the head of the College men who understood the secret elixir of a Liberal Arts College, which is this (with apologies to John Keats): *Freedom brings Truth, Truth Freedom*. "For what earth, air, fire, and water are to animate nature, freedom is to learning," said Alfred Whitney Griswold, former President of Yale. But so conservative had been those upon whom the College had to rely for support during its first fifty years that it had been unable to break convention and deliberately cultivate intellectual curiosity.

There was, however, arising a powerful ally of those who believed in intellectual freedom. This was an organization, founded in 1887, first known as the College Association of Pennsylvania and subsequently, after a number of changes, as the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. Lebanon Valley College (then under President DeLong) was a charter member.

When it was proposed in 1921 that this Association should publish a list, prepared by a special committee, of approved colleges in its area, Lebanon Valley hoped to be numbered among the elect. When it was learned that, in

many particulars, she failed to come up to standard, the shock was severe.

It appeared that the College lacked sufficient endowment to be financially safe, that there were too few Ph.D's on the staff, the professors were overworked and underpaid, student admissions requirements were remiss, the Academy should be discontinued, the Library lacked a trained librarian and its list of periodicals was not up-to-date. In a word, the Association's Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, as explained by its chairman in a letter of November 22, 1921, "did not find it possible to place Lebanon Valley College upon the list."

With a burst of energy such as the College had seldom seen before, Dr. Gossard poured out his influence upon the Board, Alumni, and college supporters everywhere to win the means with which to improve the College's standing with the new accrediting agency. He took his disappointment without rancor or frustration. He knew the examiners who had visited the place had been nonplussed by some of the weaknesses discovered there. He knew at the same time that they had been pleased with the vitality and promise of the institution. They were only too anxious to speak well of it.

*The Crucible*, in its issue of December 10, 1921, had this to say:

We must give credit where credit is due. Sometime ago, when certain authorities were passing thru our precincts looking over things in general in and about the college, two phases of college work received especial commendation. It was their confidential opinion that they had never found the business books and records of a college in better condition than those kept by Mr. Barnhart, the agent of our finance committee. Also, the system of our registrar, Prof. Grimm, was declared faultless and unexcelled, ranking high in efficiency above that of the average college and university.

Dr. Gossard sensed what the members of the examining committee felt, namely that Lebanon Valley College had the vital spark and needed only *direction* and *encouragement* to become a first-rate institution of higher learning.

On January 10, 1922, Dr. Gossard addressed a letter to Dr. Adam Leroy Jones, Chairman of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education:

. . . I am writing you a letter covering the points at issue that concern the Committee on Standardization. . . .

(1) On Endowment we now have \$308,746.43 invested and yielding an average of five percent. Besides this we have subscriptions amounting to \$127,000, of which \$80,000 will not be due until October 1, 1922. Besides this, we have been receiving \$8,000 a year for the past seven years from the co-operating conferences. In addition to this the General Education Board is contributing \$8,000 a year for this year and next toward teachers' salaries. You can see from these figures that we are beyond the limit in income required by the Commission. . . .

(2) We have secured a trained Librarian [Miss Helen Ethel Myers] and are paying her \$2,000 a year.



*The Faculty, 1924-1925*

Front row: *R. R. Butterwick, Ruth Engle, Mary C. Green, President  
G. D. Gossard, Ethel Mary Bennett, Helen Ethel Myers, C. R. Gingrich.*  
Second row: *J. T. Spangler, H. H. Shenk, Harold Bennett, Andrew Bender,  
E. E. Mylin.*  
Third row: *S. O. Grimm, S. H. Derickson, J. E. Lehman, B. H. Redditt.*  
Top row: *O. E. Reynolds, T. B. Beatty, F. H. Hardman, R. P. Campbell,  
E. E. Stauffer, Harold Malsh.*

(3) As to the periodicals, we think our list is the equivalent of other colleges in the State, however, if you desire to suggest additions that need to be made we shall be pleased to add such numbers.

(4) Now as to the Faculty, I beg to state that we added one professor with the Ph.D. degree last summer after we received your letter of June 30. His name is Andrew Bender. He received his Bachelor's degree at Lebanon Valley College and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. He is a very able man. The authorities of the college have authorized the securing of a man with the Ph.D. degree for the Chair of Education. We will add such a man without a doubt [Dr. O. E. Reynolds, who came in 1924]. About 80% of our graduates of the last six years have gone into the teaching profession. The same committee authorized the election of a man with the Ph.D. degree for the department of Latin. This too will be done without fail [Dr. Harold Bennett came later in 1922]. Other Professors with the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent will be secured as vacancies occur or the need requires.

(5) As to salaries I am pleased to report that three of our professors are being paid \$2500 each for the school term and six of them are being paid \$2420 each. . . .

(6) Our professors teach twelve to sixteen hours per week. There are two exceptions, one in the department of Latin where the classes are small and one

in Mathematics where a duplication of sections made it necessary to do good work.

(7) . . . (A) I am pleased to state that at a joint meeting of the Executive, Finance, and Faculty Committees it was voted to "require for admission not less than four years of academic or high school preparation or its equivalent" in accordance with the requirements of your commission. . . .

(B) The academy will be discontinued at the end of this year.

Dr. Gossard took opportunity to call on each of the fourteen commissioners individually. In his charming, open-hearted, sometimes naive, but always frank and disarming way, he drew their attention to the College's indomitable spirit, its grass-roots origin, its survival against all odds, its good buildings, its faculty growing in size and attainments, and the distinctive role it was playing in bringing higher education into the homes of its community.

The Commissioners must have pondered the question: Was Lebanon Valley College, after all, doing what they themselves had advocated—serving its particular community with a full understanding of that community's capacities and idiosyncrasies?

At a regular meeting of the Standardization Commission of the Middle States Association held in New York on May 26, 1922, Dr. Gossard appeared in person and addressed them on behalf of his institution. He made no false pretenses. He admitted the College's precarious past and its present difficulties, but he proclaimed his confidence in its future if it were accredited. He was irresistible.

"Within a minute," as he reported to the Conferences, "the commission voted unanimously to place Lebanon Valley College on the approved list."

In a letter of June 1, 1922, Dr. Gossard concluded the incident in a burst of boyish high spirits:

My dear Doctor Jones:

I want to thank you and every member of the Commission on Standardization for the very happy news which came to me first through Dr. Irvine who caught me at the sub-way station, second, by telegram and third by letter. . . .

I did not reach home until midnight Saturday, then I kept the delightful news to myself until the Chapel period on Monday morning when I told the story to students and faculty keeping them in suspense until the last sentence was spoken. I am sure it would have tickled the heart of every member of the Commission to see and hear the demonstration. One fellow came to me afterward and said, "I have not been so happy since I was in a revival three years ago. . . ."

Sincerely,

G. D. Gossard



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(7) . . . (A) I am pleased to state that at a joint meeting of the Executive, Finance, and Faculty Committees it was voted to "require for admission not less than four years of academic or high school preparation or its equivalent" in accordance with the requirements of your commission. . . .

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Sincerely,  
G. D. Gossard

## CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

### The Benders

*DR. ANDREW BENDER*  
(From the 1948 *Quittapahilla*)

Amid the ever surrounding mass of test tubes and beakers  
Works a man who has put his heart and soul into a fight;  
A fight on the upward way—the way of truth,  
A fight to better his field, himself, and his college.  
To this man we dedicate this book.

Through his many years in the service of humanity,  
Through his triumph over partial blindness and great loneliness,  
He served his country in time of need, and humanity always.  
It is to this man we dedicate this book.

True leader, friend, and ever-guiding counselor,  
Human dynamo, working that others may better live;  
Patient teacher, even with the least of us, a genius in his own right.  
It is to him we dedicate this book.

It is because he explaineth when everything is so dark,  
It is because he upholds "John 8:32",  
It is because he lives with molecules—always hoping to meet  
a new one  
(Or a new way to meet an old one),  
That we, who profited by his influence, his sincerity,  
And his wealth of knowledge,  
Do dedicate to him this book.



*Dr. Andrew Bender in his laboratory*

**MRS. RUTH ENGLE BENDER**  
(From the 1948 *Quittapahilla*)

At the side of the man with the test tubes  
 Stands a woman whose life is music.  
 The seldom found blend of artist and homemaker  
 Unusually thoughtful, kindly and sympathetic.  
 To this woman also we dedicate this book.

As a teacher—patient and understanding,  
 As a civic leader—aggressive and energetic,  
 As a friend—kind, loving and generous,  
 As an artist—supreme.

In her church a constant worker, a doer of good and right deeds,  
 In her home a fine hostess and homemaker,  
 As a woman—cultured, sweet, and gentle,  
 Devoted to her family, church, college and community.

It is because she brings sunshine to darkened lives,  
 And is tireless in her devotion to others;  
 It is because her life is composed of music and love,  
 And all that is fine and honest,  
 That we, who have been taught not only how to play or  
 write music—  
 But how to make hearts sing,  
 Do dedicate this book.

## CHAPTER THIRTY

### Momentum

IT WAS TEAM WORK among the Conferences, the Board of Trustees, the Business Office, the Faculty, and the student body that, under Dr. Gossard's personal leadership, had won for Lebanon Valley College the great advances of his first decade. It was team work again in the second decade that, despite his failing health, enabled the College to continue its momentum.

The success of the endowment campaign in 1918 had given the College a new sense of power—an assurance, as Dr. Gossard said, of its "ability to meet emergencies, and put across big propositions." The further success of the campaign for accreditation left, however, a danger: that the supporting Conferences might think that all was now accomplished and in consequence turn their attention aside to other concerns.

To meet this danger, the President reminded them that Lebanon Valley College, in entering adulthood, had acquired the responsibilities that go with it. In particular he asked the Conferences to observe that neighboring colleges of other denominations, in order to hold their positions in a world which put increasing demands upon scholarship, found it necessary to keep on enlarging their endowments. Lebanon Valley College was no exception. It must have more money. He outlined plans for a supreme effort to raise the College's present endowment to the neighborhood of a million dollars—after first wiping out a debt of \$88,247.

With the dazzling sight of a near million dollars in their eyes, the 1924 Campaign Committee elected as director J. Raymond Engle of Palmyra, engaged a professional money-getting firm to handle the rough work, and put forth a burst of energy that surprised even itself. With the aid of ministers, laymen, and every soul within reach of Dr. Gossard's infectious enthusiasm, the campaign was conducted with such pride and determination as enabled Dr. Gossard to make this report to the Co-operating Conferences in 1925:

The past year in many ways has been the greatest in the history of Lebanon Valley College. First, it witnessed the completion of a great financial campaign in which \$700,000 was subscribed for the college for endowment, debt and faculty salaries. Second, the paying of the debt of \$88,247.08 by the two annual con-



ferences, East Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania, is considered one of the greatest achievements in the history of the institution. This debt hung as a millstone about the neck of the College for many years. These great conferences after subscribing hundreds of thousands of dollars for endowment, said: "We will not let our college fail, but will help it in this time of its greatest need and opportunity." Therefore, on March 31, 1925, East Pennsylvania Conference brought a check for \$54,123.54 and Pennsylvania Conference a check for \$34,123.54. Truly this was a godsend, for it not only paid the debt but made possible funds from the General Education Board (Rockefeller), New York, to the extent of \$175,000 and greatly inspired our people with a determination to put their College on its feet and send it on its way in the great work of Christian education. Third, the graduating of the largest class (seventy) that ever went out from its halls.

In 1923, the curriculum was overhauled and some important changes were made. A total of 124 semester hours (exclusive of Physical Education), with a grade of C or better in half that number, was required for graduation.

The system of Majors and Minors was introduced in place of the old Group system. As the *Catalogue* was to announce with but little change (except for an increase in the number of semester hours required and for some additional courses) for the next thirty years and more:

. . . As part of this total requirement [124 hours], every candidate must present at least 24 semester hours in one department (to be known as his Major), and at least 16 semester hours in another department (to be known as his Minor). Both Major and Minor must be selected not later than the beginning of the Junior year, the Minor to be suitably related to the Major, and chosen with the advice and approval of the Head of the Major department.

The A.B. degree will be awarded to those fulfilling the requirements for a Major in the following departments: Bible and New Testament Greek, English, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics (Arts option), Political and Social Science, Philosophy and Religion.

The B.S. degree will be awarded to those fulfilling the requirements for a Major in the following departments: Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics (Science option), Physics.

The B.S. in Ed. degree will be awarded to those fulfilling the requirements for a Major in Education, but in this case two Minors of not less than 16 semester hours each must be presented.

Throughout his presidency, Dr. Gossard maintained the improved relationships between students and Administration he had secured on his arrival. He accomplished this in subtle ways, through his own sympathetic insight into young minds. He could be strict (as, for instance, in the close faculty censorship he established of *La Vie Collègienne*, the student newspaper which succeeded the defunct *College News*.) In most things, however, he preferred a more liberal policy, relieving explosive pressures by reducing inhibitions. He would not allow the Administration Building to be locked at night lest locks should only tempt the Death League to break in.

He believed that healthy relations between the sexes would be encouraged

by greater freedom of association than their demure grandmothers had known. His attitude toward the formerly inflammable subject of dancing will serve to illustrate his liberal tendency.

Dr. S. O. Grimm has an interesting reminiscence about Dr. Gossard in this connection:

The dancing problem was a very vital concern in the 1920's, and I quite well remember that President Gossard was very much concerned about the whole problem. On one occasion, I now recall, he was in his office at the same time that there was an affair going on in the college gymnasium. And up to that point dancing at such functions had been strictly forbidden. I was in the Registrar's Office for some purpose, and, seeing that President Gossard was in his office, I dropped in to see him.

Noticing that he was somewhat disturbed, I said to him, "What are your principal problems at the moment, President?"

And he said, "Well, I've just been reflecting on the situation which now presents itself in the gymnasium, and I have just made up my mind that I'm going to go down there and say to them that they may conduct a dance with my blessing."

He went down, and thus for the first time in the history of the College a dance was permitted by the official blessing of the President of the College.

The triumphs, financial and scholarly, of 1918, 1922, and 1924, were only the beginning. The visible effects of her financial victories—doubly precious to a college emerging from more than forty years wandering in the wilderness of debt—were seen in repaired buildings, a more beautiful campus, and improved equipment for the science laboratories. They were also evidenced in more adequate salaries (gone were the days when professors took their families for meals to the college dining hall in lieu of salary), and in a more highly specialized staff.

Year after year, Dr. Gossard (with an eye over his shoulder on the Middle States Association's accrediting committee) reported the growing number of Ph.D's on the Faculty: Dr. Andrew Bender in 1921, Dr. Harold Bennett in 1922, Dr. O. E. Reynolds in 1924, Dr. Paul A. W. Wallace in 1925, Dr. Paul Wagner in 1926, Dr. E. H. Stevenson (a Rhodes Scholar) and Dr. Mary Stella Johnson in 1928 (these two producing shortly thereafter a conjunction of names to correspond with their conjunction of dates). Dr. V. Earl Light entered in 1929.

In that year, 1929, the President reported that thirteen members of he Faculty had "the Doctor's degree, its equivalent or more." Among those with the "equivalent or more" were Milton L. Stokes, M.A., LL.B. (his Ph.D. came later), and Miriam R. Polk, A.B., M.D., who had come in 1926 and 1928 respectively, as well as a number whose long professional training and experience had received recognition in the form of honorary degrees. "Madame" Green (Mrs. Mary Capp Green), though without a college degree, brought from her many years abroad in Florence, Berlin, Johannesburg, and

especially Paris, a wealth of experience and cosmopolitan elegance that made her so much loved and respected during her long career as Social Dean of Women. For six years (1922–1928) Ethel Mary Bennett (wife of Dr. Harold Bennett) was Professor of French Literature and German.

In 1930, Dr. Raymond T. Ohl, fresh from experience in Rome, Italy, joined the staff. The year 1931 brought four more Ph.D.'s: Dr. George G. Struble in English, who was to be for over thirty years Secretary of the Faculty and after 1949 Chairman of the Department of English. Dr. Alvin H. M. Stonecipher in Latin, who was soon to be Dean of the College; Dr. Lena Louise Lietzau from Vienna, for many years Professor of German; and Dr. Chester Baldwin Pond, assisting Professor Stokes in Business Administration.

In the great adventure of building a strong L. V. C., the new flock of teachers (from all over the world) joined enthusiastically with the local corps of already well-established professors: John Evans Lehman, James T. Spangler, Hiram H. Shenk, Samuel Hoffman Derickson, Alvin E. Shroyer, T. Bayard Beatty, Robert R. Butterwick, Christian R. Gingrich, Madame Green, Samuel O. Grimm, and G. A. Richie.

Professor Grimm's career will illustrate the wide-ranging duties performed by the early corps of teachers at the College. There were giants in those days! His active service at L. V. C. has in this Centennial year set a record of fifty-five years. It began in 1911, his Senior year, when he was an Assistant in Biology. On graduation with the class of 1912, he was appointed Principal of the Academy. Next year he added to that position an instructorship in Physics, which in 1914 became a full professorship. In 1916–1917, still Principal of the Academy, he was also Professor of Physics and Professor of Education. In 1920, having shed the Academy, he added to his two professorships, Physics and Education, the duties of the Registrar. In 1923 he dropped Education but took on Mathematics, and remained from 1923 to 1949 Professor of Physics, Professor of Mathematics, and Registrar. Today he continues to hold the rank of Professor of Physics.

In a fine spirit of team play, these veterans and the new recruits together (men and women from different backgrounds and of healthily divergent views) worked closely together building foundations for what they believed in their hearts to be a glorious future for L. V. C. This happy academic family was Dr. Gossard's final miracle.

His twentieth year in office was his last. He died, April 17, 1932, "in harness" as he had wished.

In his death, the College lost a powerful advocate and each member of the Faculty and the student body, a considerate friend: one who, as Dr. Derickson said, loved simplicity, was unpretentious, and was always accessible.

From the pen of Dr. Hiram H. Shenk, long-time Professor of History (and for some years also State Archivist in Harrisburg), whose eloquent lectures for years enraptured audiences not only at the College but all over Pennsyl-



vania and neighboring States, and whose weight in church and academic councils had won for him the nickname of "the President Maker," came this tribute:

From the days of Dr. Gossard's election to the Presidency of the college to the time of his death, his whole life was dedicated to the interests of the institution. He had no outside interests. . . . His generosity and his sympathetic spirit enabled him to appreciate the problems of the students, and to no appeal from them did he turn a deaf ear. . . .

His gentlemanly bearing, his unfailing courtesy, his forgiving spirit have left lasting impression on all who had the privilege of being associated with him.

Best of all tributes is a discriminating and understanding appraisal of the man and his works by Dr. Harold Bennett. Dr. Bennett (the founding-President of Laurentian University in northern Ontario) had his initiation in administrative work at Lebanon Valley College under Dr. Gossard.

*A Tribute to George D. Gossard*

*By a former member of his staff at Lebanon Valley College, Annville*

I remember Dr. Gossard as a big, vigorous, jovial gentleman with a Baltimore accent and a heart that embraced all mankind but kept a special compartment for the sons and daughters of United Brethren, for whom he coveted a better education than was common in that time and place. He was always the champion of underdogs—especially of athletic underdogs who could play football. It nearly broke his heart when exam results showed a string of D's and F's, and at such times the Faculty had to be firm with him. On the whole, however, he wanted higher standards at L. V. C. and succeeded in his endeavor to have it accredited as a recognized degree-granting college. He assembled a faculty which was unusually good for such a small institution, and in spite of the Pennsylvania thrift that characterized his constituency, managed to pay them respectable salaries. He matched an offer which I had received from a much bigger college [Carleton, of whom the President was then Donald J. Cowling, L. V. C. '02] and sold me the idea that a Pennsylvania valley was a much pleasanter place to live than the western prairie. I have never regretted my six years of service under his administration.

Many of the abler students I knew at L. V. C. responded so well to instruction that they went on to graduate studies in the great universities and achieved distinguished careers. Under Dr. Gossard's leadership the college became a source of pride to a church and a community which, before his time, had regarded a college education as an extravagant interruption of the formative period in which a young man or woman of the industrious, thrifty Pennsylvania stock prepared for the serious business of life.





*Cyrano de Bergerac, 1928*

*Nancy Ulrich, Paul Barnhart, Byron Sheetz, Russell Oyer, Edward Orbock, Millard Miller, Henry Kohler, Bruce Behney, Uhl Kuhn, John Beattie, Elmer Keiser, G. Edgar Hertzler, Calvin Keene, Frances Hammand, Alice Kindt*

Dr. Gossard was neither a scholarly pedant nor a financial wizard, but he won the loyalty of men of learning and the support of men of means. He was the right man at the right time for Lebanon Valley College.

A Roman emperor once said that where he found a city of brick he left a city of marble. Dr. Gossard might truly have claimed that where he found a weak college, uncertain even of its right to exist, he left an institution firmly established in public esteem and with its foundations truly laid for permanence and excellence.

Harold Bennett, Professor of Classics  
in Lebanon Valley College, 1922-28.

## CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

### Tribute to Paul Wagner

"FROM BIERMAN TO LEHMAN TO WAGNER": so runs an old saying at the College in honor of a great mathematical continuum which ran from teacher to student for sixty-seven years.

No history of the College would be complete without a tribute to the incomparable Paul Wagner, class of 1917. It is fitting that it should be written for this centennial occasion by his distinguished colleague and fellow-campaigner in scholarly well-doing: Dr. Harold Bennett. Dr. Bennett was at one time Josephine Bittinger Eberly Professor of Latin Language and Literature at Lebanon Valley College, later Principal of Victoria College in the University of Toronto, and more recently President *pro tem.* of the newly established Laurentian University of Sudbury in northern Ontario.

#### *Recollections of Paul S. Wagner*

##### *By a former colleague on the staff of Lebanon Valley College*

A tall handsome young man with curly dark hair and a merry twinkle in his eye—this was the Paul Wagner whom I knew as a friend and colleague at L. V. C. in the nineteen-twenties. His official title was Professor Paul S. Wagner, Ph.D., head of the department of Mathematics, but everyone called him Paul—even, I suspect, the undergraduates, whose most intimate greeting to me was "Hi, Prof!"

He was a boy from the town of Hershey who demonstrated that the Pennsylvania stock could produce great scholars. With a doctorate *cum laude* from Johns Hopkins, he could have had an appointment in any of several big eastern universities, but he chose to return to his Alma Mater—perhaps because he had been raised in the United Brethren Church, or perhaps because he welcomed the challenge and potential of the struggling little college at Annville.

Being a bachelor when he joined the staff, he lived in the men's residence. I can't recall that he was ever appointed Dean or Don, or had any other title of authority, but I can bear witness to his easy, benevolent control over the



*Paul S. Wagner, Ph.D.*

young hoodlums of the "Men's Dorm," who were no better (and no worse) than the average dormitory types who enliven every university and college campus.

He was a loyal supporter of President Gossard and fought many battles for him in Faculty councils, where he was recognized as a fair-minded arbiter of standards and never lost the respect of any colleague, whether in the younger group who (like most young university instructors) felt they must assert their disciplinary toughness, or among the elders who had grown a bit weary of the fight and had subsided into a *laissez-faire* complacency.

After he married the niece of the President's wife, I felt sure that he would in due course become Dr. Gossard's successor. In this expectation, however, I was mistaken and disappointed. Perhaps the trustees were not yet ready to entrust the college to a layman, however devout in his Christian faith, or perhaps they already had an inkling of his uncertain life expectancy. His premature death, which followed closely upon that of President Gossard, was a tragic blow to his young wife, to all his friends, and to the college which he had so magnificently served. In any history of L. V. C., he must be recorded as one who saw "the shape of things to come," and whose hopes and aspirations for the college are now being realized under the leadership of his one-time pupil and protégé, Fritz Miller.

Harold Bennett, Professor of Latin Language  
and Literature,  
Lebanon Valley College, 1922-28

## CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

### Interim

ON THE DEATH of President Gossard, the Board of Trustees unanimously elected its chairman, J. Raymond Engle, LL.D., as Acting President of the College.

It was a wise choice. Ray Engle, as he was familiarly known, was a son of Samuel F. Engle of Palmyra (donor of the Engle Conservatory) and Agnes Balsbaugh Engle. He was not a graduate of Lebanon Valley College, having received his B.A. from Yale and an LL.B. from the University of Virginia. But he was steeped in the L. V. C. tradition. For most of his life, Palmyra was his home. His sister was Professor Ruth Engle Bender of the Conservatory Faculty, and he himself had for many years been connected with the college administration. Since 1916 he had been a member of the Board of Trustees and since 1930 its chairman.

A judicious executive and at home in the faculty circle, he was able to hold things steady during the six months interval between President Gossard's death and the selection of his successor.

In September, 1932, an encouraging report to the Board was jointly signed by Dr. Engle, Acting President, and Dr. Paul Wagner, Assistant to the President. It provides a fitting close to Dr. Gossard's administration:

The senior class in the College Department this year numbered 94. In addition to this, there were four seniors in the Conservatory of Music, making a total of 98 to receive degrees. This is the largest number to be awarded the Baccalaureate degree in the history of the institution. The total college enrollment for the year was 384, for the Conservatory 76, Extension Department 165, Summer School 138, making a total of 763 students with a net total of 653.

Perhaps an outstanding achievement of this year was our securing recognition for the Conservatory of Music with the Department of Education of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the course in Public School Music and the Supervision of Public School Music.

This last success was a tribute to Miss Mary E. Gillespie, Director of the Conservatory, who had planned and worked specifically to this end. It was also a tribute to Dr. Gossard and to Mrs. Bender (former Director of the





*J. Raymond Engle, LL.D.*

Courtesy Mrs. Ruth Engle Bender

Conservatory), whose forward-looking policies had prepared the ground.

Miss Ruth Engle had joined the Conservatory staff as an instructor in piano in 1919. From 1922 to 1924 she was on leave of absence pursuing her musical studies in New York. On her return to the College in 1924, she was appointed Director of the Conservatory.

At this time the Conservatory was conducting a course in Public School Music for teachers. When the State Department of Education raised the standards for Music Education, Lebanon Valley College was found to be financially unable to meet the requirements of a four-year course for State accreditation. Under the circumstances, the College could no longer attract music students preparing for Public School teaching.

As Mrs. Bender told the story:

. . . We came to the place when we had to decide: will Lebanon Valley have a Conservatory or will it merely be a number of private studios?

The Conservatory faculty was about to give up in despair when, at the close of the Endowment Campaign . . . [in 1924], Dr. Gossard came to me and said, "I think Lebanon Valley is now ready to give some consideration to the Con-

servatory." Of course that was good news. After collecting the necessary information and requirements the four-year plan was presented to the executive committee and finally passed by the Board of Trustees. Much credit must be given to Dr. Gossard, Mr. J. Raymond Engle, who presented the plan to the Executive Committee, Dr. Derickson and Dr. [John H.] Ness. Naturally this new project would mean additional expense, not only in an enlarged faculty but also in added equipment and general repair of the third floor of the Conservatory. I remember Dr. Ness making a very significant statement at the committee meeting—said he, "I've observed that whenever singers, organists, and choir directors are trained musicians, you have a better choir, and hence a better church service." This statement seemed to turn the tide, and the plans were adopted.

In 1928, Mrs. Bender began active negotiations for State accreditation. It was a rule with the Department of Education that accreditation for Public School Music could be given only after inspection and approval of a four-year course *in operation*.

. . . Too much credit cannot be given the members of the class of 1932 [wrote Mrs. Bender]. They all knew that should the plan fail and the Conservatory not receive recognition, they would be obliged to take examinations to enter another college to receive their degree. In spite of this knowledge, they had enough faith in the Conservatory to stay on. Without those seniors, inspection and recognition would have been impossible for we had to have a four-year program in operation.

In 1930, Miss Mary E. Gillespie, who had organized Music Education in the University of Delaware, was brought in and made Director of the Conservatory to prepare for State inspection in 1932.

We were glad [continued Mrs. Bender] when the ordeal of inspection was over. Notwithstanding many complimentary remarks by the state officials we were still in doubt as to what the decision might be. A few weeks later we were informed of our complete recognition for offering courses leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education. There are two types of accredited colleges: one, for teaching music, the other for supervising music. We applied for the teaching rights, and of their own free will, the state granted us supervising privileges—the highest possible honor that can be bestowed on any college.

In 1931, Edward P. Rutledge and Ella R. Moyer were brought in to strengthen the staff, and in 1933 came D. Clark Carmean and Nella Miller. With these added to the former members of the staff (Mary E. Gillespie, Ruth Engle Bender, R. Porter Campbell, Harold Malsh, and Alexander Crawford) the Conservatory set its sights higher: accreditation by the highest national agency.

That honor came in November, 1941, when the Lebanon Valley College Conservatory of Music was elected to Associate Membership in the National Association of Schools of Music; and, after the required period of probation, was granted full membership in 1944.



*E. N. Funkhouser, LL.D., turning the sod for the Lynch Memorial Building, with Trustees William H. Worrilow, Sr., LL.D., Rev. S. C. Enck, D.D., and Rev. William A. Wilt, D.D., looking on. Dr. Funkhouser was a member of the Board of Trustees, 1917-1962, and President of the Board 1942-1962.*

Courtesy D. Clark Carmean

## CHAPTER THIRTY-THREE

### President Clyde A. Lynch

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Trustees on September 30, 1932, Dr. Clyde A. Lynch was elected to the presidency. He was a man of great promise. Born in Harrisburg, August 24, 1891, the son of John Henry Lynch and Carmina Blanche (Keys) Lynch, he received his early education in the Harrisburg public schools. He finished his preparatory work in the Lebanon Valley Academy in Annville, and entered Lebanon Valley College in 1914. He graduated in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On June 30, 1914, he married Edith Basehore of Harrisburg.

While still in his teens, Clyde Lynch had dedicated himself to the United Brethren ministry, and for the remainder of his life pursued a double career as preacher and educator. His interests were wide, his energy stupendous. In 1909 he received Quarterly Conference License to preach, and Annual Conference License in 1910. In 1916, while a student at Lebanon Valley College, he was ordained.

Before coming to college, he had served for a year, 1911–1912, as regular pastor on the Centerville Circuit in Lancaster County. In 1912, while still a preparatory student, he received appointment to churches in Linglestown and Rockville in Dauphin County. Throughout his undergraduate career, he continued to serve these two churches.

Of a deeply emotional nature and torn by conflicting impulses, Clyde Lynch at first found difficulty in adapting himself to the equable, dispassionate atmosphere of academic life. It was the Rev. Alvin E. Shroyer, Professor of Bible and Greek, who saved him for his subsequent high honors in the educational field.

Professor Shroyer's son David writes:

I remember Clyde very well, when he was in College. When he first came to school from Harrisburg he had a very difficult time getting adjusted. . . . Clyde came to my Father and said he thought he could make the grade if he could come under my Father's daily influence. He wanted to move into our home; unfortunately, at the time all of our rooms were filled for we always had two to four college boys living with us, in addition to Prof. Wanner. But it was deter-





*Rev. Clyde A. Lynch, D.D., Ph.D.  
President, 1932-1950*

mined that he could come to school on the early morning train from Harrisburg and return on the later afternoon train. My Father would provide a desk in his study and Clyde could live with us during the day when not in classes. This arrangement worked out very successfully and we both know of the mark Dr. Lynch made in the field of Religious Education.

To Clyde A. Lynch, as to many another college boy, Professor Shroyer brought the turning point in a life.

After graduation from Lebanon Valley College, he entered Bonebrake (now United) Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio. During his student days there, 1918-1921, he served as pastor of churches at Antioch and Pymont in Montgomery County, Ohio. With a B.D. from Bonebrake, he returned to Pennsylvania, serving as Pastor at Ephrata from 1921 to 1925. In the latter year, he received the A.M. degree from Lebanon Valley College.

From 1925 to 1930, he was pastor of the U. B. Second Church in Philadelphia. In recognition of his services to the church, his Alma Mater in 1928 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Still pursuing his scholastic career, he enrolled in the Department of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, where, for two years, 1928-1930, he was Assistant Instructor in Psychology. From Penn, he received an A.M. degree in 1929.

Having finished the required courses leading to the Ph.D. degree, with

only his thesis to write, he was able to accept a call to the faculty of Bonebrake in 1930, where he served as Professor of Homiletics and Practical Theology. In 1931 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

So it was that in 1932, on the death of President Gossard, the Board of Lebanon Valley, who had wanted a good speaker to make the College better known and who for years past had been seeking to fill the faculty with holders of the doctorate, seized the opportunity of getting a good speaker and a Ph.D. at the same time for the top position. They appointed the Rev. Clyde A. Lynch, A.B., A.M., D.D., Ph.D., President of the College. It was understood that Dr. Paul S. Wagner, steady, tactful, and experienced in local college affairs, should be Assistant to the President. Paul's illness, however, soon ended this happy partnership.

The energies that had been so conspicuous in Dr. Lynch's student days were now turned to the account of the College, and, as the wheels of world-wide history turned, all his powers were needed. To bring the College safely through the lean years of the Great Depression and immediately thereafter to untangle the agonizing problems of the Second World War as they affected the small Liberal Arts colleges—that was the task to which he gave without stint the remainder of his days.

Like all college presidents, he found himself "a slave to the public." Unlike most of them, he would not have changed this condition if he could.

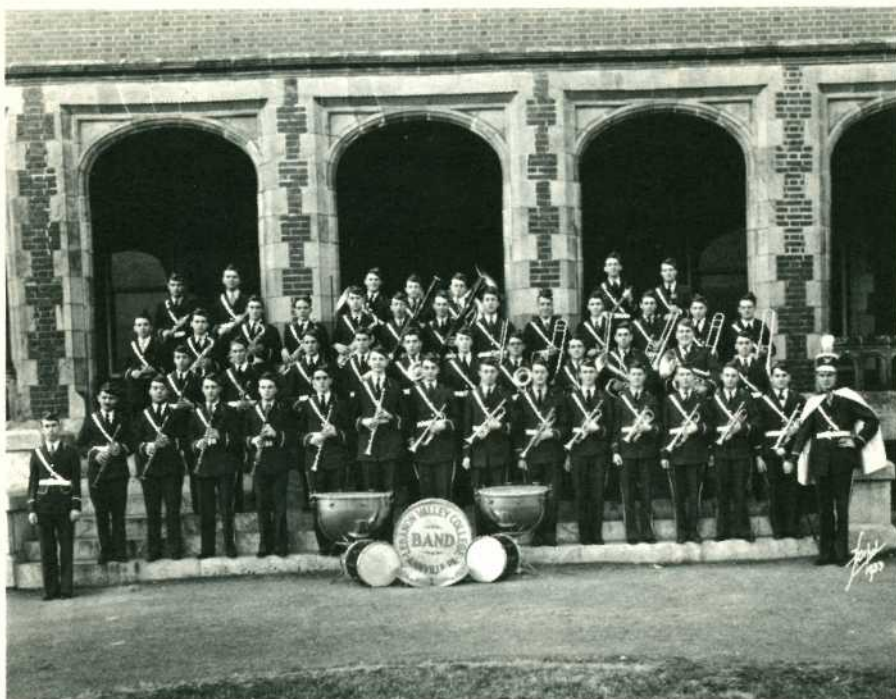
"Well, after all," he wrote to Professor Edwin H. Sponseller, author of *Crusade for Education*, "I think that I should rather live a busy life and drop off suddenly some day than to spare myself too much and live to a ripe but uneventful old age."

He arrived on the Lebanon Valley campus on November 23, 1932, and proceeded to acquaint himself, as he reported to the East Pennsylvania Conference, with the duties of his office. The first of these was to keep the College before the public. That became his prime mission. Through rain and shine, snow and sleet, sickness and health, he attended to it faithfully and triumphantly.

Since last commencement [he informed the Board, June 1, 1934] I have delivered 133 addresses. 92 of these were religious, 28 educational, 9 civic, and 4 fraternal. The policy of the Finance Committee to enable your president to render his services to the churches of our cooperating conferences without expense to them has created new interest and a growing spirit of cooperation with reference to the college. . . .

I have attended the more important state, regional, and national meetings of the various educational associations and have represented the college at a number of academic convocations. . . .

Next year he reported 127 addresses delivered,



*The Lebanon Valley College Band, 1933  
Prof. Edward P. Rutledge on extreme left*

including commencement addresses at Reinerton, Leola, Wernersville, New Holland, Womelsdorf, John Harris at Harrisburg, Shenandoah College, and the Nurses' Training School of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon.

One of the best things Dr. Lynch accomplished in his first years at the College was the cleaning up of the Men's Dormitory (Kreider Hall). In the mid-thirties, it was a living museum of hoodlumism. The proctors could do nothing. It may be recalled what had happened to Professor Shippee in Ollie Butterwick's day.

The Faculty was much disturbed by the problem. Dr. Grimm, who had been asked to investigate, said he would be unable to make a full report unless it could be recorded on asbestos! In desperation, the Faculty considered placing a young couple in the Dormitory to see if a woman's presence might not help. Professor and Mrs. Carmean volunteered.

When they went in, they were shocked at what they found: "Not one door in the building left intact," as they recall. "They had all been kicked in. Plaster on the ceilings was water-soaked, coming off in chunks with the lath showing.



Window panes were cracked and broken. Walls were pocked with bullet holes and brown-streaked with tobacco juice. Floors were covered with litter. The stench was nauseating."

The new proctors issued no commands. They did not spy. They did not preach. They let the boys know they were there to help. The boys asked to have the dormitory redecorated, and offered to pay increased room rent to help finance it. The College complied. The building was re-wired (providing convenient outlets), and the dark interior walls were redone in light paint. The floors were covered with an attractive linoleum. A proper shower room was installed in the basement. Hitherto, two showers in a dark little stall had had to suffice for 125 men.

It worked. Within five years, when the Carmeans moved out, tradition in the Dormitory was completely changed. No more doors were torn off their hinges and thrown downstairs. Forgotten was the night when Earl E. Wolf, '31 (today a retired U. S. Chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) was driven out of a second-story window and nearly killed. Almost forgotten, too was the malodorous evening when John R. Gongloff, '38, fired a shotgun from his window and killed a skunk.



*The Girls' Band, 1935*





*Life Work Recruits, 1936*

Human nature had not changed, but the unobtrusive presence of a lady and a gentleman had drawn out a latent chivalry which then "took over."

In the college world, an unhappy consequence of the great Depression was a reign of unbridled competition between colleges in student solicitation. Scouring the countryside for prospective freshmen became a faculty activity in which it was considered shameful not to engage. A few professors, during the student-hunting season, devoted a large part of their time to it.

One of the more wholesome effects of intercollegiate competition was the introduction of Competitive Scholarship Examinations. The custom was inaugurated at Lebanon Valley College on May Day (May 5), 1934, when ninety-one students, representing forty-six different high schools, gathered on the campus to compete for "Three full-time tuition scholarships, three half-tuition scholarships, and three day-student scholarships of \$50.00 each." These were to be divided between the College and the Conservatory on a 2:1 ratio.

It was hoped that these visitors (even those among them who failed to win

an award), once they had been treated as guests of the College and admitted without charge to the day's student events, would carry abroad word of the congenial atmosphere in which L. V. C. students pursued wisdom.

A more direct form of competitive advertising came from the newly established college Press Service. It had been organized with the assistance of members of the staff of the *Lebanon Daily News*.

Beginning in May of the same year, the College conducted a weekly program over a Harrisburg radio station. Other forms of "public relations" were resorted to. College buildings, personnel, and activities were photographed fore and aft, and pictures were prepared for distribution throughout the constituency. A regular *Alumni Bulletin* was published, and an Alumni Secretary was appointed. For the benefit of prospective visitors, "Lebanon Valley College" road signs were set up on the highways.

Trying to infuse something of his own activism into the faculty, Dr. Lynch encouraged his professors to bowl, play basketball, write, speak, join clubs, and attend more educational meetings.

With the aid of these and other public relations measures, the College weathered the Depression. Between 1933 and 1938, the enrollment of full-time students remained substantially the same. But the Depression had taken heavy toll of the endowment. Despite an increase in student fees and a decrease in faculty salaries, the College was again facing a financial crisis—the ghost of which was supposed to have been laid by Dr. Gossard. There was talk of a new endowment campaign.

Then came the war. For two years its purely European phase cast an ominous shadow. After Pearl Harbor, the national emergency threatened every small college in the country. At L. V. C. the male student body shrank pitifully. Dr. Wallace had to cast his annual Shakespeare play from the class roster of young ladies. It was not until the G.I.'s began to replenish male ranks that English 66 could produce *Henry IV*, Part I, with C. Alvin Berger and Thomas J. Schaak as Prince Hal and Falstaff.

Dr. Lynch's report to the Board in 1943 echoed an old appeal that had been all too familiar during the College's emaciated childhood:

. . . our cooperating conferences and the denomination should stand in readiness, as certain other denominations are doing, to provide emergency financial aid to the College, if the enrollment and reductions cannot save us from financial distress. It is absolutely impossible for the College to be self-sustaining in this dark period of the world's history. Unless such aid should come, Lebanon Valley College will likely become a deplorable casualty of the war. . . . The government is not out to save the colleges but primarily to serve the armed forces. . . . If our college is to be saved, we must do it ourselves, and there should be no delusions to the contrary.

He announced the organization of a General Campaign Committee to raise

\$550,000 "for the purpose of creating a Physical Education Building, of increasing our endowment, and of liquidating our indebtedness."

Dr. Lynch was a psychologist. He understood the constituency, and the people (to whom he had contributed so ungrudgingly his time and talents as a speaker) understood him. The financial campaign, headed by Dr. E. N. Funkhouser, who contributed all the campaign expenses, was a great success, even though it had been undertaken in these difficult war years. On May 19, 1944, the President was able to make a cheerful report to the Board of Trustees:

Of the twelve years of my administration this college year has been the worst of times and the best of times: the worst of times because there are sixty-nine fewer students here than at the corresponding period last year and a minus difference in the total registrations of the two years of 139, resulting in a deficit of over \$18,000, the best of times because of our having exceeded a half-million dollars in our campaign to raise \$550,000 for the erection of a physical-education building, the augmenting of the endowment fund, and the liquidation of an indebtedness in the amount of \$50,000, representing the balance of more than \$279,000 spent during the last twenty years for plant additions, improvements and repairs, \$58,000 of which was expended for capital outlays during the last



*The Green Blotter Club at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Struble, 1939*

Courtesy D. Clark Carmean





*President Lynch lays the cornerstone of the Physical Education Building*

Courtesy D. Clark Carmean

nine years. But we are thankful that conditions are not worse—a major depression and a global war are not altogether conducive to the prosperity of liberal arts colleges. . . .

The student shrinkage continued. Under pressure of the national emergency, manpower regulations were repeatedly changed. More and more men were drawn into the services. Anxiety on the campus mounted. To the distress at casualty lists involving graduates and undergraduates, there was added uncertainty with regard to the College's survival.

For a time, the loss of students had been slowed by deferments granted certain classes of men: ministerial students and those preparing for careers in some of the sciences. But even these were now uncertain. In February, 1944, colleges had been given a quota of possible deferments, for which claims were to be filed with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission. But, reported Dean A. H. M. Stonecipher to the Board on May 19, 1944, "Soon after this was arranged, the whole plan





*Dennis Sherk Presenting the Colors, 1942*

Courtesy D. Clark Carmean

was abolished. . . ." For a time local boards were able to postpone, at least to the end of a semester, the calling up of the deferred men. But announcement came that there were to be no more deferments after July 1st.

As it turned out, government aid to the colleges came in a flood at the end of the war. On May 11, 1945, Dean Stonecipher was able to announce to the Board the main features of the projected G.I. Bill of Rights:

The veteran may receive from one to four years of education, depending upon the length of his service. He is entitled to a maximum of \$500 a year for institutional charges for tuition, food, books, etc. In addition he will receive \$50 a month for subsistence, if without dependent, or \$75 a month if with dependent. These provisions are generous and will be of great service to the ex-soldier and of advantage to the colleges.

With the return of peace, President Lynch presented to conference, in September, 1945, a brief summary of the College's active contribution to the nation's war effort:

Now that victory has been achieved it should be remembered that approximately 150 alumni and 250 undergraduates are reported in the College Office as having been in the armed and auxiliary services. Twelve were killed in action or died of wounds; two suffered accidental death, nine were wounded and four were prisoners of war. Five faculty members are still in the service.

The year 1946 saw many students and four faculty members returning to the campus. The faculty members were Frederic K. Miller (President-to-be), W. Merl Freeland and Joseph Battista of the Conservatory, and Coach "Jerry" Frock.

In September, President Lynch was able to make a cheerful report to the East Pennsylvania Conference: "We have emerged without indebtedness, have acquired considerable property, have completed a successful financial campaign, have raised our endowment to a million dollars and have the largest student body in our history."

By 1948 he could report a still larger enrollment: 817 full-time students, of which number 445, or 53%, were veterans. It was not without reason that he had observed a few months before that "there has not been a normal college year during my incumbency." The sudden influx of students had its own embarrassing effects. Classes were too large and teaching schedules were overloaded.

But the veterans were a blessing to the College in more ways than one. Not only did they provide financial security to the College but scholastic maturity as well. The comment of the English Department may be pertinent at this point. These men, who had seen life at its intensest, understood the thrust of great literature; and for the most part they responded more readily than others to the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. "Out of the strong cometh forth sweetness."

By 1950, full-time enrollment was beginning to recede. In that year it dropped to 760. Few veterans were now entering. But Dr. Lynch's task had been accomplished. He had seen the College surmount two dangerous crises, the Depression and the War. More than that, he had begun to build anew. On May 6, 1950, he laid the cornerstone of the Physical Education Building which he had come to look upon as his very special project, and which, when completed, was to bear his name.

All through these difficult years, 1932 to 1950, neither Dr. Lynch nor Mrs. Lynch had ever spared themselves. He made himself always available for outside speaking engagements, as the Board at the outset had asked him to do. She made herself the friendly hostess at home, entertaining students untiringly and with a warmth rendered the more pointed by her remarkable gift for remembering names. Her "at home" days—one for each of the four classes, Freshman, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors—will not soon be forgotten.

For some time past, President Lynch's health had been uncertain. In the summer of 1950, the doctors ordered him to cancel all speaking engagements, and he "scratched" seventy-two from his calendar for the remaining four months of the year.

A few days later he died, August 6, 1950—like Dr. Gossard still "in harness" as he had hoped to be.



*Solomon Caulker, '41*

*Vice-Principal of Fourabah Bay College, Sierra Leone, one of a group of African leaders who were educated at Lebanon Valley College. He died in a plane crash near Dakar, August 29, 1960, on his return from the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States, held at Rehovoth, Israel.*

*Among the others, Alfred Tennyson Sumner, '02, was the author of grammars of the Mende, Sherbo, and Temne languages. His son, the Hon. Doyle Sumner, Minister of Natural Resources, Sierra Leone, attended Lebanon Valley College, 1936-1938.*

*Courtesy D. Clark Carmean*



*College Glee Club, 1947-1948*



*Athletic Council, 1937*

Front row: C. R. Gingrich, E. H. Stevenson, R. R. Butterwick, C. G. Dotter  
Top row: Emerson Metoxen (coach), President C. A. Lynch, M. L. Stokes,  
J. W. Frock (coach)





*May Queen, 1949*  
*Janet Weaver, Queen; Martha Miller, Maid of Honor*  
Courtesy D. Clark Carmean

## CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR

### The Annual Murder

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE has always filled its quota of student pranks. Though the mode may change, the spirit that prompts them will be with us as long as the generations continue to replenish themselves with young; and oldsters, though they may inveigh against the ill discipline of modern youth, will always recall with satisfaction their own peccadilloes of the day before yesterday.

All humor is said to be based on the unexpected, the incongruous. This will explain the special attention the Death League gave to ministerial students. It used to take these gentlemen at night to the cemetery, tie them to tombstones, and have them preach for hours to the dead.

The awe in which the Death League (or its heirs and assigns) was held did not derive entirely from physical violence. Its members knew how to appeal to the imagination.

I had the strangest feeling the other night [wrote a freshman, Norman M. Boudier, October 10, 1940]. I was ready for bed when two upper-classmen knocked on the door. When I opened the door, they stepped in, the one holding a foot and a half long paddle, and the other a five foot paddle. I still don't know what they wanted, but at any rate they asked who my roommate was, looked casually about and left. It was very impressive.

The scattering of iodine crystals—but it would be unwise to develop this theme in a book that might fall into the wrong hands. For the same reason we shall not elaborate the story of some college chicken stealers, who, summoned to report at the town magistrate's office, gathered in a body about that diminutive structure, locked the door, picked up the building with all its contents, and carried it away. Adults may apply to Mrs. Laura (Reider) Muth, '92, of Hershey, for fuller detail. Better left untold, also, is the adventure of Edith Lehman, '13 (Mrs. Ralph Bartlett) who, with her classmates Lottie Spessard and Florence Christeson entered the chapel at midnight intending to remove the hymnbooks and put tacks on the professors chairs on the platform—only to be interrupted by her brother, John Lehman, and his friends,

who after all, as she remembers "did a better job." They silenced the organ and removed all the chapel seats.

Old Freshman Rules and their infraction make picturesque telling. It was remarked in 1941 by Norman Boudier, then a sophomore, that, "The persons who are making this years punishments sure have a sense of humor."

It seems the Men's Senate had just punished a Junior, who had been turned in by a Senior for failure to observe class standing. They required him to sit on the front six inches of his chair in the dining hall and eat a "square meal" for two meals.

"A cocky football player, a freshman, must hobble himself with a foot of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. rope and wear a gag and boxing gloves.

"The prize one has been put on a freshman who has been turned in for two weeks. He must wear a green ribbon under his chin and tied into a bow on top of his head, must roll up his trousers above his knees, suck a lollipop, and pull a toy after him wherever he goes."

All freshmen that year were obliged to carry matches, to say "hello" to everyone, to "tip their dinks" to all women, and never to walk on the grass.

In the history of malefaction at L. V. C., no case in memory can surpass the Theft of the African Leopard and its astonishing aftermath, the Purloined Buffalo Horns.

The stuffed leopard from Sierra Leone, West Africa, prized gift of the missionary William M. Martin, '18, who shot it, reposed for years in the Tyrone Biological Museum on the third floor of the Administration Building. One night it disappeared, and its whereabouts for some time thereafter remained a campus mystery.

It turned up at length in Lebanon, its abductors having deposited it at night on the steps of the old Post Office at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets. The police of Lebanon are entitled to credit for its discovery and capture. A patrolman driving up Eighth Street in a cruiser car saw indistinctly—day was just breaking—a strange object on the steps. In the half light, the leopard looked larger than life. The officer stopped the car, sprang out, and pulled a revolver. For one split second he had the animal at bay—and for the rest of his life enjoyed the joke on himself.

It had been Dr. Gossard's policy to leave the Administration Building unlocked at night lest locks prove a temptation to student pranksters. But, after the recovery of the leopard, it was thought unwise to leave its precious pelt exposed to such as might wish to emulate the exploit of its first abductors. Arndt Brighton, appointed its bodyguard, was stationed in the hall opposite the only door to the Biological Laboratory.

One night, while he was sitting in front of that doorway, a pair of buffalo horns disappeared from the museum behind it. They were soon recovered, having been left by the student burglars conspicuously on the roof of the heating plant. But the mystery how the horns could have been abstracted



went long unsolved. The only door to the museum had been under strict observation. The windows had not been tampered with. Nothing had been broken, nothing disturbed. There were no footprints.

The writer is not sure that the case has ever been completely cleared up, but this is what he has heard. College boys climbed to the roof of the building and opened a trapdoor above the museum. One boy was lowered head first, and, suspended by his heels, lifted the horns from the top of a case. Rumor has it that it was Bill Clark, '39, who made the descent and Charlie Brown, '39, who held him and pulled him back.

There was one student hoax (aimed at the freshmen) which, repeated year after year and always successfully, achieved such perfection of form and distinction of style as to bring it into the realm of the highest folk art. That was the Annual Murder. It was more than a campus affair. All Annville was proud of it. It was talked about throughout the college constituency. Graduates told their younger brothers and sisters. Many of the freshmen had heard of it before they came up. But so well was the dénouement prepared for, the action gathering momentum over a number of days, that when a shot was heard and an upper-classman was seen stretched out on the grass with tomato ketchup trickling from his mouth, no freshman suspected the possibility of deception. The reality of what they had seen was so overwhelming that even a categorical statement from authority that the thing was merely make-believe (as Miss Myers assured hysterical girls under her care in West Hall) had no effect whatever on minds carried away by the notion that they had witnessed the passing of a Christian soul.

Superb action and timing were the keys to success. The theme was as old as the Blue Mountains—but to freshmen it was as new and soul-satisfying as the epic of Troy had been to the ancient Greeks. The gist of it was simple: Boy Steals Girl from His Roommate. (It had to be his roommate for the sake of convenience in preparing next day's script.)

One circumstance, peculiar to L. V. C., contributed to the success of the deception. It was an old tradition on this campus—only very slowly being liberalized—that once a boy had dated a co-ed, they were "hooked" for duration—the duration, that is to say, of their college careers. To break that compact, short of graduation, was a scandal.

So it came about, in late September or early October every year, that when student A was observed going to the post office with student B's girl, a hushed awe and apprehension fell over the campus. Upper-classmen understood, but played their supporting roles without a miscue. The girl at issue was tearful, pleading, courageous. Between the male principals, protests were exchanged, taunts, recriminations, and at last blows, producing all over the campus a crescendo of mass tension. On the last night of all, Student A again took student B's girl to the post office and returned to quarters with the air of a conqueror.

It was at this point that there arose the greatest danger of a give-away, for



members of the faculty and the citizenry of Annville (appraised of the impending tragedy by a reliable grapevine) had taken up advantageous positions among the trees within sight of the Men's Dorm. That danger, however, had been anticipated. Instructions had been issued to all freshmen in residence to remain in the dormitory for a House Meeting.

Professor and Mrs. D. Clark Carmean, who for years were proctors living in the Dorm, have left record of the night's doings. An established routine was usually followed.

Just a few minutes before ten o'clock, the aggrieved party would reek of alcohol, take a gun, knock on the doors, and look for his rival, so all the freshmen would know he was on the loose. On the stroke of ten, he would catch his man in the archway and shoot him.

The man shot, had a capsule of ketchup in his mouth, and bit it. Blood appeared to dribble down his chin.

At about the same time, another revolver was fired through an open window and thrown out on to the grass to provide incriminating evidence for such Perry Masons as should be drawn into the case.

The freshmen [continues Mrs. Carmean] on hearing the shot, would pour out of their rooms but stand at a distance. The murderer would run; there was a car waiting for him. The murdered man [after the college nurse had administered first aid] would be put in a car, and then the freshmen were put in cars to give blood. Many of them were in their pajamas. They [the drivers] would drop them at the door of the hospital and tell them to run inside and tell what they had come for. They asked at the desk, but were told, "There is nobody of that name here." When they got out, the car was gone.

In 1939 the murder took place on a cold night in October. We knew that a number of freshmen had gone to Lebanon, but not all of them had come back. One party in particular was missing. At eleven o'clock we got a car and drove to Lebanon. We found a little group standing on the street waiting for a lift. They didn't know that it was all a fake. When they found the murdered man was not at the one hospital, they walked across the city to another hospital. Bob Tschop ['39] was one of those freshmen, and Raymond Smith ['39] (now an attorney) was another. There were about three more.

When Wilbur Leech ['37] was at L. V. C., the person killed was a Catholic, and they sent Leech to get a priest. The priest, who knew about it, was playing cards. He said, "I'll come when I finish this hand." Leech got so excited he tipped the table over. . . .

Robert Tilford, a freshman, leaped on the running board of the car supposedly taking the dying man to the hospital (they planned just to drive the victim a few blocks and then turn back), and they had to keep on driving. He was a conjuror, and he thought he was helping by making a noise like a motor siren. So they took him to Lebanon. They sent him in to the hospital to alert the staff, and when he came out they had disappeared.

Mike Smith, who sold soft drinks on Railroad Street, was known to have

taken a correspondence course in the Science of Detection. He was, accordingly, called in as an expert on crime. The police were sent for. The town constabulary came obligingly and kept a straight face, being in the know. Once an over-enthusiastic freshman managed to bring in a state policeman, who came quite innocently, expecting to find a case of homicide—much to the subsequent embarrassment of the College, which received an official admonition.

While all this ferment was going on, the murderer was usually holed up behind drawn blinds in some professor's or townsman's house, waiting for the hue and cry to die down and for the hour of truth to strike.

Just one more thing had to come, the finishing touch. We leave it to an eye-witness to introduce it in appropriate context at the conclusion of his deposition. Norman Boudier is writing to his parents from the vantage point of his sophomore year:

*October 5, 1941*

. . . The annual murder is under way to its climax this coming Wednesday night. It's a lot of fun building up the story of how the one fellow is taking the other's girl away from him.

*October 8, 1941*

Well, the murder is in full swing. Last night during supper, Dick Beckner and Walt Ebersole had another fight. Walt went so far as to throw a chair at Dick. It is very well planned this year. Walt is the murderer; it is his girl that is going out with Dick. The murder takes place tonight, and Walt and Dick had another fight just outside of chapel this morning.

*October 12, 1941*

Well, Wednesday night as you know was the night of the "murder." It went off really very well. This year at a few minutes after ten four shots were heard, and the "killer" escaped. Dick Beckner, the corpse, was lying on the ground, with "blood" running from his wounds in the chest.\* He was shot on the campus, about fifty feet from the archway. For several minutes the crowd of students was held back, and since there was very little light, the shooting looked real. A few of the girls were crying, and finally Janet Schopf came screaming across the campus only to faint when she saw Dick. Dick was then placed in a car, but before the car pulled away, the ambulance arrived and Dick was transferred from the car to the lighted ambulance. About five minutes after the ambulance was gone, a call came for blood transfusions and all the freshmen volunteered willingly. One freshman was sent to get Dr. Brubaker, and when he returned he reported that Dr. B. came to the window and said that this had occurred for the last 23 years. The freshman said that he thought the Dr. was crazy and should have his license revoked. I got in a car with two other upperclassmen and three freshmen and we went to the Lebanon Sanatorium. When we returned, Walt had been captured and a trial was held in Philo Hall; Walt was convicted of murder and then Dick's ghost turned up unwounded, to wish the class of '45 good luck. The rooms were very thoroughly wrecked and some fellows didn't get back until 3 a.m. One football player didn't get back until 7:30 the next

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\* For chest wounds, mercurochrome was preferred to ketchup.

morning. He had spent the night at Mount Gretna on a porch swing and covered with a rug.

The Annual Murder became a casualty of the Second World War. It survived the war itself, but, after peace was declared and veterans came to the campus, they watched the evolving Triangle with indignation, and not all of them were content to play a neutral role.

"A group who had been in the War and knew commando tactics," report the Carmeans, "planned to take care of the man who was cutting in on the other man's girl. One of that group told us they were going to do that. There were other reasons, but there was a real fear that harm was going to come to someone during the make-believe."

By Faculty action, the murder was banned. Since it was not, and by its very nature never could be, a clandestine affair like the Death League, the injunction held firm.

The precise routine which has been described on the preceding pages was not at all times adhered to. Professor Shroyer one year gave protection to an unwilling victim whose life had, at one point, been actually in danger. As David Shroyer narrates, the murderer that year was not the jealous lover but a man who had become demented without warning. A student he chased, being totally unsophisticated in these affairs, thought his time was at hand.

At the time he was a resident in rooms that were made available to about 20 boys in the unused portion of the Conservatory. [He] "ducked out of a window onto the 18" ledge that runs around the perimeter of the roof and outdistanced his pursuer for, in his deathly fear of the fate that was to befall him, he had no fear of the narrow ledge. The murderer in turn was quite concerned about the ledge, and [the victim] had his chance to escape. He came running over to our house, his breath coming in choked spasms and his eyes distended in fright. . . . he dashed in the back door and without a word ran to the second floor and crawled under a bed! Needless to say the murderer had to search for another victim, but those who saw the staged scene never forgot it! I saw many enactments in passing years but few were as successful as that one!

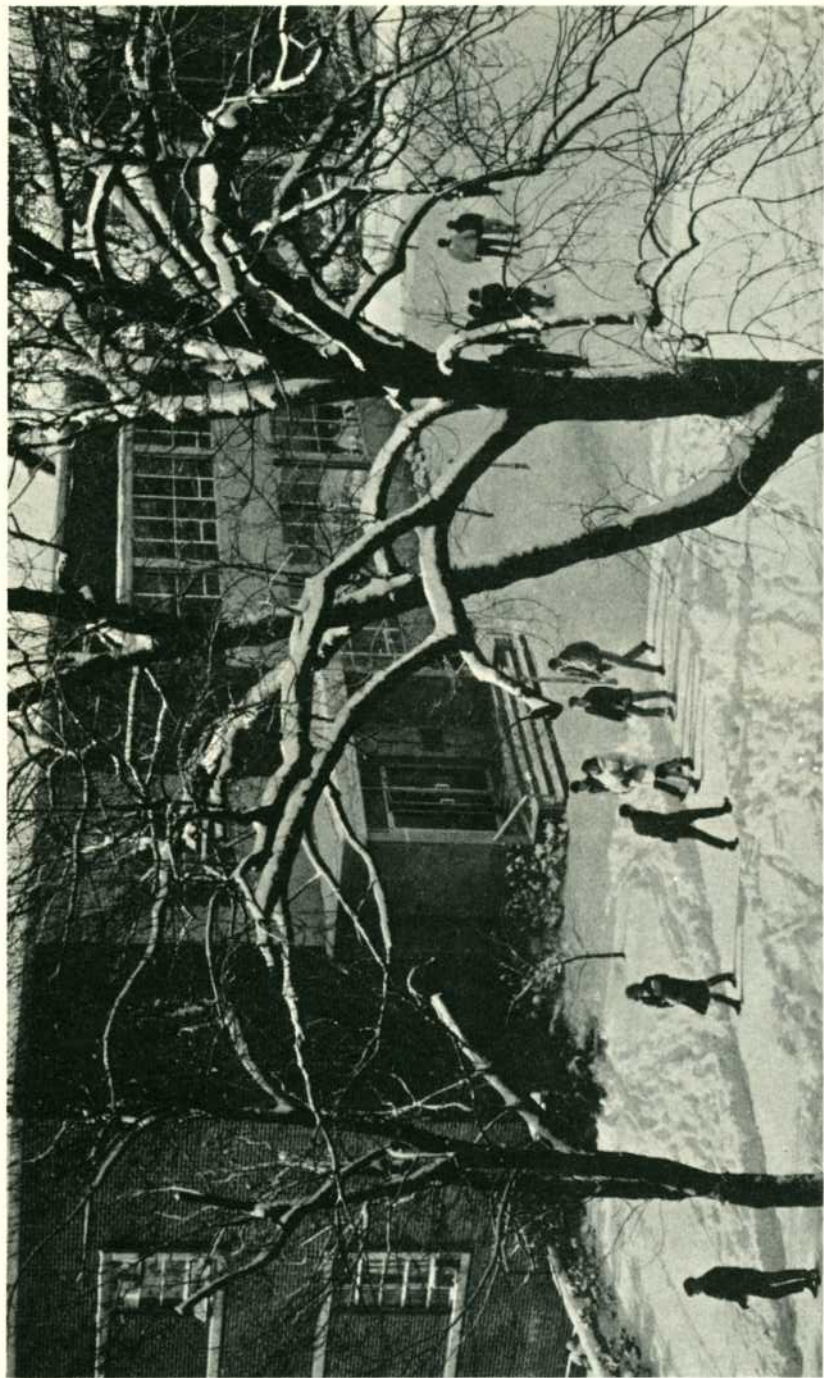




*Freshman-Sophomore Tug of War, 1964*







*Gossard Memorial Library, January, 1965*

Courtesy Bruce C. Sonders

## CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

### President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy

I now look into the dim future and the faith by which the elders obtained a good report enables me to behold unseen things. As the years roll on, I see the children, grandchildren and a long line of their descendants flocking back to this spot bringing with them thankofferings to endow the College and provide the needed means for the highest and best education.

Thomas Rhys Vickroy, 1892

THE YEAR 1950 was a difficult one for the College. The Depression, followed by the Second World War, the G. I. "explosion" (when the student population rocketed from about 200 to 800), and the Korean War which reduced it sharply again—all these had inevitably left rough edges at the College. In 1950, the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education (the accrediting agency of the Middle States Association) advised the College to undertake certain adjustments and to complete them no later than 1952.

That was the uncomfortable situation with which Dr. Frederic Keiper Miller was confronted when, in August, 1950, after the death of President Lynch, he was elected Acting President by the Board of Trustees.

Questioned about those difficult days, Dr. Miller said: "The Korean War had posed many problems: Student enrollment, loss of faculty, the concern of the nation in the warfare then going on; and so all of our energies were directed to keeping the College open and alive."

In this Centennial Year, 1966, the College stands high in reputation among its academic associates. Dr. Miller is not only President of Lebanon Valley College but also former President of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities as well as former President of the Evangelical United Brethren Administrators. The College is accredited by the Middle States Association, and President Miller is a member of that body's accrediting Commission, the very agency that had stimulated the College in 1950 to raise its sights.

How that transformation has taken place is the subject of this chapter.

By birth, training, and aptitude, Dr. Frederic K. Miller was exactly fitted for the presidency of Lebanon Valley College, and the time was ripe for him.

He was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, the son of the Rev. Dr. Harry E.



*Frederic K. Miller, Ph.D., Litt.D.  
Acting President, 1950–1951  
President, 1951–*

Miller, who for forty-one years (1904–1945) served as pastor of the ever-expanding Lebanon Salem, “mother of churches.” Active and courageous, a vigorous partisan but open-minded, Harry Miller was feared, respected, and loved (all at once) by men of every section of the United Brethren Church, whether they were conservative or liberal.

“Fritz” Miller, on graduating from Lebanon High School, came up to the College in 1925. He soon distinguished himself on the campus as an “all-round” student: scholar, athlete, and leader of men. Graduating with the class of ’29, he went on to continue the study of History at the University of Pennsylvania, winning an M.A. degree in 1931 and a Ph.D. in 1948. During the intervening span of seventeen years, he acquired experience as an Assistant in History at the University of Pennsylvania (1931–1933), and as a teacher of Social Studies and coach of basketball at the Lebanon Senior High School (1933–1939). Invited to teach at his Alma Mater, he served as Chairman of the Department of History at Lebanon Valley College from 1939 to 1950.

No less important to him in his preparation for the administrative position to which he was soon to be called, was his term of service (for which he was granted two years leave of absence from the College, 1943–1945) with the U. S. Army in Europe. From 1948 to 1950, he was Assistant to the President of the College.



## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

Appointed Acting President immediately on Dr. Lynch's death, he so ably demonstrated his fitness for the emergency that on June 1, 1951, the Board of Trustees elected him President. On November 13 following, he was formally inaugurated.

The first college issue with which he was faced was, to use his own word for it, SURVIVAL. The report on the College by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education had been less than wholly favorable. Dr. Miller and his Board knew very well that to lose accreditation by that body would place the College at an almost hopeless disadvantage.

At the outset, President and Board came to an understanding.

"Fritz" Miller, son of his father, put the issue quite simply and firmly: "Do you want a *good* college?"

On receiving an affirmative answer, he stated boldly the financial implications of such a declaration: money for faculty salaries, for a good library, for properly-equipped scientific laboratories, for more dormitories, for a dining hall, for a chapel.

The Board liked his mettle and agreed to his terms. They gave him full support. Under the leadership of the Board Chairman, Dr. Elmer N. Funkhouser, and the two Conference Superintendents, the Rev. Dr. David E. Young and the Rev. Dr. (later Bishop) Paul E. V. Shannon, the Board joined him in a massive campaign to restore the confidence of the Middle States Association and, having accomplished that, to continue in the same direction until at last the faith of the College's founders should be fulfilled.

To an alumnus coming back to the College after a long absence, the change seen in the campus today is startling: new buildings everywhere and a vast extension of college property—west of White Oak Street, east of College Avenue, North of Sheridan Avenue, and even across the railroad tracks. Still more remarkable is the change in the scholastic atmosphere. The College has lost its parochialism and its resentful feeling of inferiority.

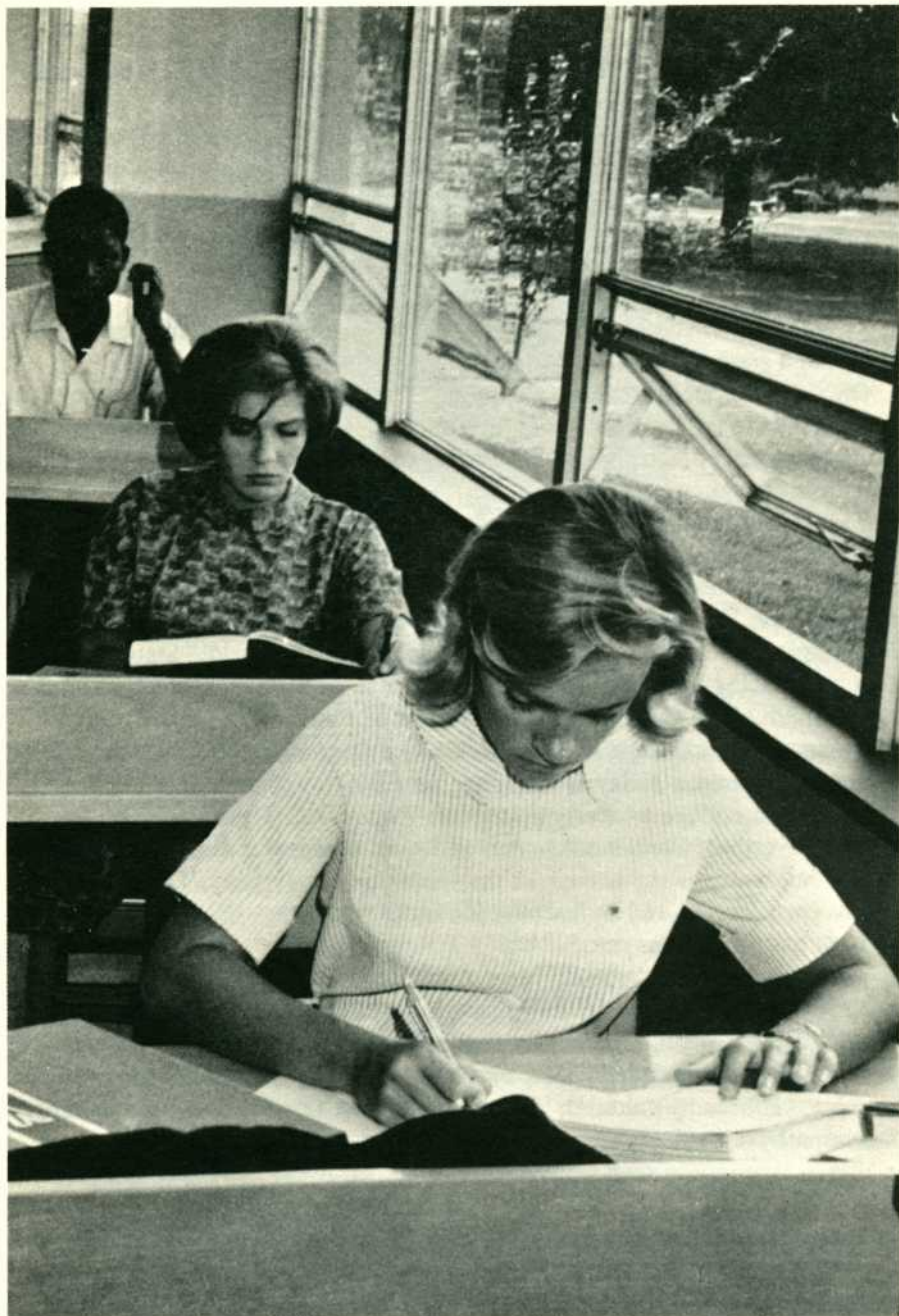
How has this change come about?

As Dr. Miller recalls those early days, the Board at the outset agreed to make the improvement of faculty salaries the No. 1 item on the *agenda*. It appeared to be a prime necessity if the College was to attract and hold the kind of faculty it needed: men and women highly specialized in academic training, yet broadly cultured; lovers of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful; in sympathy with the aims of a Christian liberal arts college; and persons of a kind to take root in such a place and give it their lives.

If money is the root of all evil, it is also the key to much good. Dr. Gossard used to say to prospective donors, "There is nothing the matter with this college that money won't correct." In recent years this thought has penetrated to the right places.

Heartening evidence of the increased acceptance of responsibility by the College's three major constituencies—the alumni, the Church, and the business





*Gossard Memorial Library  
A corner of the main reading room*

## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

community—was seen in the success of the Development Program of 1955–1956 under the leadership of Dr. Elmer N. Funkhouser, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The original Pattern for Progress had a goal of \$900,000, but the campaign was so successful that ultimately \$1,090,000, was raised, of which the Church contributed approximately \$500,000 in its United Crusade, while our alumni, business community, and friends raised the rest. At about the same time the College was greatly encouraged by a grant of \$159,200 from the Ford Foundation, and in subsequent years by a greatly enlarged Annual Giving Program. Such support made possible the immediate erection of needed buildings, and gave the strongest assurances for the future.

On May 18, 1957, three buildings were dedicated: the Gossard Memorial Library, the Science Building (in memory of Dr. Andrew Bender and Dr. Samuel Derickson), and the Mary Capp Green Residence Hall for Women. Mrs. Green herself attended, together with members of the Gossard, Bender, and Derickson families.

### THE GOSSARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The opening in June, 1957, of the Gossard Memorial Library, saw the happy conclusion of a ninety-year-old Battle of the Books.

The movement for a proper college library had begun modestly enough with this announcement in the 1866–1867 *Catalogue*: “The *Boehm Library*, consisting of well-selected books, is accessible to all students. Donations in books or money are earnestly solicited for this Library.”

A library committee of three persons—Mr. Cyrus A. Loose, Mr. David Crider, and Miss Sallie M. Rigler—was appointed in January, 1867, to found the College Library. That the community was not too sympathetic is seen in the fact that, when the committee made its report four months later (on May 12), they had collected only a hundred books and \$89.39 in cash toward expansion. To say that their *hopes* were fulfilled is to take a very long view, for library expansion, though steady, was exceedingly slow for the first fifty-four years—that is, until 1921, when the Middle States Association gave the College a wholesome brush with death.

Some of the more significant stages in the evolution of the college library are listed below:

1874. The Library's first accession book listed 653 volumes. The Board of Trustees appropriated \$300 “to replenish the college library.”

1876. President Hammond reported that the Library had 1132 books.

1878. The Philokosmian Literary Society opened a Reading room in the basement of the Administration Building. There 9 dailies, 26 weeklies, and 24 monthlies were accessible on payment of a small fee. Soon the other

literary societies followed suit. The four libraries (College, Philo's, Kalo's, Clio's) together were the real nucleus of the coming College Library.

1883. The Library was given quarters in the new frame building facing College Avenue that housed also the departments of Natural Science, Music, and Art. "The Library," announced the *Catalogue* of 1882-1883, "is our great ally and aid in instruction."



*The Prayer Corner in the Library*



## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*



*Dr. Donald E. Fields, Librarian, and his staff, 1962-1963*

1888. The College Library was reported to contain 2,600 volumes.

1900. The Library-Science-Music-Art building was sold and removed to another site (where it still stands) on Sheridan Avenue near Ulrich Street. The College Library was given quarters in a room on the first floor of the Conservatory of Music.

1902. The three literary societies contributed their books to the College Library: Philo, 895 volumes; Kalo, 1,000; Clio, several hundred.

1903. The College Library adopted the Dewey System of classification.

1904. Andrew Carnegie gave \$20,000 for a new library building, the cornerstone of which was laid the same year.

1905. The Carnegie Library was opened, with Reba Lehman Librarian.

1921. The greatest single advance in the early development of the College Library was made with the appointment of Miss Helen Ethel Myers, the first fully professional librarian. This appointment was one of the principal moves made by President Gossard to win accreditation by the Middle States Association.

Miss Myers' first problem as Librarian is best explained in her own words:

When I first came to the Library, it was nothing but a playground for the students, and the Faculty had no respect for it. I had to break down that prejudice. Professor Derickson stood by me. He saw the chairs had been taken out of the Library and used for other purposes. They were all brought back, so we had chairs in our reference room for people to sit on. Then I secured the first really





*Lynch Memorial Building*  
Courtesy Bruce C. Souders

## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

good appropriation for books the Library had ever had. The first valuable book we bought was the Oxford English Dictionary. In the end, we had the Faculty back of us.

By selling textbooks, the Library managed to build up a little cash reserve, and so was able to bind its periodicals and make such purchases as the complete Index of the *New York Times*. Gradually the Library filled up its stack space, upstairs as well as down. Special collections came in: the Hiram Herr Shenk Collection of *Pennsylvaniana*, the Henry S. Heilman Library (purchased and donated by Dr. E. N. Funkhouser), the C. B. Montgomery Memorial Collection (donated by his sister, Mrs. H. H. Norton of Philadelphia), and the College Archives, which Miss Myers herself, President Lynch, Miss Gladys Fencil, and more recently Mrs. D. Clark Carmean have done most to gather. Inevitably the movement for a larger library gathered momentum.

When the Gossard Memorial Library was opened, it almost immediately became the focus of the College's intellectual life. "The true university in these days," wrote Carlyle, "is a collection of books." Faculty and students at L. V. C. would seem to agree. Student use of library facilities doubled at once.

"If ever an addition proved itself in the first year of operation, surely this one did," said Dr. Miller.

The year 1957 saw also the occupancy of the new Mary C. Green Residence Hall, and the partial use of Science Hall.

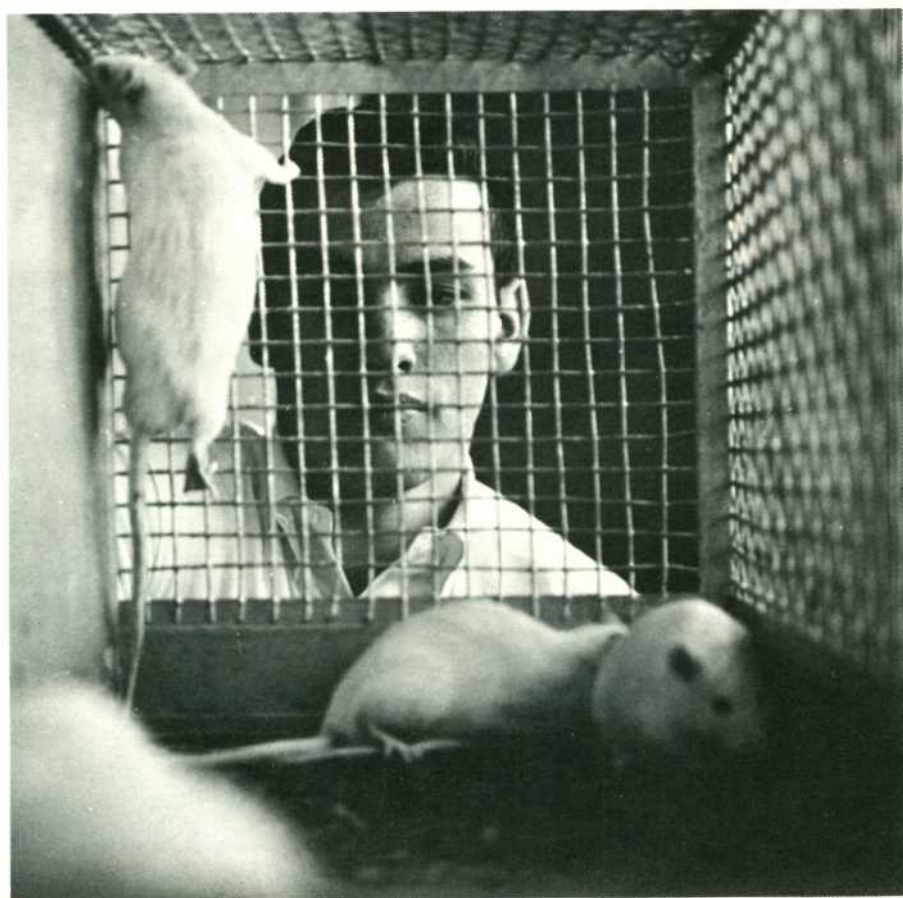
In December, 1955, the College had purchased the A. R. Kreider Manufacturing Company properties west of the campus, which included a three-story brick building on White Oak Street opposite the Men's Dormitory. This was transformed into Science Hall and dedicated in memory of Dr. Andrew Bender, '06, and Dr. Samuel H. Derickson, '02. In January, 1957, the Chemistry Department under Dr. Howard A. Neidig, '43, moved into the first floor. Later the Biology Department under Dr. Francis H. Wilson and Dr. V. Earl Light, '16, took position on the second and third floors, the removals being completed by September, 1959.

If 1957 was the College's *annus mirabilis*, 1958 ran it a close second. It was on July 16, 1957, that ground was broken for the new College Dining Hall, but it was not until September, 1958, that it came into use. Appetites increased in the large, comfortable, main dining room, with cafeteria service for breakfast and lunch, and waiter service for evening dinner. It proved immediately a morale builder, proving what women of discriminating mind have always known: that one way to the understanding heart is through the digestive tract. If further evidence be needed of that humble truth, it may be found in the enthusiastic student (and faculty) reception of the snack bar opened, 1958, in what had once been the Carnegie Library.

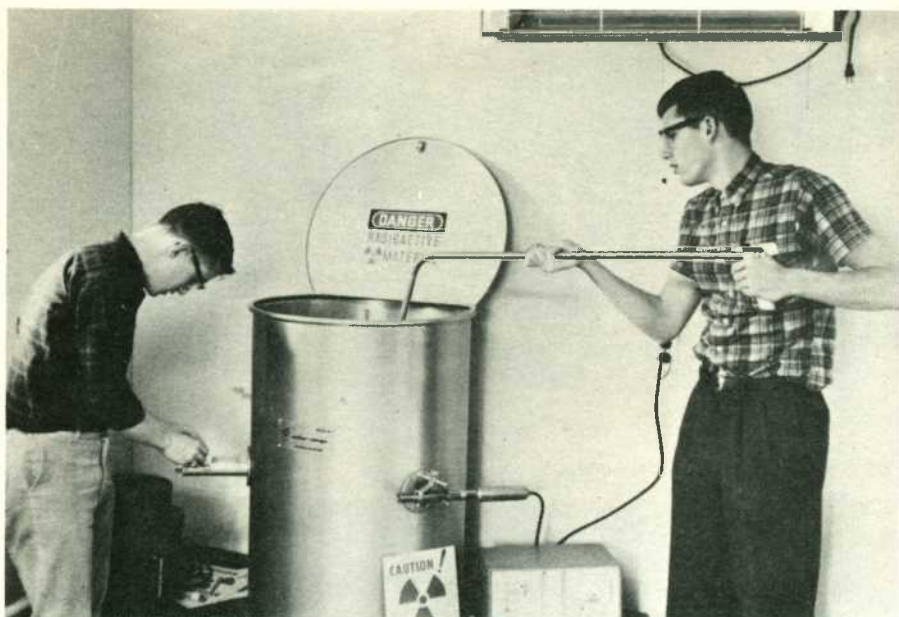


*Foreign Language Laboratory*

*In the Psychology Laboratory*

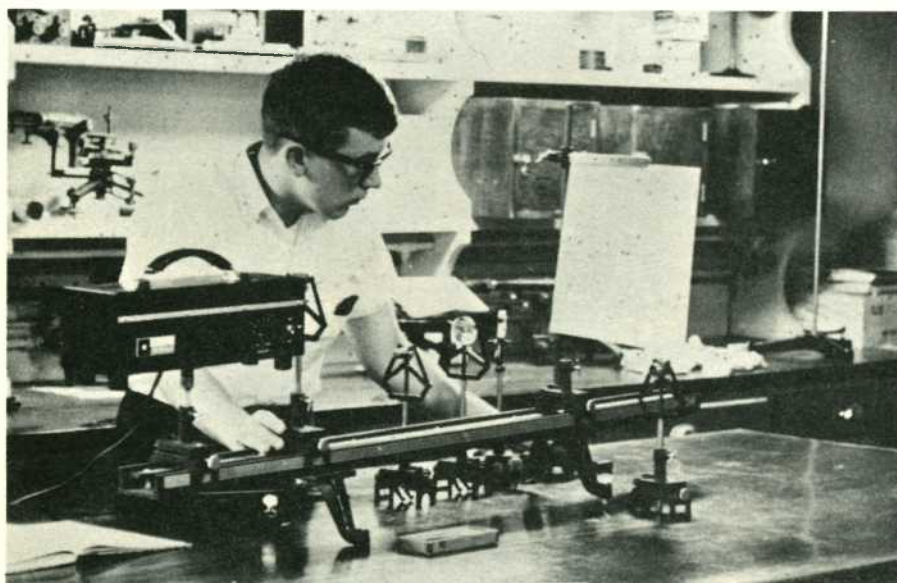






*Learning the principles of neutron radiation  
Bruce Bean, '68, with long-handled tongs, places the plutonium in position.*

Courtesy Bruce C. Souders



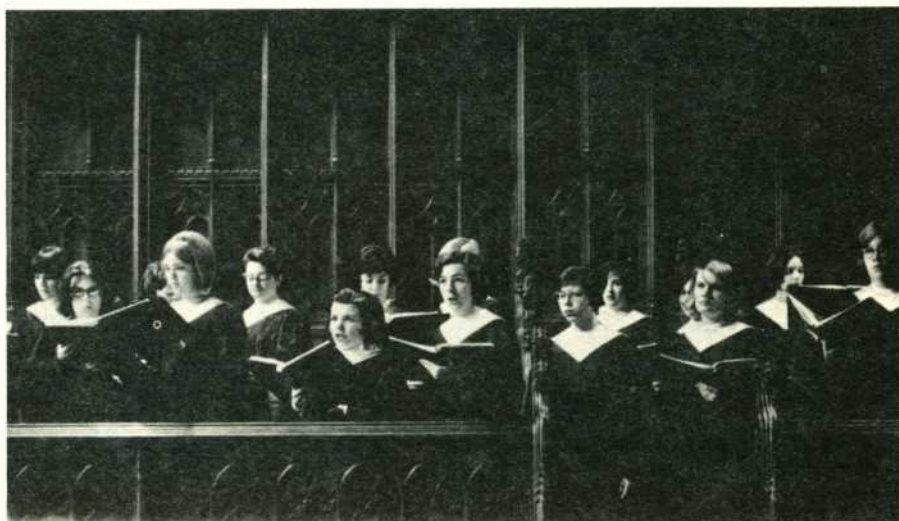
*The Laser Light is demonstrated by Harold A. Lutz, '65.*

Courtesy Bruce C. Souders



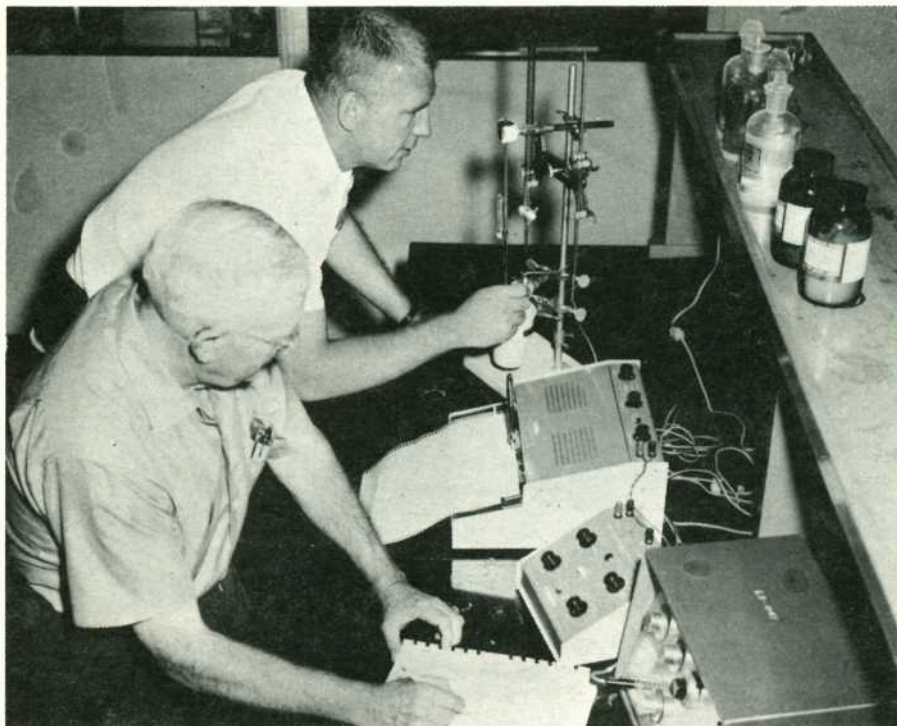
*Miss Mary E. Gillespie,  
Director of the Conservatory of Music, 1930-1957*

Courtesy D. Clark Carmean



*The Concert Choir at the Washington Cathedral, March 28, 1965*

Courtesy Bruce C. Souders



*The College's Chemistry Laboratories have been the center for the Laboratory Development Program of the Chemical Bond Approach Project. This program is devoted to designing an improved curriculum for teaching chemistry in secondary schools. It is financed by the American Chemical Society and the National Science Foundation.*





*Honors Students  
in an informal discussion with faculty members  
and guests from other campuses.*



*In the Biology Laboratory  
Students examine biological materials through  
compound and dissecting microscopes.*





*Hammond Hall,  
dedicated with Keister Hall, another men's residence, October 29, 1965.*



*The Basketball Team of 1952-1953  
entered NCAA tournament as Middle Atlantic Conference Champions, beating  
Fordham 80-67 before losing to Louisiana State and Wake Forest.  
George R. (Rinso) Marquette, Coach and Dean of Men since 1956; Richie Furda,  
Co-Captain; Marty Gluntz; Howie Landa; Lou Sorrentino; Herb Finkelstein (Fields);  
Don Grider; Bob Blakeney; Leon Miller, Co-Captain; Bill Vought; Jim Handley;  
Howie Kosier.*

## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

It was in the same year, 1958, that the student society, Delta Tau Chi, aided by the East Pennsylvania Conference and the Pennsylvania Conference, presented to the College an altar for the "prayer corner" in the Gossard Memorial Library. Dedicated by Bishop George E. Epp in memory of the late Bishop Paul E. V. Shannon, '18, who had been a devoted friend of the College, the corner is now in daily use for prayer and meditation.

Meanwhile the old Administration Building underwent corresponding change. Laboratories were set up on the third floor for Dr. Jean O. Love's Psychology Department and for Dr. Sara Elizabeth Piel's Foreign Language Department. The Physics Department, under Dr. Jacob L. Rhodes, '43, and Dr. Samuel O. Grimm, was moved from the second floor to the first floor and basement, its former place being taken by Dr. Barnard H. Bissinger's statistical laboratory and library-seminar room for the Mathematics Department.

Other physical improvements, too numerous to mention, transformed college accommodations. Private residences were purchased, renovated, and renamed, providing further dormitory space, new offices, and an air of spaciousness and efficiency the College had never seen before.

Among the many influences contributing to L. V. C.'s new intellectual outlook and the decline of parochialism, one of the foremost has been the widened geographical base from which students are recruited. Another has been the increase in faculty travel. Sabbatical leave (introduced in the college year of 1956-1957), of which Assistant Professor Theodore D. Keller, '48, was the first to avail himself, has done much to widen horizons. So also has the bringing to the campus of increasing numbers of scholars from other colleges and universities for lectures and student conferences. The invitations now being extended to learned societies to hold their annual conferences on this campus is another sign of academic maturity.

Best of all, perhaps, in contributing to widened vision is the Faculty's growing initiative in studying its own programs and adapting the curriculum to meet the challenge of today's "explosion of knowledge." New courses and new programs are being introduced. Conspicuous among the latter is the Department of Elementary Education, established under the leadership of Dr. Clyde H. Ebersole. The interrelations of various academic disciplines are being explored. Certain major changes in the curriculum are aimed at enlarging the student's vision of Man's development.

Admissions standards have been tightened. The Honors Program (which provides special sections for superior students in certain courses, and also, through the Independent Study program, provides opportunities leading to departmental honors) while it is still in the experimental stage, is stimulating some students and through them tending to leaven the whole student body. Faculty members also, with fewer administrative duties on their shoulders, have more time for scholarly activity and growth.



*The Faculty, 1964*

Increasingly, Lebanon Valley students are developing intellectual initiative. Evidence for this is found in the far greater number of those who now go on to graduate study, and who do this, not merely because their chosen profession may require it, but because they love learning for its own sake.

The importance of this attitude has been fittingly expressed in a commencement address by the late Dr. Alfred Whitney Griswold, President of Yale University:

My moral, then, is plain and my charge to you is simple: To do good you must first know good; to serve beauty you must first know beauty; to speak the truth you must first know the truth. You must know these things yourselves, be able to recognize them by yourselves, be able to describe, explain, and communicate them by yourselves, and wish to do so, when no one else is present to prompt you or bargain with you. This knowledge has been the purpose of your education. Hold true to that purpose. No price, no mess of potage, can equal its value to your country and yourselves.

In this age of space exploration and social revolution, there is great strain upon young minds seeking to orient themselves in a changing environment. Their inevitable questionings and occasional stirrings of revolt have drawn big headlines and disturbed their elders. Lebanon Valley College has not been immune, for the perplexities that bother our young people lie at the root of things and are universal. Young men and young women, no matter how good



## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

the advice they receive, must in the end come to their own terms with life's riddles—unless they are to become mental robots and follow a dictator. That students are grappling, however clumsily, with major problems is one of the healthy signs of our time.

You have been reading, I am sure, that the era of student complacency and conformism is drawing to a close [reported President Miller to the Conferences in 1962]. Student activity in politics and in some of the controversial areas of today's world is increasing. On balance it is our impression that this is a good sign. For too long those who will be leaders in the next generation have been entirely too engrossed in their own affairs. These signs of disquiet will bring accompanying heartaches to be sure, but as our nation faces the problems of the next decade it is well that our students are showing increased interest in participation in campus, community, and national affairs.

"These young people," reported Dr. Miller a year later, "need sympathetic understanding and guidance both at the College and at home."

It is a situation that calls for "the discriminating mind and the understanding heart," a situation in which Dr. Miller sees great opportunity for college influence. With this in view, he created the new office of Chaplain of the Col-



*Architect's Sketch of the College Chapel*

*Containing a sanctuary to seat a thousand people, together with facilities for student religious organizations and classrooms and offices for the Departments of Philosophy and Religion, it will be the center of the College's religious life.*



lege, a position first held by the Rev. (now Bishop) W. Maynard Sparks, '27, and now by the Rev. Dr. James O. Bemisderfer, '36.

Dr. Carl Y. Ehrhart, Dean of the College, attributes the College's comparative freedom from the extremer forms of student agitation to the frankness and openness of the relations existing here between students and Faculty. Communication between the two is quick and constant. Student government (which has a long tradition at the College) is well administered. The relations between the student governing bodies, men's and women's, with the Faculty are excellent. Each has a high respect for the other. When disciplinary action is called for (except in small cases involving such things as the freshman "dink and tie" rules), the student governments present recommendations to the Faculty. The Faculty seldom disagrees—except, occasionally, in the direction of mercy, for the student governing bodies lean over backwards to play no favorites and to administer justice.

To George R. Marquette, Dean of Men, and Miss Martha C. Faust, Dean of Women—both of whom are sympathetic but firm in their convictions—and to Dr. Carl Ehrhart, Dean of the College, much is owed for the excellence of student-faculty relations.

"People," explains Dr. Ehrhart, "tend to live up to the level of behavior expected of them."

While the College has given to students a freedom that would have appalled their grandparents in President Hammond's day, it has also made quite clear what its convictions are in the matter of right behavior. The result is a harmony not surpassed on other college campuses.

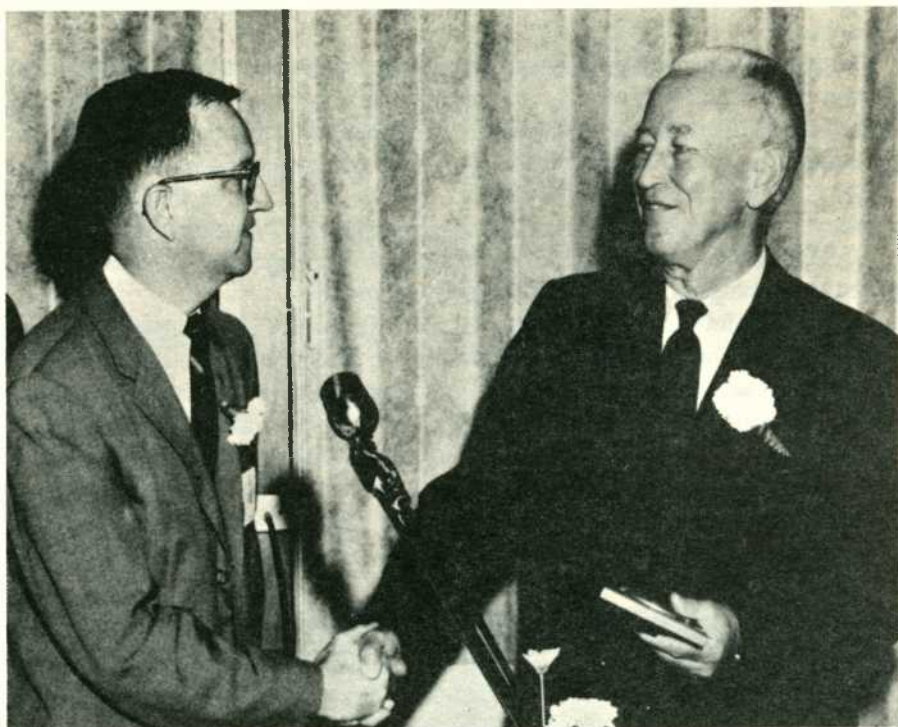
As we approach the end of this brief narrative of a Pennsylvania college—its birth, adolescence, and coming of age—there is a question that calls for a frank answer. Has Lebanon Valley College fulfilled the hopes of its founders?

Certainly it can be said in this Centennial Year that the College, after long probation, has become what the citizens of Annville had in mind when they donated the old Annville Academy to the East Pennsylvania Conference for the establishment of *an institution of learning of high grade*.

It is an institution of which the alumni are rightly proud: first, because of its present status in the society of American colleges and universities; and second, because of the fight it has put up (starting without students, money, or academic know-how) to achieve the honored position it now holds.

But the College's success is in more than mere status. It is in the high function it is performing. It will be recalled that Cardinal Newman declared the object of a Liberal Education was to produce a habit of mind "of which the attributes are, freedom, equitableness, calmness, moderation, and wisdom. . . ." Granted that L. V. C.'s students have not at all times shown such

## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*



*The 1965 Outstanding Alumnus Award is presented to Dr. Carroll Roop Daugherty, '21, by Dean Carl Ehrhart. Other winners of the award since its inception in 1959: Dr. Robert L. Roudabush, '31; Dr. E. D. Williams, '19; Dr. Bruce M. Metzger, '35; Miss Lottie M. Spessard, '13; Dr. Samuel O. Grimm, '12; Miss Gladys Fencil, '21; and Charles H. Horn, '19.*

calmness and wisdom as might have been desired, nevertheless the moderation and good sense of the student body today is evidence that Lebanon Valley College is moving in the right direction.

Calmness and moderation are good, but they are not all. Our graduates are producers, active men and women, exerting public influence—Christian influence, helping their fellow men to meet the problems of a narrowing world in a patently expanding universe.

Their record is heartening to behold: whether in our own country in the field of business, the Church, and the professions, or abroad as missionaries, diplomats, and members of the Peace Corps. To name but a sampling of the more recent graduates, it is heartening to follow the careers of such men as these:

Dr. Carroll Roop Daugherty, '21, Professor of Labor Economics at North-

western University, author of *Labor Problems in American Industry* and many other books;

Dr. H. Darkes Albright, '28, Chairman of the Department of Speech and Drama at Cornell University, author of *Working Up a Part*, co-author of *Principles of Theatre Art*, translator of Appia's *The Work of Living Art*, currently General Editor of the *Books of the Theatre* series;

Dr. J. Calvin Keene, '30, Professor of Religion in the St. Lawrence University, co-author of *The Western Heritage of Faith and Reason*;

Dr. James H. Leathem, '32, Professor of Zoology and Director of the Bureau of Biological Research at Rutgers University;

Dr. Bruce Metzger, '35, Professor of New Testament Language and Literature at the Princeton Theological Seminary, Member of the Institute for Advanced Studies, editor of the *Oxford Concise Concordance to the Revised Version of the Holy Bible* and of the *Oxford Annotated Bible, Revised Standard Version*, and author of *The Text of the New Testament: It's Transmission, Corruption, and Restoration* and many other works of Biblical Criticism;



*Dr. Russell Getz, as Conrad Beissell, conducts the Ephrata Cloister Chorus.*

Courtesy Bruce C. Souders



## *President Miller Fulfills a Prophecy*

Dr. John P. Marbarger, '38, Research Director in the Aeromedical and Physical Environment Laboratory, University of Illinois, and editor of the *Aeromedical Journal of the United States*;

Dr. John H. Moyer, '39, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, who has discovered new treatment for Hypertension;

Robert B. Wingate, '48, Fellow of the Royal Society of Artists, one of the world's foremost medical illustrators and supreme in the depiction of eye surgery;

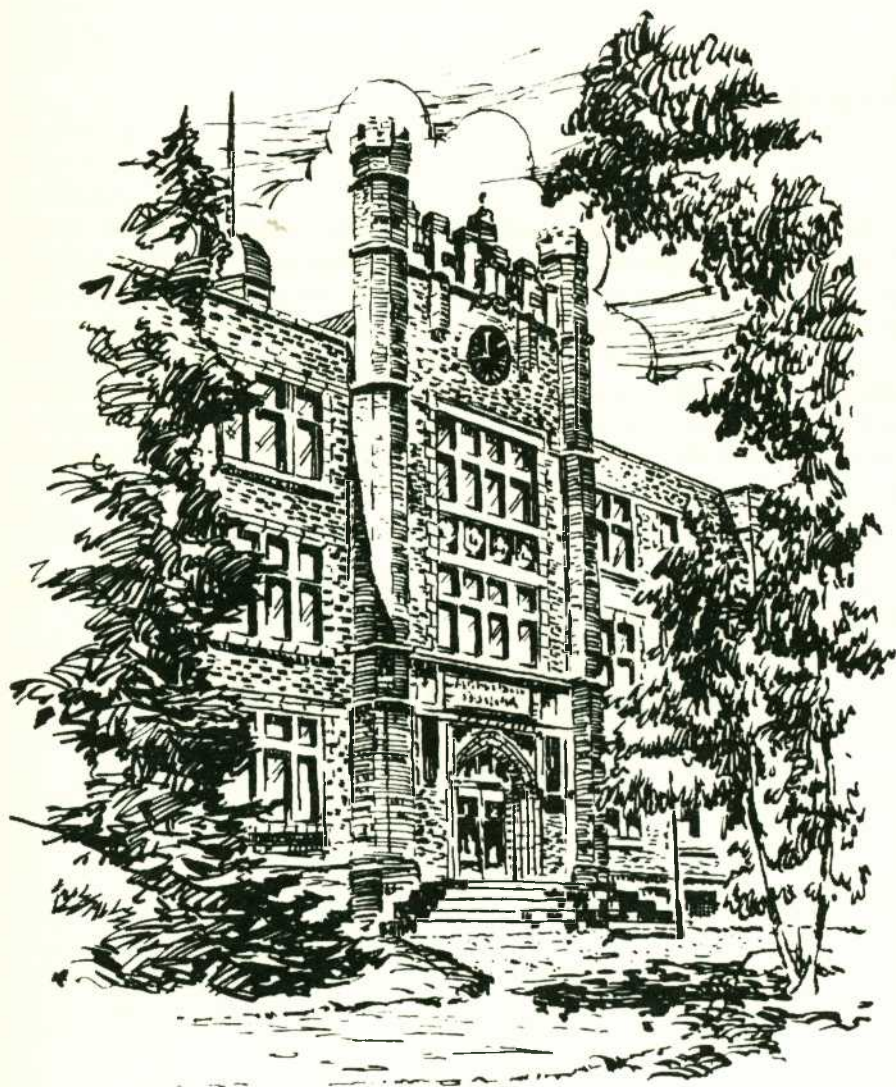
Dr. Russell Getz, '49, Coordinator of Arts, Department of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania, who has restored the music of the Ephrata Cloister for present-day musicians and now directs the Cloister Chorus in its annual concert.

As returning graduates move about the campus in 1966 and see on every hand the signs of growth: a new chapel, library, dining hall, science building, and residences; as they examine the latest *Catalog* or visit the lecture rooms and see how the Faculty has grown in numbers and attainments; and as they sense the *esprit de corps* among Faculty and students alike and see the pride now taken in the College by the church constituency and the community at large, a pride confirmed mathematically by the figures of recent endowment campaigns—they will see what Christian statesmanship can accomplish. For it is under the leadership of "Fritz" Miller, man of affairs and son of the revered Harry E. Miller, former pastor of Salem E. U. B. Church in Lebanon, that this has been brought about. He took the helm during a time of trouble. With the loyal help of the co-operating conferences, the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Administration, Alumni, and friends, he brought the ship into safe waters. More than that, he has refitted the craft for line duty with an armada of other colleges of the Liberal Arts in the supreme task of preparing our young people for leadership in a world alternately chilled by the shadow of the mushroom cloud and warmed with hope of better things to come if humanity can be brought into fuller understanding of Man's responsibility to Man.

Assuredly the College has fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, the hopes of its founders. If Miles Rigor and Thomas Rhys Vickroy were to return today, they would be happy to find that our graduates, lay as well as clerical, had discovered new ways—unsuspected a hundred years ago—of serving their Master by helping their neighbors.

It would be safe now to call back John Russel. Bringing to earth with him the wisdom of Eternity, he would rejoice at the rich meaning of this Centennial Year. His voice would roll out over the campus, dilating, not on his old text, "Knowledge puffeth up" (he himself in the meantime having learned humility) but on a passage from Isaiah, 33:6, that touches our present condition: "And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times."





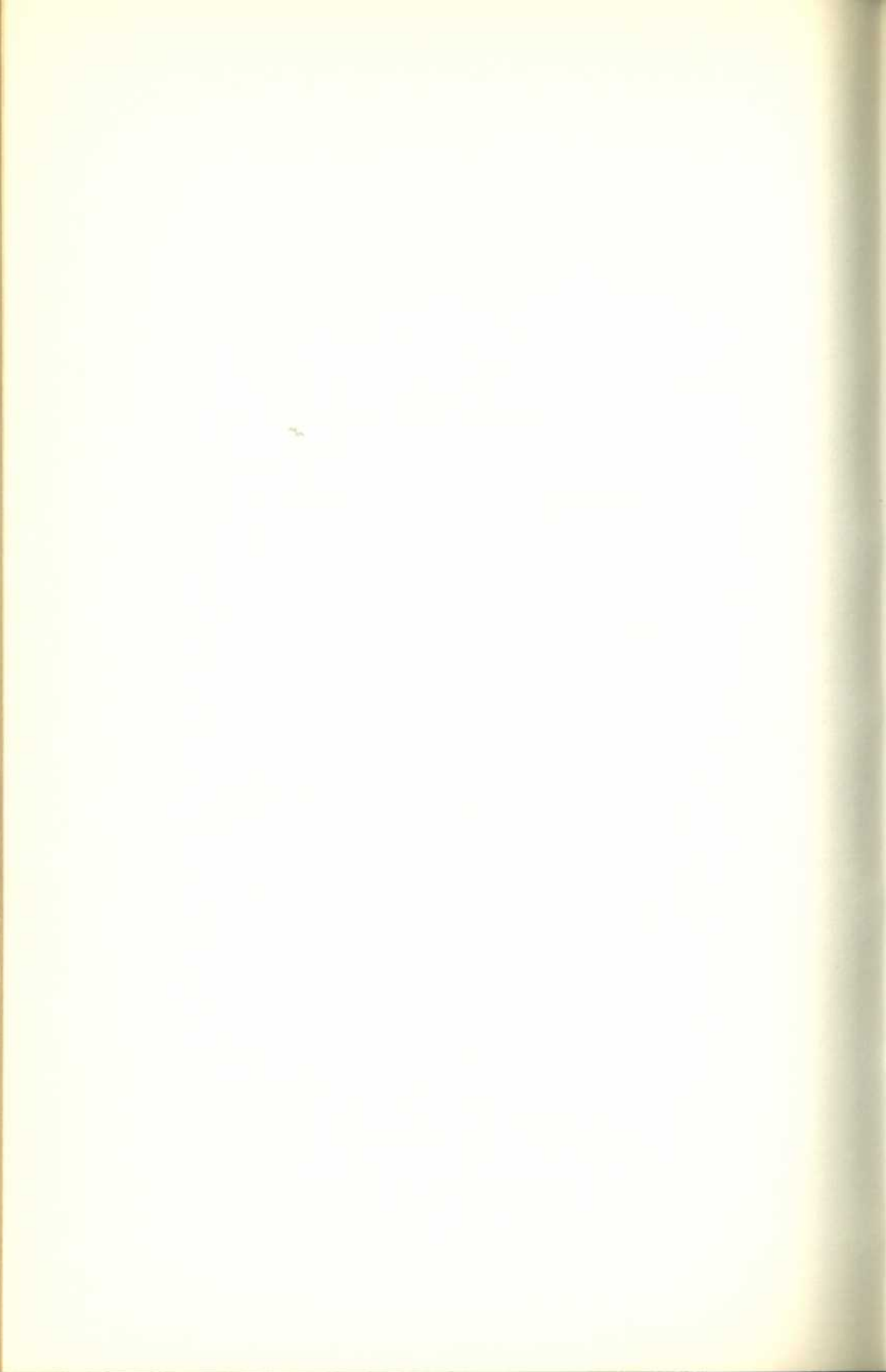
## Valedictory

We salute the men of foresight and faith who founded Lebanon Valley College as a co-educational institution of the Liberal Arts; the men of courage and conviction who tended and defended it during its infancy; succeeding presidents, faculties, alumni, boards of trustees, co-operating Conferences, together with the people of its local community, friends throughout the United States and beyond its borders in Canada, England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, China, Japan, India, Sierra Leone—all who have in any way helped to uphold the College through good years and bad. They are truly the graduates to be honored in this Centennial Year.

But 1966 is not only a graduation, a time of remembrance. It is also a Commencement, a time to look forward.

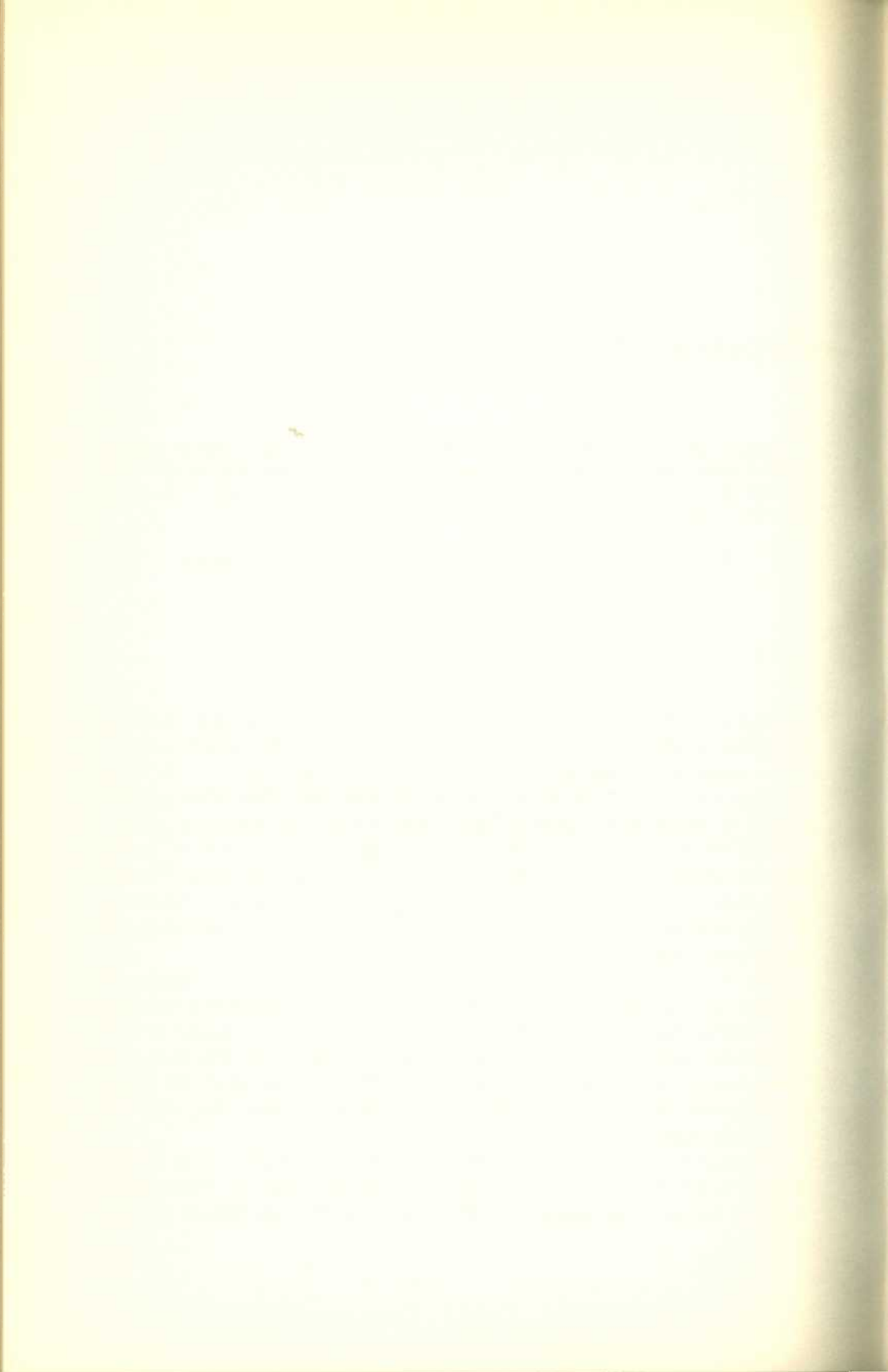
So it is that Lebanon Valley College extends to all its well-wishers greetings appropriate to this academic occasion:

*SALVETE, COLLEGII AMICI.*



Appendices  
and  
Bibliographical Notes





## Appendix A

A manuscript from the pen of Valentine Kline Fisher describing his life at Lebanon Valley College from 1875 to 1880 arrived too late for use in the body of this book. Through the kindness of the author's son, Lawrence M. Fisher of Garrett Park, Maryland, the College is permitted to print it as an appendix.

### MEMOIRS OF A BERKS COUNTY COUNTRY-MAN

By Valentine Kline Fisher

Edited by Lawrence M. Fisher

*Introduction by L. M. F.*

Lebanon Valley College has had a strong influence on four generations of the Fisher family, beginning with Jacob Fisher of Berne, Pa., about 1867.

His eldest son, John K. Fisher, graduated with the class of 1872, his youngest son, Valentine K. Fisher, with the class of 1880. Two other children, Samuel K. and Rebecca Fisher Lehman (wife of Professor John E. Lehman), attended for various periods of time. Lawrence M. Fisher, son of V. K. Fisher, entered Lebanon Valley with the class of 1909 but graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1910 after spending a year at L. V. C. Ethel Fisher Steiner, daughter of Lawrence Fisher, spent 3 years at L. V. C. but graduated from Pennsylvania State University in 1942.

John K. Fisher and the Rev. J. Wesley Etter were the first ministerial students to be graduated from Lebanon Valley. They were the first members of the conference to take a full theological course. They were ordained in 1876 after having been graduated from Drew Theological Seminary. The Rev. John Fisher served the College Church at Annville, Pa., 1878 to 1883. He served various other charges in Pennsylvania and died in Lebanon, Pa., June 18, 1890, at the age of 40.

Valentine K. Fisher served as Superintendent of the Salem U. B. Sunday School, Berne, Pa., for 27 years, receiving a medal from the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association for "fifty years of Sabbath School service"

awarded June 29, 1933. He was a brother-in-law to John E. Lehman and was a trustee of Lebanon Valley College 1896-1906. He died Oct. 8, 1936, at the age of 79. Dr. Clyde Lynch, President of L. V. C., preached his funeral sermon. — *L. M. F.*

### *College Experiences*

It was in the summer of 1875 when my father came to me, out in the spring-house field, where I was plowing, over by the railroad, and told me that brother Samuel had given up the idea of going to Lafayette College, would in fact, not go to any college, and that I should get ready to go to Lebanon Valley College at Annville, the following morning.

In the spring of 1875, at the close of the college year, a controversy arose in connection with the hiring of the teaching staff at Lebanon Valley College. Some of the students, brother Samuel and I. A. Loose among them, did not like what was done. So Sam spent nearly the entire vacation studying at home trying to prepare himself to enter the sophomore class at Lafayette College at Easton. But he got discouraged, and for several reasons gave up any future thought of a college career. . . .

The term had begun when I arrived. I had to enter the Preparatory Department and had rough sledding to make the Freshman class the following term. I was put up with a young man in room number 27, next door to the room my brother John had occupied for five years. This young man also was a Fisher by name, George Fisher. He came from Dauphin county and proved to be a distant relative. He was a short stout fellow with lots of self-confidence, and proud as he could be.

He was even more poorly prepared for school than I was. At least that was my opinion. He lasted that year but did not turn up at college the following year. He was a cousin to the Reno boys at Hamburg, Frank and Charles.\* I came across him only once afterwards, at some camp meeting, the location of which I do not now recall.

The first year at L. V. C. passed without any out-standing occurrences. The hardest ordeals for me to face were the Friday afternoon "oratoricals" as they were called. In them we had to express our thinking upon a given subject in writing, in the form of an essay which we were required to read in our respective divisions. Every month we were obliged to write an "oration" which we were expected to deliver on a Saturday night from the rostrum in the chapel. These were the greatest bug-bears of my whole college life. How I dreaded to get up before that chapel, crowded to the doors, and recite a lot of stuff, in which there was nothing worth while, and nobody knew it better than I did myself! But I did as well as I could, and many compliments were paid me.

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\* Their parents were William Reno (1825-1895) and Maria Fisher (1828-1875).

The school year ended and I came home for my vacation. Before my vacation had ended my father had died. My prospects for returning to college were slim. I had entirely given up the idea. Father's affairs were in terrible condition; even worse than we had realized at the time of his death. It was decided we would try to keep the estate intact and Samuel would take over the mill business the following spring. The farm was rented for three years. What I was to do was not very clear, but I remained on the farm with the intention of staying home until the following spring when the farm stock was to be sold. Sam, being the oldest of us at home, assumed the role of dictator, but I would not compel myself to be submissive. So I stepped out of the scene by going back to college. This was in October, 1876. When I got back to college I was again out of regular order because I was about a month late. But I had worked ahead in my preparatory year, somewhat, so that before the year was out, I had caught up with my class and was in regular order and good standing again. The year went by without any outstanding happenings beyond the routine of college life.

As soon as I entered college I joined the Philokosmian Literary Society, the only literary society at the college at that time. The Clionian Literary Society was organized in my junior year. I took my place in its proceedings in full, and enjoyed its activities as much as any feature of my college life. I belonged to its various cliques and parties such as usually spring up in similar organizations.

I wish to say here that I was not one of the brilliant scholars. I always moved in the upper class of students, however, and had a leading hand in moulding the student movements and activities. When students were taken into consultation by the faculty, in regard to the advisability of making any move on behalf of the student body, I was advised with as much as any one else in the social life of the college.\*

I always held my own. And never, as I remember now, was any slight shown me, from the time of my freshman year on. Although I came late in the opening term, I was made head of my division at the table, a position cherished by those to whom the place was given. I kept it until the end of my junior year, when I boarded outside the dormitory.

An experience which has always remained a pleasantly remembered event of my college life was a public reception given to A. L. Groff upon his return from Europe, where he had gone to attend the Paris Exposition. I was the host, and a Miss Clara Craumer the hostess. It was a gala event, carried out in the best style we knew. After the rehearsal the event came off gloriously. It was quite an eye-opener to us unsophisticated country jays. The latter years of college were very much given to similar occasions. There were several sociables

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\* Later V. K. F. served for a number of years on the Board of Trustees of Lebanon Valley College.—L. M. F.



given during the winter seasons. All the students were invited, even urged to attend. They were, as a consequence, well patronized. In the fall there were chestnut parties. I remember two of them when the whole student body went out to Gravel Hill, to the woods, ostensibly for chestnuts. The time was spent in outdoor games of various kinds.

One of the outstanding events of the college social program was the annual anniversary of the Philokosmian Literary Society. There was considerable rivalry in this event as to who were to be the select few to have the principal parts in it, such as who were to be the orators, and who would be the presiding officers. At one time the competition was so close and the excitement so high that the senior student who aspired to the presiding officer's post collapsed before the election took place and never recovered sufficiently to preside. The secretary of the society had to fill his place. I had the honor to preside at this event in my junior year, and also had an oration in my sophomore year.

Another event to which we all looked forward was the joint session of the Philokosmian and Clionian Societies. Everybody put forth his or her best efforts, both in literary performance and in gallantry. This was also an annual event.

Of course the most important events of the year took place during the commencement weeks. Each graduating class tried to outdo the preceeding class, and tried to study out a new feature, a new idea. Class day was the most fruitful in new exploits. The class history and class jokes brought out jolly surprises of all kinds. The class of '79 was the most outstanding class in my recollection. It was made up of strong men and women; in every way a class superior. With a few exceptions all completed the classical course. All were financially able. They made the best showing.

Athletics were of the most meager sort. There was some attempt at baseball but it was not organized. True there was always ball-playing. A few clubs were brought together occasionally, being organized whenever a game was to be played. This had to be gone through with whenever any playing was to take place; mostly after 4 o'clock and before 5:30 when the supper bell rang and everyone dropped the ball and bat for supper. After supper only the most enthusiastic reported on the ballfield. The rest strolled uptown or somewhere else as the mood moved them.

On Saturday afternoons there was quite a crowd on the field, and once in a while the boys from town came to the field with a club made up of town boys to play a scrub team of students. I was never a good player. For some reason I was a poor hitter. I could catch most any ball with my bare hands. We had no padded gloves then, and a real hot ball stung sharply. Those who stood in the catcher's box invariably had "knuckled" finger joints.

I had some umpiring experience. I was taken along with our team for that purpose whenever they went to a nearby town to play. This did not happen often, but I remember a very exciting game we played at Myerstown with

the Palatinate College there. I was umpire and was highly commended by their captain for fair decisions. I also went along with the town club to play a team at Lebanon. They had been given the old fair grounds, and an immense crowd came out to see the game. There was even a policeman on hand. But we could not play because we could not keep the diamond clear. Finally I handed the ball to the Annville team and called it off. There was quite an uproar thereat, but the policeman advised me to do so in order to avoid real violence. . . .

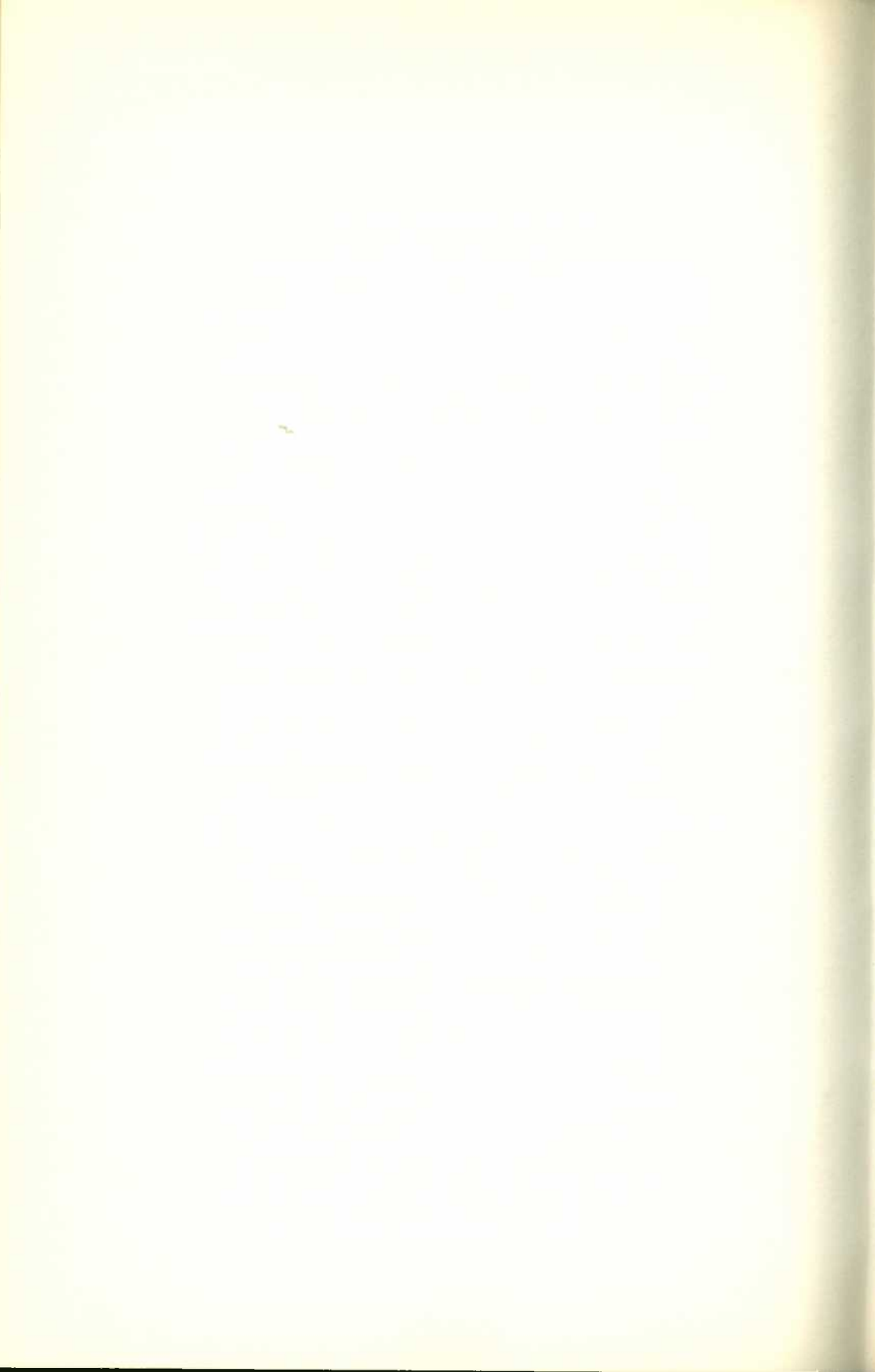
There were the usual student pranks common to the small colleges, but no hazing in my time at all. We did not even know of such things, and there was very little class spirit. In our class, 1880, it was confined to the wearing of a seal-skin fur turban cap and a two-colored ribbon. I don't remember the colors.\* In the line of pranks, quite a few could be mentioned: some harmless in themselves, others that were directed upon some of the professors were characteristic of meanly disposed minds. They seemed extremely funny at the time, but at this distance most thoughtless and foolish and even dangerous.

In letting my mind recur to these days, in many ways, delightful and happy days, many things come back in all their vividness which I would like to blot out from my memory were it possible. And I have only a few things to deplore in which I was concerned that were in themselves vicious or unkind in their results or effects. There were a good many opportunities from which I failed to profit, or their importance failed to impress me sufficiently at the time.†

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\* Isaiah Sneath, Chris Geiger, and V. K. F. constituted themselves the *Tres Boni Amici*, Three Good Friends. Sneath, class of 1881, preached for the Congregational church in New England, went to Yale and became Dean of the School of Philosophy there. He was the Beau Brummel of L. V. C. Geiger lived in Schuylkill county at the time of the author's death, 1936.—L. M. F.

† Valentine Fisher (1857-1936), after his graduation from Lebanon Valley College in 1880, entered a lawyer's office in Lebanon, intending to "read" law. His services were needed at home helping to keep the estate together. He returned to Berne and soon afterwards married Elizabeth Epting Machemer.—L. M. F.



# Appendix B

*A Century of Teachers, Lebanon Valley College, 1866-1966*

- Ablett, Charles B., B.S., M.S., Math. and Phys. 1950-51.
- Adams, May Belle, B.L.I., Oratory and Pub. Sp. 1910-22.
- Aikman, Rev. Joseph G., A.M., Nat. Sci. 1873-74.
- Albert, Carol, B.S., Art. 1963-65.
- Albertson, Gertrude, Fine Arts. 1893-94.
- Aldrich, John A., A.B., M.S., Ph.D., Math., Phys. 1948-50.
- Allis, Fannie A., A.B., Engl., Mod. Lang. 1895-97.
- Amen, Alexander R., B.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1952-55.
- Arndt, Charles H., A.M., Bio. 1916-17.
- Arnold, William C., A.M., Stenog., Tpng., Bkg., Soc. 1899-06.
- Avery, Eurette A., Inst. Mus. and Voice. 1879-81.
- Bachman, Ora B., Mus.B., Mus. Thry. and Piano. 1912-17.
- Bailey, L. Gary, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Psych. 1931-47.
- Baldwin, Edith H., Painting and Drawing. 1899-06.
- Balsbaugh, Edward M., B.S., Math. St. Teach. 1938-48.
- Baltzell, W. J., A.B., Violin and Harm. 1889-90.
- Batchelor, William A., B.S., M.A. Art. 1953-.
- Batdorf, Emma R., B.S., Elocut. and Orat., Phys. Cult. 1901-05.
- Batdorf, Joses B., B.S., Normal Dept. 1888-89.
- Battista, Joseph, Piano. 1940-43; 1945-46.
- Baxtresser, Margaret B., B.A., Piano. 1946-50.
- Beatty, T. Bayard, A.B., A.M., Engl. 1919-25.
- Bechtell, Homer F., B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Math. 1961-63.
- Behney, J. Bruce, A.B., Bible and Grk. 1930-31.
- Bemesderfer, James O., A.B., B.D., S.T.M., S.T.D., Relig. 1959-.
- Bender, Andrew, A.B., Ph.D., Chem. 1921-51.
- Bender, Ruth Engle, A.B., Mus. Thry and Piano, 1918-22; 1924-.
- Bennett, Ethel M., B.A., Fr., Germ. 1922-29.
- Bennett, Harold, Ph.D., Latin. 1922-29.
- Bernat, Louise, Piano. 1944-45.
- Bierman, E. Benjamin, (President) A.M., Ph.D., Normal, Engl., Germ., Math., Astron., Nat. Philos., Mental & Mor. Sci. 1866-79; President 1890-97.
- Biesterfeldt, Herman J., B.S., Math. 1962-63.
- Bilbo, Queenie M., A.B., A.M., Engl. 1925-26.
- Binner, Alvin, M.E., Teach. Prep. 1903-06.
- Bissinger, Barnard H., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Math. 1953-.
- Black, Amos H., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Math., Phys. 1936-48.
- Black, Ella N., B.S., Music 1896-98.
- Blose, Johann M., Mus.D., Mus. Theory, Piano, Organ. 1922-24.
- Boehm, Florence, Art. 1907-16.
- Bollinger, O. Pass, B.S., M.S., Biol. 1950-.
- Bond, William, M., A.B., A.M., Math. 1948-49.
- Bowker, Lee H., A.B., M.A., Soc. 1965-.
- Bowman, Betty Jane, B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1952-64.
- Bowman, E. S., Bkg., Pnmnshp. 1885-90.
- Bowman, George W., A.M., Nat. Sci. 1882-90.
- Bowman, Lewis, B.S., Chem. 1950.



- Bowman, Mary Virginia, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Engl. 1954-60.
- Bowman, Urban N. Jr., B.S., Phys. Ed. 1963-64.
- Bowman, Wesley H., Bkg., Pnmnshp. 1890-91.
- Bowman, Zacharias A., Normal Dept. 1900-03.
- Bradley, Samuel M., A.B., M.A., Engl. 1955-59.
- Brown, Ethel I., Music, Voice. 1910-11.
- Brumbaugh, Alice M., B.S., M.A., Soc. 1952-65.
- Bugda, Peter F., B.S., M.Ed., Art. 1962-63.
- Burns, Sarah, M.A., Elocution. 1868-69; 1871-72; 1873-74.
- Burras, Fay B., A.B., M.A., Math. 1964-.
- Butler, Ruth E., A.B., M.A., For. Lang. 1955-61.
- Butterwick, Robert R., A.B., B.D., D.D., Bible & Philos. 1920-38.
- Campbell, R. Porter, Mus.B., Piano, Organ, Thry. 1915-62.
- Carmean, D. Clark, A.B., M.A., Mus. Ed. 1933-.
- Carroll, Rhoda Z., A.B., A.M., Math. 1952-53.
- Castetter, William B., B.S., M.A., Ed. 1946-48.
- Cerveris, Michael E., B.S., M.A., Piano. 1963-64.
- Chamberlain, Charles A., A.B., B.D., S.T.M., S.T.C., Rel. 1962-64.
- Chapman, E. Winifred, A.B., Phys. Ed. 1928-29.
- Chestnut, David T., A.B., M.S., Fr. 1961-62.
- Christeson, Laura, Piano. 1909-10.
- Colgan, Carroll M., B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Psych. 1957-60.
- Colgan, Mildred M., A.B., M.S., Psych., 1957-60.
- Cooper, Charles T., B.S., M.A., Sp. 1965-.
- Cooper, Clara C., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Psych. 1948-51.
- Cooper, Homer I., A.B., Ph.D., Bus Ad. and Ed. 1948-50.
- Cramer, Martha A., Fr. & Fine Arts. 1878-80.
- Crawford, Alexander, Voice. 1927-64.
- Cretzinger, John I., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Biol. 1946-50.
- Culp, Mary S., Music. 1880-81.
- Cummings, Hubertis M., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Engl. 1947-48.
- Curfman, George D., B.S., M.M., Mus. Ed. 1961-.
- Damus, Hilda M., M.A., Ph.D., Germ. 1963-.
- Daniel, Rev. Charles S., B.S., Soc. Sci. 1898-99.
- Daniel, Enid, B.S., Phys. Cult. 1899-00.
- Darlington, George L., B.S., M.S., Phys. Ed., 1964-.
- Darnell, Virginia, B.S., M.A., Mus. Ed. 1939-43.
- Daugherty, Benjamin F., A.B., A.M., B.D., Latin. 1897-1906.
- Daugherty, Samuel F., B.D., D.D., Bible. 1915-19.
- Deak, Stephen, Cello. 1934-36.
- Deaner, H. Clay, A.B., Math., Astron., Lat. 1879-97.
- DeLong, David D. (President) B.A., A.M., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1876-87.
- DeLong, Emma Knepper, B.A., M.A., Grk. 1877-85.
- Dent, Constance P., B.A., M.A., Psych. 1951-57.
- Derickson, S. Hoffman, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., Bio. 1903-50.
- DeWitt, Orville P., Jr., A.B., Engl. and Hist. 1899-00.
- Dittmar, Emma, E., Fine Arts. 1889-93.
- Dodge, Louise P., Ph.D., Lat. and Fr. 1909-11.
- Dotter, Charles G., A.B., Ed. 1902-03.
- Drummond, Sarah E., Inst. Mus. and Fine Arts. 1872-74.
- Duffey, Buella, Piano. 1935-36.
- Dunahugh, Nettie R., M.E., Math. 1901-02.
- Eberly, Daniel, M.A., D.D., Lat., Philos., Hist. 1875-84; 1899-05.
- Ebersole, Cloyd H., A.B., M.Ed., D.Ed., El. Ed. 1953-.
- Ebersole, W. S., A.M., Grk. 1887-90.
- Eby, Carrie G., Music. 1888-92.
- Eby, Lillian C., Ph.M., B.O., Oratory, Phys. Cult. 1909-10.
- Egli, William H., B.A., LL.B., Bus. Law. 1947-63.
- Ehrhart, Carl Y., A.B., B.D., Ph.D., Philos. 1947-.
- Eichinger, Harry L., B.O., Elocut. 1899-00.
- Enders, Howard E., B.S., M.S., Bio. 1904-06.
- Engle, M. Edna, A.M., Engl. 1907-08.
- Engle, J. Raymond, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Acting President. 1932.
- Erickson, Robert L., B.S., M.S., Math. 1948-51.
- Esbenshade, Edith Spangler, A.M. Engl. 1909-10.

- Espenshade, Marlin, B.S., M.S., Bio. 1949-50.
- Etter, J. Wesley, A.B., Pnmnshp., Bkg., Rhet., Engl. 1866-73.
- Evans, William R., B.A., M.A., Engl. 1962-63.
- Evers, Alice M., B.S., Music & Fr. 1883-90.
- Faber, Anna Dunkle, A.B., Ph.D., Engl. 1954-.
- Fairlamb, William H., Jr., B.M., Piano & Thry. 1947-.
- Fagan, Robert C., B.S., M.A., Psych. 1948-51.
- Fagan, Violet B., A.B., A.M., Sp. and Fr. 1948-51.
- Faust, Martha C., A.B., M.A., Ed. 1957-.
- Fehr, Alex J., A.B., M.A., Pol. Sci. 1951-.
- Feig, Chester A., B.A., M.A., Ed.D., Ed. 1946-49.
- Fencil, Louise G., B.S., Phys. Ed. 1929-31.
- Fields, Donald E., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., A.B. in Lib. Sci., Latin. 1928-30; 1947-.
- Fields, Frances T., A.B., M.A., A.B. in Lib. Sci., Span. 1947-.
- Fink, Althea C., B.S., Art. 1884-85.
- Fisher, Paul H., B.S., M.S., Math. and Phys. 1947-48.
- Flint, Carrie M., Music, Instr. and Voice. 1892-96.
- Flory, Leila A., Mus. Thry. 1929-30.
- Ford, Arthur L., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Engl. 1965-.
- Forney, Adam R., Engl. 1872-73.
- Forney, Anna R., A.B., Mus., Harm. 1894-95.
- Foss, Martin, LL.D., Philos. 1960-62.
- Fox, Richard E., B.S., M.S., Econ. and Bus. Ad., Coach. 1947-54.
- Frank, Luella U., A.B., M.A., Germ., Sp., Fr. 1946-55.
- Freeland, Merl W., A.B., Piano. 1938-50.
- Fritz, John H., A.B., M.A., Hist. 1959-61.
- Frock, Jerome W., B.S., Dir. Phys. Ed., Coach. 1934-46.
- Frounick, Ross G., A.B., Lat. 1920-22.
- Funkhouser, Abram Paul (President) B.S., A.M., 1906-07.
- Funkhouser, George A., M.A., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1870-71.
- Funkhouser, Jessie P., Art. 1906-08.
- Garman, Betty H., B.S., Phys. Ed., 1958-59; 1964-.
- Gates, G. Thomas, A.B., LL.B., Bus. Law. 1963-.
- Geffen, Elizabeth M., B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Hist. 1958-.
- Gerberich, Albert H., B.S., Nat. Sci. 1890-91.
- Gerberich, Grant B., B.S., Norm. Dept. 1900-03.
- Getz, Pierce A., B.S., M.S.M., Organ. 1959-.
- Gillespie, Mary E., B.S., M.A., Music & Dir. of Conserv. 1930-57.
- Gillis, John, Dir. Ath. 1903-05.
- Gilmore, Robert O., A.B., M.A., Math. 1953-56.
- Gingrich, Alice K., M.A., Inst. Mus., Voice. 1885-88; 1892-93.
- Gingrich, Christian R., A.B., LL.B., Pol. Sci. & Econ. 1916-42.
- Gingrich, Mary Funk, Piano. 1951-52.
- Gockley, Warren, B.S., Phys. Ed., 1950-51.
- Good, Oscar E., A.B., A.M., Math. & Sci. 1894-98.
- Gossard, George D., (President) B.A., B.D., D.D. 1912-32.
- Gotwald, W. H., D.D., LL.D., Apologetics. 1903-05.
- Grace, D. John, B.S., C.P.C.U., C.P.A., Econ. & Bus. Ad. 1958-59; 1961-.
- Gray, Thomas W., M.E., Phys. Cult. 1899-02.
- Green, Mary C., French. 1916-43.
- Green, Yvonne D., A.B., French. 1926-27.
- Grider, Donald M., A.B., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1960-62.
- Grimm, Samuel O., A.B., A.M., D.Sci. Phys., Math., Ed. 1912-.
- Griswold, Robert E., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1960-.
- Groff, A. LeFevre, Bkg. 1877-78.
- Grumbine, Irvine F., Bkg. & Pnmnshp. 1884-85.
- Guitner, Eugenia E., A.M., Nat. Sci. & Mod. Lang. 1870-72.
- Guyer, Roy J., A.B., B.P.Ed., Lat., Phys. Ed., Coach. 1906-09; 1913-17.
- Haag, Jessie H., B.S., M.Ed., Phys. Ed. 1946-47.
- Hain, W. M., Penmnshp. 1885-86.
- Hammond, Lucian H. (President) A.B., A.M., Grk. 1867-76; President, 1871-76.
- Hammond, Stocks, Mus.Doc., Voice. 1895-96.
- Hanson, Geilan, Russian. 1963-.
- Harbour, Homer H., A.B., Engl. 1906-07.
- Hardman, Frank F., Mus. Thry, Voice. 1922-25.

- Haring, Malcolm M., A.M., Chem. 1918-21.
- Harriman, B. Lynn, B.A., M.Ed., M.A., Psych. 1950-53.
- Hartz, Leah C., Stenog., Typing. 1895-99.
- Haugh, John F., A.B., Ph.D., Chem. 1961-.
- Heilman, Wesley M., A.B., Norm. Dept. 1889-07.
- Hempt, Marian E., Art. 1916-17.
- Henderson, Esther, B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1935-46.
- Henning, Paul F., Jr., A.B., M.A., Math. 1959-.
- Herr, June Eby, B.S., M.Ed., El.Ed. 1959-.
- Hershey, Urban H., Mus.D., Violin. 1894-95; 1920-22.
- Hess, Paul W., B.S., M.S., Ph.S., Bio. 1962-.
- Holbrook, Mary R., Inst. Mus. 1868-69.
- Holliday, Jane M., B.M., B.A., Mus.Ed. 1949-52.
- Hollinger, Henry B., B.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1959-61.
- Hollinger, Joseph K., A.B., Phys. Ed., Coach. 1921-23.
- Holtzhauser, Clara A., A.M., Latin. 1917-19.
- Honker, Henry A., Norm. Dept. 1900-01.
- Hott, Ella R., Ph.B., Engl. 1888-89.
- Houck, Henry, Prac. Teach. 1866-67.
- House, Judson, Voice. 1937-39.
- Houser, Barbara J., B.A., M.A., Germ. 1962-63.
- Houtz, Florence, A.B., M.A., Engl. 1948-50.
- Hurlburt, Charles E., Bible. 1897-01.
- Huth, Mari L., B.S., Ph.D., Germ. 1947-49.
- Intrieri, Marino, B.S., Phys. Ed., Coach. 1939-44.
- Jackson, Alice M., Voice. 1909-10.
- Jackson, Harry Dyer, A.B., Dir. of Mus. Dept. 1908-10.
- Jackson, John K., A.M., Pub. Sp., Voice. 1904-06.
- John, Lewis F., A.M., B.D., D.D., Bible, Philos. 1901-08.
- Johns, Mary E., Voice 1889-90.
- Johnson, Elizabeth, Violin, Orches. 1918-21.
- Johnston, Falba L., A.M., Engl. 1911-14.
- Jolly, James A., A.B., M.A., Hist. 1964-.
- Jones, Ben., Piano. 1950-51.
- Kaho, Elizabeth, B.Mus., M.A., Ph.D., Mus. Thry., Piano. 1946-52.
- Keister, Lawrence W. (President), B.A., S.T.B., D.D. 1907-12.
- Keller, Theodore D., A.B., M.A., Engl. 1949-65.
- Kenyon, Mildred, B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1931-35.
- Kerr, George T., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1950-52.
- Kephart, Cyrus J. (President), A.M., B.D., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1889-90.
- Kephart, E. B., M.A., D.D., LL.D., Int. Law, Bible Antiqu., Arch. 1897-05.
- Keys, William S. H., A.M., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1872-73.
- Killinger, Fannie C., Mus. 1881-82.
- King, Byron W., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Dir. Sch. of Expr. 1901-03.
- Kirkland, Robert McD., A.M., Lat. & Fr. 1912-17.
- Kline, James L., B.S., M.S., Chem. 1955-61.
- Knisley, Nevelyn J., Mus.B., M.F.A., Piano. 1954-58.
- Kostruba, Helene, M.D., Russ. 1947-51.
- Koth, Otto R., B.S., M.Ed., Engin. Drwng. 1956-58.
- Kreider, Alice Lutz, Art. 1919-20.
- Kreider, Joseph Lehn, B.S., M.A., Chem. & Phys. 1907-08.
- Kreitzer, Howard M., B.S., M.A., D.Ed. Dean of the Coll. 1952-60.
- Krumbine, John S., Math., Mechan., Philos. 1866-68.
- Kurtz, Geraldine H., B.A., M.A., Mus.Ed. 1959-61.
- Landis, Emma L., Fr. & Fine Arts. 1880-85; 1898-99.
- Lanese, Thomas A., A.B., Mus., M.Mus., Mus.Ed. 1954-.
- Laughlin, Maud P., B.S., M.A., Hist., Soc., Pol.Sci. 1946-57.
- Leamon, James S., A.B., Ph.D., Hist. 1961-64.
- LeCarpentier, Suzanne, B.S., M.A., Mus. Thry. & Strngs. 1952-54.
- Lehman, Edith M., A.B., German, 1915-16.
- Lehman, John E., A.B., A.M., Sc.D., Math. & Astron. 1887-1928.
- Lehman, Reba F., A.B., Fr., 1901-07; 1917-18.
- Lehn, Homer M. B. Pedagogy. 1901-02; 1906-08.
- Lewin, Mary B., B.S., M.S., Math. 1963-.
- Lietzau, Lena L., Ph.D., Germ. 1930-52.
- Light, Alma M., M.S., Teacher Prep. 1903-06.

- Light, Fred W., B.S., Violin. 1909-12.  
 Light, G. Hobart, D.D.S., Phys.Ed., Coach. 1920-21.  
 Light, Sadie A., Elocut. 1895-96.  
 Light, V. Earl, A.B., M.S., Ph.S., Bio. 1929-64.  
 Linebaugh, Percy M., Mus.B., Piano, Thry. 1917-18.  
 Linscott, Hubert, B.S., Voice. 1935-37.  
 Linta, Ned A., B.A., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1956-59.  
 Lochner, Hilbert V., A.B., A.M., Econ. & Bus. Ad. 1947-51.  
 Lockwood, Karl L., B.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1959-.  
 Long, Doris, A.M., Engl. 1914-15.  
 Long, Lenore N., Mus.B., Voice, Thry. 1920-21.  
 Lorenz, E. S. (President) B.A., A.M., B.D., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1887-89.  
 Lotz, John F., B.S., M.A., Ed.D., Econ. & Bus. Ad. 1946-49.  
 Love, Jean O., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Psych. 1954-.  
 Love, John B., B.A., Math. 1956-57.  
 Lowery, D. D., Ethics. 1889-90.  
 Lynch, Clyde A. (President) A.B., A.M., B.D., D.D., Ph.D. 1932-50.  
 Lynn, John E., A.B., Lat., Math., Fr. 1884-87.  
 Mackert, C. LeRoy, M.A., Phys. Ed. 1930-31.  
 Magee, Richard D., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Psych. 1961-.  
 Malm, Sylvia R., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Bio. 1962-.  
 Malsh, Harold E., Violin. 1924-63.  
 Mallory, Mary E., Fr. & Fine Arts. 1877-78.  
 Manbeck, Mabel E., Piano. 1899-01.  
 Marble, Harriet L., Mus. Thry. & Voice. 1911-12.  
 Marsh, Ozan, Piano. 1945.  
 Marquette, George R., A.B., M.A., Phys. Ed., Dean of Men. 1952-.  
 Martin, William N., A.B., Bio. 1927-28.  
 Martorana, Jerome J., B.A., M.A., Pol. Sci. 1963-64.  
 Massinger, Charles, B.A., M.A., Voice. 1946-48.  
 Matlack, Jesse M., Jr., B.A., M.A., Engl. 1959-62.  
 McComsey, S. E., Violin, Strngs. 1901-05.  
 McCracken, Ellis R., A.B., M.Ed., Dir. Ath., Coach. 1954-61.  
 McDermad, Jno. A., A.M., Grk., Nat. Sci. 1891-97.  
 McFadden, Louis H., A.B., A.M., Grk., Nat. Sci. 1875-82.  
 McFadden, Thomas G., A.M., Chem. & Phys. 1900-06.  
 McGill, David W., Teacher Prep. 1903-08.  
 McGrath, Ralph, Ph.B., M.S., Bus. Ad. 1943.  
 McHenry, J. Robert, A.B., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1964-.  
 McHenry, William D., B.S., M.Ed., Dir. Ath. & Coach. 1961.  
 McKlveen, Gilbert D., A.B., M.Ed., D.Ed., Education. 1949-.  
 McLean, Charlotte F., A.B., Ph.D., Engl. 1917-20.  
 Mease, Dorothy Light, A.B., Engl. 1953-54.  
 Mease, Harry M., Ed. 1902-04.  
 Mease, Ralph R., B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. & Coach. 1946-52.  
 Meily, C. Seltzer, Engl. Tutor, 1869-70.  
 Metoxen, Emerson, B.S., Dir. Phys. Ed. 1934-39.  
 Meyer, H. Lenich, B.S., M.S., Nat. Sci., Pedag., Pol. Eco. 1896-00.  
 Meyer, John, Cello. 1930-31.  
 Miller, Frederic K. (President 1950-) A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., Hist. 1939-50.  
 Miller, Marion S., B.S., M.A., Hist. 1948-51.  
 Miller, Harvey D., Violin. 1892-94.  
 Miller, J. Henry, Germ., Bkg. 1881-83.  
 Miller, J. P., Soc. Ethics. 1897-98.  
 Miller, Mabel A., Voice, Mus. Thry. 1918-20.  
 Miller, Nella, B.S., Piano. 1933-40.  
 Mills, Edith Frantz, Voice. 1911-12; 1922-29.  
 Mills, J. S., Ph.D., D.D., Soc. 1901-05.  
 Morris, Edith M., A.A., B.M., M.A., Mus. Thry. 1951-52.  
 Morris, John R. II, B.S., Phys. 1963-.  
 Moyer, Ella R., B.S., M.A., Mus. Thry. 1931-42.  
 Moyer, M. Ella, Mus. Thry. & Instr. 1889-92.  
 Moyer, M. Violette, Voice. 1908-09.  
 Muehling, Sylvia M., B.S., M.M., Piano. 1952-54.  
 Müller, John H., Germ., Bkg. 1883-84.  
 Mumper, Lucille Shenk, A.B., A.M., Engl. 1946-47.  
 Mylin, Edward E., A.B., A.M., Phys. Dir. & Coach. 1923-34.  
 Neidig, Howard A., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1948-.



- Neithamer, Richard W., B.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1955-59.
- Neithamer, E. Jeanette, B.M.E., M.M.E., Mus. Ed. 1957-59.
- Ness, Robert K., A.B., M.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1947-48.
- Ness, Ruth Haverstock, B.S., M.S., Math., Chem. 1947-48.
- Newall, Robert H., B.A., M.A., Engl. 1960-62.
- Neilson, A. Evald, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Eco. & Bus.Ad. 1964-65.
- O'Donnell, Agnes B., A.B., M.S., Engl. 1961-.
- O'Donnell, J. Robert, B.S., M.S., Phys. 1959-.
- Ohl, Raymond, T., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Lat. 1930-32.
- Oldham, Charles B., Piano, 1898-05.
- Oldham, Herbert, F.S.Sc., Piano, Dir. of Conserv. 1898-08.
- Olin, Harvey M., B.M., M.M., Mus. 1962-63.
- Orth, Andrew, B.S., A.M., Eco. & Bus.Ad. 1949-51.
- Owen, Benjamin, Piano. 1936-38.
- Oyer, Miriam R., Pub. Sch. Mus. 1921-22.
- Parks, Sarah R., A.M., Engl. 1910-11.
- Pavlidis, Theodore, B.A., B.D., M.A., Soc. 1964-.
- Pease, S. Eva (Muller) Inst. Mus., Voice. 1881-85.
- Perry, Sir Edward Baxter, Piano. 1922-24.
- Peters, Charles C., A.B., A.M., Philos. & Ed. 1910-13.
- Petrofes, Gerald J., B.S., M.Ed., Phys.Ed. 1963-.
- Pickwell, Marcia M., B.A., M.S., Piano. 1958-63.
- Piel, S. Elizabeth, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., For. Lang. 1960-.
- Poad, Charles R., B.S., Phys. Ed. 1959-62.
- Polk, Miriam R., A.B., M.D., Hygiene. 1928-32.
- Pond, Chester B., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Math., Bus. Ad. 1931-32.
- Porter, Jermain D., A.B., Ph.D., Chem. 1941-44.
- Pottieger, Elizabeth H., A.B., A.M., Psych. 1960-65.
- Pritchard, George H., A.B., Phys. Ed. & Phys. 1912-13.
- Redditt, Bruce H., A.M., Math. 1923-26.
- Reeve, E. Joan, Mus.B., M.A., Piano, Thry. 1957-.
- Reid, Marian, A.B., Engl., Germ. 1914-16.
- Reisinger, Mary Goshert, B.S., Music. 1935-36.
- Resler, Laura E., Instr. Mus. 1876-79.
- Resler, Lillie A., M.A., Hist., Engl. 1874-75.
- Reynolds, O. Edgar, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Ed. & Psych. 1924-39.
- Rhodes, Jacob L., B.S., Ph.D., Phys. 1957-.
- Richards, Benjamin A., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Philos. 1960-.
- Richardson, Lulu M., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Fr. 1935-36.
- Richie, Gustavus A., A.B., B.D., A.M., D.D., Grk., Relig. 1925-59.
- Ricker, Ralph R., A.B., A.M., Hist., Coach. 1950-52.
- Rigler, Lizzie M., Music, Painting, Ornament. Branches. 1966-69.
- Rigler, Ruth E., B.I., Oratory. 1907-08.
- Riley, Robert C., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Eco. & Bus. Ad. 1951-.
- Roach, Florence A., Voice. 1906-08.
- Robinson, Roger I., B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1948-50.
- Roeder, Edward M., A.M., Germ. 1907-08.
- Rogers, George, Voice. 1925-27.
- Rogers, Milton, B.M., M.A., Mus. Thry. & Piano. 1951.
- Roop, Hervin U. (President) A.B., A.M., B.D., Ph.D., Philos., Pedag., Orat. 1897-06.
- Roop, Mrs. Hervin U., A.M., Voice, Art. 1897-99.
- Roulette, Kathleen K., A.B., M.S., Psych. 1948-50.
- Rovers, Reynaldo, Voice. 1945-.
- Rupp, S. Edwin, A.M., Soc. 1907-09.
- Rutledge, Edward P., B.S., M.A., Mus. Ed. 1931-54.
- Sanders, William J., A.B., Lat., Engl. 1903-04.
- Saunders, Margaret, Piano. 1942-43.
- Saylor, Malin Pf., F.I. (Upsala and Stockholm), Fr. 1961-.
- Schlichter, M. Etta Wolfe, B.A., A.M., Germ., Engl. 1897-06; 1908-10.
- Schlichter, Norman C., A.B., A.M., Fr., Engl. 1899-09.
- Schmauk, Emma R., A.B., Fr. 1914-22.
- Schmidt, Gertrude K., Mus. Thry., Voice. 1912-18.
- Schneider, Hans, B.S., M.S., Chem. 1951-55; 1961-63.
- Scholz, John P., Ph.D., Math. 1950-52.
- Schwanauer, Ferenc, Ph.D., Germ. 1960-62.

- Schwanauer, Johanna, A.B., Germ. 1961-62.
- Schweigert, G. E., B.S., Ph.D., Math. 1934-36.
- Schweppe, Frederick, A.B., M.A., Voice. 1942-43.
- Scribner, J. Woodbury, A.M., Ment. & Mor. Sci. 1873-75.
- Seaman, Edna., B.S., Engl. 1914-17.
- Seltzer, Lucy S., A.B., A.M., Germ., Engl. 1911-18; 1922-23.
- Shay, Ralph S., A.B., M.S., Ph.D., Hist. 1948-.
- Sheldon, E. Edwin, Mus.B., Dir. of Conserv., Piano, Organ, Thry. 1910-20.
- Sheldon, Florence A., Fine Arts. 1885-91.
- Sheldon, Ida Maneval, Mus.B., Mus. Thry, Piano. 1910-20.
- Shenk, Hiram H., A.B., A.M., LL.D., Hist. 1899-16; 1920-50.
- Sherrick, Sarah M., Ph.B., Mod. Lang., Engl. 1889-92.
- Shettel, Paul O., A.B., B.D., S.T.D., Philos., Bible. 1938-43.
- Shippee, John S., A.M., Lat., Fr. 1906-09.
- Shively, Frances, Harm. & Anal. 1902-04.
- Shopp, J. H., A.B., Nat. Sci. 1872-73.
- Shott, John A., Ph.B., Ped.B., Ph.M., Nat. Sci. & Pedag. 1892-95.
- Shrom, W. P., A.M., Ment. & Moral Sci. 1871-72.
- Shroyer, Alvin E., B.D., D.D., Grk., Bible. 1909-20.
- Sincavage, Emma, B.S., Phys.Ed., 1963-64.
- Sleichter, Mary E., A.B., A.M., Germ., Engl. 1892-94; 1909-11.
- Sloca, Charles, B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Engl. 1950-53.
- Smith, Anna E., B.S., M.A., Ed., Psych. 1952-53.
- Smith, Carrie E., Mus. Thry. 1895-98.
- Smith, Ella M., Voice. 1888-89.
- Smith Ernestine J., A.B., Phys. Ed. 1948-52.
- Smith, Robert W., B.S., M.A., Mus.Ed., Dir. of Conserv. 1951-.
- Smith, Sarah S., B.E., Music, Fine Arts. 1874-76.
- Sneath, Isaiah W., A.B., A.M., B.D., Grk., Germ. 1885-87.
- Snoke, G. Mason, Pedag. 1901-02.
- Snyder, Roy S. W., B.S., M.S., Bio. 1952-53.
- Souders, Bruce C., A.B., B.D., M.A., Engl. 1947-49.
- Sowers, Joan S., B.A., M.A., Fr. 1962-63.
- Spangler, James T., A.B., A.M., Grk., Bible, Philos., Hist. 1890-91; 1897-09; 1916-25.
- Spangler, Paul M., Bkg., Phonog. 1903-06.
- Sparks, W. Maynard, A.B., B.D., Ed.M., Rel. 1950-59.
- Spessard, Arthur E., B.I., Elocution. 1908-09.
- Spessard, Harry E., A.B., Acad. Engl. & Lat. 1898-99; 1903-12.
- Sponaugle, Doris I., B.S., Phys. Ed. 1947-48.
- Sponseller, Edwin H., B.D., M.A., Rel. Ed. 1943-44.
- Stachow, Frank Ed., B.S., M.A., Mus. Ed. 1946-.
- Stagg, Shirley E., B.S., M.A., Piano. 1950-54.
- Statton, Philo, Violin. 1911-13.
- Stauffer, Douglas A., B.S., M.S., Engl. 1963-65.
- Stauffer, Henry F., M.E., Norm. Dept. 1887-90.
- Stein, Thomas S., A.M., Lat., Germ. 1901-06.
- Stetson, Miss E. A., B.E., Elocut., Vocal, Normal. 1866-67.
- Stevens, Justina Lorenz, B.S., Bot., Lat., Alg., Physiol. 1888-89.
- Stevens, Lucile H., A.B., M.A., Fr. 1947-48.
- Stevenson, Eugene H., A.B., Ph.D., Hist. 1928-38.
- Stevenson, Stella Johnson, B.S., Ph.D., Fr. 1928-52.
- Stine, Clyde S., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Ed., Spch. 1938-46.
- Stine, Frank L., A.B., Engl., Math. 1916-17.
- Stokes, Milton L., M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bus. Ad., 1926-46; 1965-.
- Stonecipher, Alvin H. M., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Lat., Germ. 1932-59.
- Storck, George H., B.S., M.A., Phys. Ed. 1962-63.
- Strawinski, Belle O., M.A., Music, Fr., Ornament. Branches. 1869-70.
- Strickler, Paul L., A.B., Phys.Ed., Coach. 1919-20.
- Struble, George G., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Engl. 1931-.
- Swope, Pierce E., Norm. Dept. 1906-08.
- Taylor, Elizabeth, A.B., M.A., Psych. 1954-55.
- Taylor, Myron, Voice. 1939-42.
- Thompson, Anna M., Ph.M., Mod. Lang., Engl. 1894-95.

- Thurmond, James M., A.B., M.A., Mus.D., Mus. Ed. 1954-.
- Titcomb, Eleanor, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Fr. 1964-.
- Todd, James U., B.S., Bus. Ad. & Eco. 1948-49.
- Tohill, Laurence S., A.B., Nat. Sci., Latin. 1874-75.
- Tom, C. F. Joseph, A.A., B.A., Ph.D., Eco. 1954-.
- Toole, Robert C., B.S., M.A., Ph.D., Hist. 1956-58.
- Trautman, D. L., B.S. in M.E., Math. 1949-50.
- Troutman, Perry J., B.A., B.D., Ph.D., Rel. 1960-.
- Trovillo, Bessie, A.B., Germ. 1905-07.
- Tucker, Rosalind A., B.S., A.B., M.A., Engl. 1962-.
- Turner, Gertrude, A.B., A.M., Remed. Engl. 1953-56.
- Van de Sande, Elizabeth D., Art. 1896-98.
- Van Steenwyk, Linda, B.A., M.A., Piano. Mus. Thry. 1961-.
- Vickroy, Thos. Rhys (President) A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Lang., Math., Philos., Belles-Lettres. 1866-71.
- Von Bereghy, Zeline, Violin, 1899-01; 1914-18.
- Wagner, Paul S., A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Math. 1917-18; 1920-23; 1926-36.
- Wagner, Robert J., B.S., M.S., Math. 1957-61.
- Walker, Ella L., M.A., Mus. & Drawing. 1866-69.
- Wallace, Mary K., A.B., A.M., Engl. 1926-31.
- Wallace, Paul A. W., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Engl. 1925-49; 1965-.
- Walter, Anna C., A.B., Oratory, Phys. Cult. 1900-01.
- Wanner, Henry E., B.S., Chem., Phys. 1909-18.
- Washinger, W. H., Norm. Dept. 1889-90.
- Weiksel, J. Arndt, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Chem. 1949-50.
- Wethington, L. Elbert, B.A., B.D., Ph.D., Rel. 1963-.
- Weydling, George H., A.B., Ph.D., For. Lang. 1959-60.
- Whitney, Henry N., B.A., M.A., Hist. 1938-39.
- Wieder, Homer W., A.B., M.A., Ed. 1964-.
- Wilde, Willoughby S., L.L.C.M., Mus. Thry., Voice. 1896-98.
- Wilson, Francis H., B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Bio. 1953-.
- Winters, Ada, Instr. Mus., Fine Arts. 1870-72.
- Wisewell, George E., A.M., Lat., Fr. 1911-12.
- Wissler, Willis, A.B., M.A., B.Pd., M.Pd., Econ. 1947-48.
- Withrow, Letitia, Voice. 1921-22.
- Wolfgang, Marvin E., A.B., Soc., Pol. Sci. 1947-52.
- Wood, Margaret A., B.S., M.A., Pol.Sci. 1932-42.
- Woodland, John T., A.B., Ph.D., Bio. 1950-52.
- Woods, Glenn H., A.B., M.Ed., Engl. 1965-.
- Yingling, Richard R., B.S., Chem. 1964-.
- Zimmerman, Leah M., Voice 1964-.
- Zuck, W. J., A.M., Engl. 1882-84; 1903-08.

# Appendix C

## *Trustees, Lebanon Valley College, 1866-1966*

- Adams, Rev. John Q., 1870-71; 1873-76  
 Albright, Rev. Isaac H., 1888-1906  
 Appenzellar, Joseph L., 1942-47  
 Appenzellar, William O., 1903-06; 1907-21
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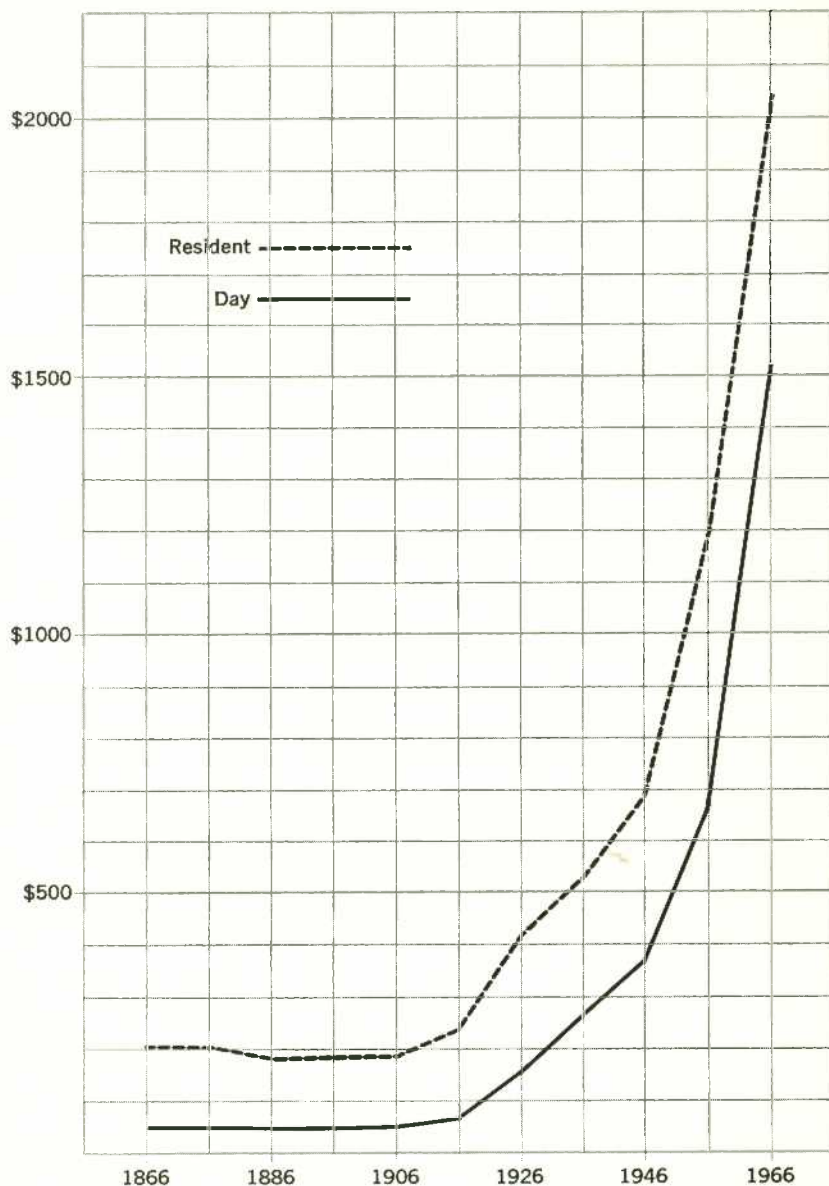
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# Appendix D

## TREND OF STUDENT EXPENSES OVER THE PAST CENTURY

(Minimum Cost per Year)







## Bibliographical Note

The Memorabilia Room in the Gossard Memorial Library contains the College Archives. The fire of December 24, 1904, destroyed the earliest records; but among the administrative records and other source materials that have been preserved since that time are the following:

- Minutes of the Faculty and reports of various committees;
- Minutes of the Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee;
- Minutes of the Finance Committee;
- Correspondence and reports of the presidents;
- Departmental reports;
- The *College Catalog*, from 1866 to the present;
- The Lebanon Valley Bulletin and the *Alumni Review*;
- Biographical notes concerning alumni;
- Miscellaneous records pertaining to the founding of the College;
- Student research papers dealing with the history of the College;
- Minutes of student societies;
- College periodicals, such as *The College Forum*, *Bizarre*, *The Quittapahilla*, *College News*, *The Crucible*, *La Vie Collegienne*;
- Various papers published by the Lebanon County Historical Society, in particular President E. Benjamin Bierman's "The First Twenty-Five Years of Lebanon Valley College" and Dr. H. H. Shenk's "The Annville Academy";
- Local newspapers, especially files of the Lebanon *Courier* and *Daily News* (Microfilms of which are in the Gossard Memorial Library) and copies (where they may be found) of the Annville *Gazette* and Annville *Journal*.

The College Library contains a collection of church periodicals such as *The Religious Telescope*. Early numbers of this latter, however, are missing here. They are to be found in the Historical Society of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Dayton, Ohio. The miscellaneous collections of this society are invaluable for any study of Lebanon Valley College.

Among the printed books of value to such a study as this are the following:  
A. W. Drury, *History of the Church of the United Brethren In Christ* (Dayton, Ohio, 1924, 1931);  
Henry Garst, *Otterbein University, 1847-1907* (Dayton, Ohio, 1907);  
Individual histories of the several cooperating Conferences of the Evangelical United Brethren Church;  
*Mennonite Encyclopedia* (Hillsboro, Kansas, 1955-1959);  
Minutes of the East Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, and Virginia Conferences of the U. B. Church.  
Of quite particular importance are these two works:  
Edwin H. Sponseller, *Crusade for Education* (Frederick, Md., 1950);  
Saul Sack, *History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1963).

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